

III G
II B 2 d (1)
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 19, 1913.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Last Sunday we started the publication of highly important articles dealing with the American Constitution, jurisprudence, and political organization. The author of these articles is Mr. Jaroslav F. Smetanka, a well-known student of such matters. His articles explain in an interesting and easy way all that is necessary to become an American citizen. It is not without a definite purpose that Mr. Smetanka has taken upon himself to write these articles, and that we have opened our columns to them.

The information offered in these articles is of great importance. Its value will be fully recognized by all candidates for citizenship when they will have to face the judge and answer his questions concerning the United States. He who is unable to give the correct answers cannot become an American citizen. We print Mr. Smetanka's articles, knowing that we shall oblige all those who want to become citizens of the country which they have chosen as their new



III G

II B 2 d (1)

IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 19, 1913.

homeland. And that desire should be in all of us.

In the first place, it is our moral duty. Furthermore, citizenship accords certain advantages, the lack of which--so frequently felt by those who are not citizens--is a natural result of indolence and indifference. For example, one advantage is a safe return to America from a trip to abroad. Without naturalization papers, even if a person had lived in the United States for many years, difficulties would be encountered on Ellis Island or in any other port of entry. Why not avoid such a danger when the solution is in our own hands? Or is it perhaps without advantage to exercise the rights of citizenship?

Every good citizen participates in elections and votes for the candidate whom he considers worthy, one who can be expected to administer properly, honestly, and diligently his office of president, of governor, or whatever other federal, state, county, or municipal office will be filled by the election. It is up



III G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

IV

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 19, 1913.

to you who are not yet citizens to take out citizenship papers, and in that way put yourselves in the position of casting your votes for men known for their uprightness, courage, and public spirit. Being a citizen offers another advantage. We know that there are among us many able and well-educated men who would worthily and honorably represent the Bohemian people if they could and would hold a public office. Our abilities and talents could command consideration when many a federal, state, county, or city job is to be filled. But this can be done only if we are citizens, because only a citizen may hold a public office. Some of our friends occupy positions of influence and would be glad to help us get such a job. But they cannot do anything for us as long as we have not received our citizenship.

Citizenship carries many other advantages, and we could fill several columns in dealing with them. That, however, is not the purpose of this article. We would rather call the attention of our readers, and particularly those who have their first papers only, to something of much greater importance.



III G

II B 2 d (1)

IV

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 19, 1913.

In June, 1906, Congress passed a law which invalidates any first paper-- declaration of the intention to become a U. S. citizen--issued seven years or more ago. This means that the first citizenship paper of a person who did not apply for his second or final paper within seven years after its receipt, becomes worthless. Its owner must again declare his intention to become an American citizen--get another first paper--and in due time thereafter apply, in accordance with the law, for his second paper. Excluded from this provision are only such first papers which were issued to the owner prior to the year 1906. Since, however, the law which was in force at that time also limits the validity of the first paper to seven years, such papers will become invalid this year. Those who have a paper that old must lose no more time. The dead line is September 26 of this year. Those who do not apply prior to or on this day will lose the right they have acquired so far.

This warning is of particular importance to our countrymen who live in a state where the possession of the first paper entitles its owner to vote. They have



III G

II B 2 d (1)

IV

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 19, 1913.

a considerable advantage over us who are settled in the State of Illinois; they should see to it that their advantage is not lost through procrastination, idling, not to say indifference. If they do not apply until September 26, they lose such rights of citizenship as they enjoy now. It is a generally known fact that the number of persons who have had nothing more than this first paper for many years is enormous; and they are not only in states where this paper brings voting privileges, but also here in Illinois. It is also generally known that the naturalization proceedings will be made more and more difficult gradually. Let us therefore get our citizenship now when the getting is easy, or at least not very difficult. We admonish you again and repeat our warning.....



III G

III B 1

III B 2

III H

IV

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1913.

NEW ATTACK OF FOES OF IMMIGRATION REPULSED

Česko-Americká Národní Rada and Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář
Join in Protest against Bill Giving European Governments
Control of Immigration



As a result of the efforts of Senators LaFollette, O'Gorman, Stone, and others, the so-called "conference bill," which is a compromise between the Senate and the House on the Burnett-Dillingham Bill aimed at the restriction of immigration, was defeated in Washington last Monday. The bill has been returned to conference because of the Senate's protest against the article concerning the immigrant's good reputation.

The adoption of this article would have made it necessary for immigrants from countries where certificates of good reputation are issued to emigrants to present their certificates upon arrival in America. Apparently, this article was directed against members of such societies as the Black Hand and Camorra

III G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 1

III B 2

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1913.

III H

IV but it would soon have become a welcome means to all European governments desirous to gain control over their emigrants. In Austria, for instance, where it is a crime to evade military service by emigrating from the country, all that would be necessary to prevent young men from emigrating to the United States, would be to pass a law providing for the issuance of certificates of good repute. Obviously, because a certificate of good repute would not be issued to a political criminal, this bill would have provided the Austrian government with a powerful weapon, and made of the American Government an efficient police force for Austria.

This inhuman, un-American bill, which would, in effect, completely stop emigration from Russia by giving the Czar's government complete control thereof, has stirred all who have a sense of right and justice. The senators from states with a large population of immigrants have therefore received a great number of telegrams urging them to prevent the passing of the bill.



III G

III B 1

III B 2

III H

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN



Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1913.

IV The Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) has sent to both Senator Cullom of Illinois and Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin the following telegram: "The Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) urgently requests you to do all that is in your power to prevent the passage of the vicious conference bill on immigration. The bill is un-American, it has no good purpose, and is aimed at aiding certain European countries in the suppression of their subjects.

"E. St. Vráz, President"

Another telegram sent to both of these senators reads: "Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (the Bohemian-American Press Bureau) requests you to oppose vigorously conference bill article requiring the presentation of certificates of good repute. Its passage would endanger the liberty of American people. We protest most emphatically against such laws and shall appreciate your intervention.

III G
III B 1
III B 2
III H
IV

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1913.

"J. F. Štěpina, President"



As we said before, it was only because of the article on the certificates that the bill was defeated. Both organizations will express their thanks to those senators who voted against the bill.

III G

I F 5

IV

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 17, 1912.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF IMMIGRATION STATIONS IS SECURED

We were advised by a telegram from Washington last night that Congressman Adolph J. Sabath succeeded in having the House pass his bill, according to which the immigration commissioner's authority will be enlarged by the right to establish immigration stations, which would facilitate his office's care for immigrants from the time of their disembarkation to their safe arrival at their destination. The first of such stations will be in Chicago, and the appropriation for this, according to Mr. Sabath's bill, is \$75,000.

This bill has had the support of all true friends of the immigrants. Here in Chicago it was particularly the Immigration League which worked for its passage. Our Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) is a member of the League and has done very valuable work for the bill by intervening with various Senators, especially with Senator Fitzgerald, who is the chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House.

WPA (ILL) PROJECT

III G
I F 5
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 17, 1912.

Congressman Sabath has devoted all his time and effort to this problem, and he may consider the passage of his bill as one of the most important and most meritorious single jobs of his congressional career.....

.....

WM (11) P.O. 30276

III G
III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 22, 1912.

CONDITIONS AT ELLIS ISLAND

(Editorial)

Not a single week passes that newspapers do not bring a report of callous conduct of the immigration officials on Ellis Island in New York. People are often deported and, it can rightfully be presumed, this happens even without sufficient reasons, especially in cases where the unfortunate immigrant has no one to come to his defense. Quite often we read about the deportation of our Bohemian people, as well as of Slovaks or other Slavonic peoples. The immigrant is simply detained at Ellis Island and just as soon as any reason is found his deportation follows without ceremony. Some are detained because they do not have the amount of money required by law, and they must remain on Ellis Island, where they are held as though they were in prison until their relatives are notified to help them with the necessary amount. At times other reasons are found for detention, and then it is necessary to seek the aid of congressmen or other influential persons in order to save the unfortunate from a compulsory return to his native land.

WPA (11 L.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 22, 1912.

The immigration officers in New York show extraordinary zeal in carrying out the law, and, because of their excessive anxiety to prevent the entry into the United States of undesirable people, they have no sympathy for the unfortunates, who, in their opinion, do not comply with existing immigration laws in every detail. It happens quite often that, as a result of the unreasonable judgment of these almighty gentlemen, a family is torn apart forever, a wife separated from her husband or children separated from their parents. At Ellis Island even such a strange decision is considered just, so long as it satisfies the requirements of the law according to which no unhealthy or otherwise undesirable people are to be allowed to enter the United States.

Although the present immigration laws are very strict, some people in Congress are attempting to have them made even stricter, and to make more difficult the admission of upright and industrious immigrants. Congress has, to be sure, the right to pass such laws as would prevent the entry into the United States of criminals or people who would become public charges, but this does not give the immigration officials the right to class every immigrant as a criminal or as one who is unable to make a living. Secretary Nagel, who has charge of the

III G
III H

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 22, 1912.

immigration department, said that they should follow, not the letter, but the spirit of the law, so that an injustice might not be done to any immigrant. For that reason he often overrules the nonsensical decisions of the immigration officials and permits the entry of people whom the gentlemen at Ellis Island would want to deport. A case of this kind happened just a few days ago when two elderly women, who came to America after their nephew, were to have been deported. They had raised him from childhood, and he wished to show his gratitude by providing for them in their old age. He sent them money to pay for their passage, but when they arrived in New York they were detained and were to have been deported to Europe. The immigration officials ascertained that the nephew earned twenty-five dollars per week and this, in their opinion, was not enough for him to be able to provide for a group of three persons. Perhaps those gentlemen do not know that there are in America thousands of laborers, who, with half or even less than half of this income, must support large families, and they are forced to do so even under the present high cost of living; they do not thereby become "undesirables". This nonsensical decision was brought to the attention of Secretary Cabel, who had so much good sense that he directed that both women be permitted to enter immediately.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

III C
III H

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Klasatel, Apr. 22, 1912.

Another clarin case which recently provoked warranted indignation within our sokol circles was the detention of our countryman Václav Treska of Detroit. Mr. Treska was one of the contestants at the sokol slet in Prague and on his return was detained on the information of some person who, in an anonymous communication, branded him as an anarchist. A person would think that the officials would not pay any attention to unsigned letters, but it was very suitable for the purpose of the gentlemen at the immigration office, and they caused Mr. Treska inconveniences which he will never forget. He knows, had it not been for energetic defense, but that they might have decided that he be deported, in spite of the fact that he had lived in this country for six years, had his family here and is respected among sokols and the general public. He had to submit to a veritable inquisition, and was treated, he said, like some criminal. No doubt, the officials thought they had succeeded in making an important discovery. Hence the unfortunate Bohemian "anarchist" from Detroit was detained in the filthy and odorous Ellis Island atmosphere until finally the officials were convinced that they had been guilty of real asininity.

Mr. Treska, on his return from the old homeland, underwent a bitter experience.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ 3027

III G
III H

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 22, 1912.

It should serve as a warning for tourists in the future. In our newspapers it has often been pointed out that tourists to the old homeland should always provide themselves with citizenship papers and passports if they wish to avoid any unpleasantness.

We think that a man who lives in the United States several years and has his family here, should not hesitate to secure citizenship papers. Then if he wishes to visit the old homeland he may rest assured that he will meet with no difficulties on his return. As a citizen of the United States there can be no occasion for his meeting with injustice, or detention at Ellis Island pending an investigation by the immigration officials. No one can then prevent his re-entry into the country or into his family circle. No one should forget to take these precautions and thereby avoid all difficulties.

This, of course, in no way excuses the brutal actions of the immigration officials in Mr. Treska's case; and it would be only right that an energetic protest be sent to the President requesting that a thorough investigation be made. This would in no way help the Detroit sokol now. However, it could

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

III G
III H

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 22, 1912.

help to better conditions on Ellis Island and thereby benefit thousands of our immigrants who are placed at the mercy of the immigration officials.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G
III E 2
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1912.

A BIG PROTEST MEETING

As we have already announced, the United States Senate passed one of the most drastic bills ever directed against immigrants, whereby the immigration law is to be made especially severe. The bill was introduced by Senator Root, and is now in the hands of the Congressional committee, by which it could easily be adopted. All southerners on the committee are obstinate enemies of immigrants, especially the socialist immigrants, and all of them will vote in favor of the bill. Protesting against this bill, in the same measure as the immigrant elements of all nationalities, are reasonable and prudent Americans.

The Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) thus far has taken every step possible in opposition to this bill. A letter has been sent to the chairman of the Congressional committee, Congressman Fitzgerald of New York, who sent a very favorable reply to Prof. J. J. Zmrhal. The Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) also is doing its share in opposing this legislation. At a special meeting held last

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III G
III B 2
IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1912.

Monday, in Libuse hall, by the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada, a resolutions committee was elected for the purpose of drafting a resolution protesting the proposed legislation, in the name of all Bohemians of Chicago. In Chicago there have been held several protest meetings which were participated in by representatives of all nationalities, and in which there was expressed an emphatic protest against such drastic enactments--an outgrowth of outlived know-nothingism. Such protest meetings have been held in Cleveland, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Pittsburgh. Appeals have been sent to both Houses of Congress and to the President.

The bill provides for the surrender, at the request of any government, of all political offenders who by word or letter have transgressed against their government; indeed, even those are to be surrendered who only inspired any such acts.

Thus would be surrendered into the hands of governments, on request, every minor offender who had written a sharp article in opposition to a despotic government, or against government politics and a rotten system, or who might

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 33275

III G
III B 2
IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1912.

advise anyone else to do so. Such a law is in the highest degree damnable in such a constitutional republic as is the United States, and must never come into effect; and it will not, if all nationalities take the proper steps in opposing it. Therefore it is our duty to rise as one man to oppose it, to do everything in our power, and to give a helping hand to the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada and the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar.

Next Sunday evening, a meeting will be held in the Auditorium, to which will come representatives of all nationalities for the purpose of adopting an emphatic protest, and to warn Congress against such errors as are a disgrace for a democratic state. It is therefore our duty to attend this meeting in as large numbers as possible, and we hope that our countrymen will not allow this invitation to remain unheeded. This meeting was called by the Immigrants Protective League, and participating will be distinguished leading citizens of the city and state. Nationally popular speakers have also been invited, such as W. J. Bryan, W. Wilson and former president T. Roosevelt, all of whom are opposed to the proposed legislation.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III G
III B 1
III B 2
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1912.

MEETING OF THE CESKO-AMERICKA NARODNI RADA

In the absence of president E. St. Vraz, the meeting of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) was called to order by Mr. Joseph Triner.

Professor J. J. Zmrhal explained that a bill has been passed by the United States Senate, according to which any European emigrant who might sin against the American Government while here, or merely inspire some act which would be directed against it, or if he should write anything which the Government considered as an attack against itself, could be deported. This legislation is being protested, not only by all emigrants but by Americans themselves, and already there have been noted many manifestation meetings in almost all cities, at which sharp resolutions have been adopted, and transmitted to both houses of Congress and to the President of the United States. A mass meeting will be held next Sunday in the Auditorium, and our countrymen are invited to attend

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 1

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1912.

IV

that meeting as numerously as possible. A special appeal is made to societies and corporations to take interest in the matter, and to take definite action to aid in defeating the proposal.

The chairman of the Congressional Committee to which the bill was referred, Congressman Fitzgerald of New York, to whom the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada wrote in this case, promised to do everything possible to prevent passage of the bill by the House. Attention has been called to the serious dangers of this bill which is directed against immigration and it is, therefore, our duty to place ourselves on guard immediately. The meeting to be held in the Auditorium is to be addressed by some nationally popular speaker. It will be either W. J. Bryan, T. Roosevelt or W. Wilson.

Mr. Jindrich Ort moved that a resolution be prepared and that a committee of five members be elected to prepare the resolution and send it to Congress. The committee elected consists of: Professor J. J. Zmrhal, Frank J. Petru, Dr. J. E. S. Vojan, Jindrich Ort, R. Jaromir Psenka, with Mr. Hospodsky as scribe.

MSA (111) 7603.302/5

III G

III B 1

III B 2

IV

Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1912.

At the same time a communication, in the name of the Bohemian people of Chicago, is to be sent to the meeting in the Auditorium. The committee will meet Wednesday at 8 P. M. at the Press Club. The annual meeting of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada will be held on Friday, May 31, at 8 P. M.

III G

III B 2

I C

IV

IV (Jewish)

Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1912.

ČESKO-AMERICKÁ TISKOVÁ KANCELÁŘ

SENDS LETTER TO UNITED STATES CENSUS DIRECTOR

In view of the indignation caused by the preliminary report of the Census Bureau on the nationalities of the foreign-born white inhabitants of the State of Illinois, the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau), in order to receive an official explanation of the matter, sent the following communication to Director of the Census Mr. E. D. Durand:

"Dear Sir: The special report, distributed by the Census Bureau to the Press Associations for publication on or after May 2, containing a preliminary report on the nationalities of the foreign-born white inhabitants in the State of Illinois, as shown by the thirteenth decennial census held on April 15, 1910, caused great indignation among the readers of Bohemian newspapers of the United States. The Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) and the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář have been requested to intervene in the matter, and to ask the President and the Congress of the

III G
III B 2
I C
IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1912.

IV (Jewish) United States to secure compliance with the Congressional resolution in regards to the ascertainment of nationalities during the Thirteenth Census.

Not wishing to cause the Census Bureau any annoyance, we therefore ask you for an explanation. We realize that said statement gave only comparative figures for the years 1900 and 1910, and therefore could remain in the scientifically worthless classification of the 1900 census; but, nevertheless, we say that it should have mentioned that for that reason only the scientifically impossible and unjust record of lands of origin was kept.

The classification, as it was given in the statement released May 2, was obviously unjust. Several of the privileged nations were actually favored, as, for instance, in the statement under the title "Nationality" Canada was divided into two parts: French Canada and Other Canada, although geographically and politically it would be proper to use only Canada if the word "Austria" is used in the same sense; Finland is equally independent, although

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G
III B 2
I C
IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1912.

IV (Jewish) it is politically united with Russia in the same manner as Bohemia is united with Austria-Hungary. Ireland, Scotland, Wales and England are listed in four separate columns instead of under one heading--"Great Britain". The Slavs are not favored in the same manner. If the European Anglo-Saxons can have four separate columns; if the Canadian-French can have a special column; so should the Bohemians, who culturally, both past and present, are their equals.

Scientifically the statistical conception of Austria is an impossibility. It is warranted neither ethnographically (there is no Austrian nation, only the inhabitants of Upper and Lower Austria could be so called, but they do not wish it; they call themselves Upper Austrian and Lower Austrian Germans), nor linguistically (there is no Austrian language; only Bohemian, German, Polish, etc., exist there), nor politically (there is no law which officially creates the title Austria, the western half of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, because the official title appearing at the head of the Empire's Constitution reads "Kingdoms and Lands represented in the Empire's Council").

MPA (ILL.) P103.30275

III G
III B 2
I C
IV

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1912.

IV (Jewish) Therefore, because scientifically the figures under the heading "Austria", 1900--67,072, 1910--164,966, for the State of Illinois; and 1900--57,676, 1910--133,201, for the City of Chicago, are altogether meaningless, permitting of no real scientific deduction, we must only regret that these figures appeared in the statement, as they represent wholly useless effort.

For instance, what do the figures "Chicago, 1910--133,201 Austria" mean? Who are they? Germans, even if coming from Austria, were listed under the heading "Germany". However, how many Bohemians are there in Chicago? The City Manual, published by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the City of Chicago, lists for 1910 in Chicago: Americans 699,554; Germans 563,708; Irish 240,560; Poles 173,409; Swedes 143,307; Russians 123,238; Bohemians 116,549.

What then is the relation between this official Chicago figure of 116,549 Bohemians and the Census figure of 133,201 Austrians? The results cannot be upheld; therefore, all the great effort of the Census Bureau to ascertain the figures listed under the title "Austria" is worthless.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3275

III G
III B 2

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

I C

Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1912.

IV

IV (Jewish) Hoping that your reply will be satisfactory in the sense that it will disperse our fears, and that the Congressional Resolution sponsored by the Honorable A. J. Sabath (Resolution Number 23, approved March 24, 1910) will be strictly adhered to, we are [Signatures follow].

A copy of this communication was also sent to Congressman A. J. Sabath with a request that he intercede in the matter with the Census Bureau.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G
I C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1912.

WE ARE AUSTRIANS!

The United States Census Report Does Not Recognize Bohemians

(Editorial)

Eagerly we have waited almost two years for the report of the Government Census Bureau as to the result of the last general enumeration in order that we might learn therefrom how much we have increased in numerical strength here in Chicago and in the United States in general. But now the Census Bureau has grievously disappointed us! The Bureau has just recently published the results of the census for the State of Illinois, and in this report there is not the slightest mention of Bohemians. Slavonic immigrants are listed only according to the empires from which they came: Bohemians as Austrians, Slovenes as Austrians, Slovaks and Croations as Hungarians, Poles as Germans, Austrians, or Russians. To perpetrate an even worse injustice against the Slavs, the report differentiates between English Canadians and French Canadians; it shows how many immigrants are here from

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36775

Denní Hlasatel, May 4, 1912.

Ireland, Scotland, and Wales--that is, from countries having even less political independence than Croatia or Bohemia.

.
The method of enumeration used by the Census Bureau must be protested by all Slavs. Another report may be issued later which will show the number of immigrants of each nationality, but why are the Irish and Scots enumerated according to one rule in this report and the Slavs according to another?

On the basis of these census reports, the local German newspapers arrive at their own conclusions and estimate the number of Germans in Chicago and in Illinois according to the figures given in the report. The census figures indicate that 133,201 residents in Chicago were born in Austria. The German newspapers claim that the majority of these are Germans. We think that the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) and the Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) should see

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1912.

to it that a report in which Bohemians and all other Slavs are correctly listed is published as soon as possible. During the census every Bohemian said he was born in Bohemia, not in Austria. Why, then, is Bohemia not even mentioned in the report issued by the Census Bureau? Why is only Austria listed?

.....
On the basis of the figures given in the census report, the Abendpost, in its issue of yesterday, deduced how powerful an element the Germans in this city and country are. This German paper figures that since 181,987 local residents were born in Germany, they are all Germans, and that the majority of the 133,201 born in Austria are also Germans. In this way it arrives at the joyful conclusion (for Germans) that the German element here is not diminishing, but on the contrary, is increasing.

All this, as though it did not know that among the immigrants from Germany are listed many thousands of Poles who fled from the land of their birth before German cultural activities, and that very few immigrants come from

Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1912.

the old Austrian lands which are predominantly German, and when they do come they are Bohemians and Croatsians from Vienna and Slovenes from Styria. Germans get along quite well in Austria. They are favored nationally and economically and have no reasons for migrating to America.

In conclusion we introduce some of the figures of the census report which were most interesting to us. Chicago residents born in Austria number 133,201; Bulgaria, 521; French Canada, 4,633; Canada, 25,232; Denmark, 11,466; England, 27,890; France, 3,050; Germany, 131,987; Greece, 6,601; Holland, 9,632; Hungary, 27,497; Ireland, 65,922; Italy, 45,111; Norway, 24,170; Rumania, 3,344; Russia, 122,055; Scotland, 10,303; Serbia, 595; Sweden, 63,035; Switzerland, 3,493; Wales, 1,818.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

III G

III B 1 (German)

I C

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1911.

[THE REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION]

(Editorial)

The Commission appointed by Congress to investigate conditions in the Immigration Department--primarily on Ellis Island, New York--rendered its report.

From its report, it appears that the Commission has come to the conclusion that the present method of secret proceedings during the examination of immigrants should be discontinued; that the Examining Commission should constitute a body fully independent of the Immigration Commissioners. The Examining Commission should be made up of men who are capable and free from prejudices of all kinds.

The report of the Congressional Committee shows that this body recognizes



III G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 1 (German)

I C

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1911.

that there is something rotten in the Immigration Department--something which should be removed or corrected. It is something altogether different from what our Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Nagel, under whose jurisdiction the Immigration Department is operated, said publicly. Mr. Nagel is a German, and it was chiefly the German National Council, which in its last session, sharply criticized the practices of the Immigration officials and called upon their countryman Mr. Nagel to see to it that relief is obtained. But Mr. Nagel proclaims that everything is in good order on Ellis Island, and that if some mistake is made, it is not done purposely.

In short, Mr. Nagel approves the manner in which the immigrants' entry into this country is rendered hard and even impossible.



III G
I H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 17, 1911.

ANTI-IMMIGRATION BILL DEFEATED

Congressman Sabath sends a report that he was successful in having the bill that was introduced by Congressman Gardner, which was directed against immigrants, stricken from the calender.



III G
II D 6

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1911.

Josef Prasek, 11, son of Mr. Vojtech Prasek of Chicago, on his way from Bohemia to his father's home here was detained on Ellis Island for an entire week. He was released after Reverend Vanek, Chicago, appealed to the director of the Czech immigrant home, Mr. Koukol, who then took care of the boy. About 2,000 persons are now detained on Ellis Island, some for several days, before they are turned over to their relatives or friends.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 24, 1910.

CONTRACT LABOR LAW MISAPPLIED

P.4--The recent order for the deportation of a Bohemian immigrant girl shows to what petty punctiliousness our immigration authorities allow themselves to descend. The girl, Marjanka (May), was detained in the harbor of New York on the ground that she, according to her own admission, had a job waiting for her upon her arrival in Chicago. She was therefore detained as a violator of the law against importation of workers under contract. This seems to us utterly preposterous. Or did the immigration authorities really believe that a simple peasant girl had made the trip to America under contract? Had they given the case more careful consideration and investigated it more thoroughly, they would surely have discovered that some relative had written to her about as follows:

"Just come, dear May! Plenty of work will be found for you, for there is a great lack of good servant girls."

On the strength of some such superficial assurance, probably, the inexperienced girl confided to the immigration officers that a job was waiting for

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III C
II A 2

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 24, 1910.

her in Chicago! And this was sufficient reason for them to detain her. Are they really of the opinion that a message of invitation constitutes a contract? Evidently they are, but they give scant evidence of their perspicacity.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III G
I B 3 a
II E 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1910.

STRICT U. S. LAW APPLIED TO DELINQUENT IMMIGRANTS

P.1--The immigration authorities in Washington have handed down a decision in which Alois Zdarsy and Marie Sudova are ordered to be deported. They will be sent to New York and turned over to the company that had shipped them to this country. They had lived at 1629 S. Throop St. in common household, without being married and this violated the immigration law.

Zdarsky was arrested Jan. 29 on behalf of attorney W. Truce, representing his client Fr. Brazda 1615 Blue Island Ave., who had been mulcted out of \$600 by Zdarsy. Brazda was the "good fellow" who had financed the "Artists' Cabaret," which, as is known, met with an inglorious finish immediately after the first performance. The whole enterprise had been calculated on a fraudulent basis by Zdarsky, who had received \$600 from Brazda to bring to the United States six good performers from Prague. Upon his arrival he had with him, besides his own distinguished personage only Marie Suda, who had been his illegal mate in the old country already, and an obscure pianist. He not only did not endeavor to pay back the rest of the money,

WPA (LL) PROJ 2023

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1910.

but had only sneers for Brazda, when an accounting was demanded. The latter in the course of an investigation by his attorney, found that Zdarsky and Marie Suda both had abandoned their lawful mates in the old country. Mr. Schubert, immigration officer, states that deportation for the couple is inevitable. The two delinquents are being held in the county jail, from where they will be taken to New York next week. Zdarsky seems to be taking his predicament with equanimity; the woman however is in a state of collapse and professes not to be able to survive her shame. Zdarsky had made no friends during his abode in America, as he had continually tried to fatten upon the honest earnings of his good-hearted acquaintances, and after having taken advantage of them turned his back on them with derision. This is the reason, why no one of his fellow countrymen made any attempt to save him. This would have been futile, however, as there is no recourse from the final decision of the immigration bureau in Washington.

APA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III G

II B 2 d (1)

I F 5

I F 4

IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 7, 1910.

HLASATEL AND SABATH PREVENT DEPORTATION

p.3--Our fellow-countrymen Joseph Ccenasek was to be deported yesterday. He had come from Bohemia to join his relatives in Racine, Wisconsin, but was detained on Ellis Island by the immigration authorities. They decided to deport him for two reasons: first, a somewhat abnormal eye, and second, lack of the required funds. But Ccenasek is a trained machinist and in perfect condition for work, so that there is no probability that he will become a public charge.

He has received permission to remain through the efforts of Congressman, Adolph J. Sabath, and his relatives are spared the trouble of taking further steps to effect his release.

To bring his case to a happy conclusion, however, it will be necessary for some one to extend to him pecuniary assistance so as to enable him to produce the amount required by law. He must also present a sworn statement by responsible people, such as his relatives, guaranteeing to support him in case he should fail to do so himself. This affidavit must be sent to Ellis Island.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 7, 1910.

The immigrant in question has a good friend in Racine, Mr. Frank Proska, who upon learning of his plight instantly sent a telegram to Washington, offering to shoulder all responsibilities. Our immigration authorities, who have become rather haughty of late, completely ignored the communication, and the deportation of Ccenasek was imminent. Proska thereupon addressed himself to the Denni Hlasatel, and our management promptly wired to Congressman Sabath, then in Washington, whose firm intervention caused the authorities to change their attitude and saved Ccenasek in the nick of time.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G

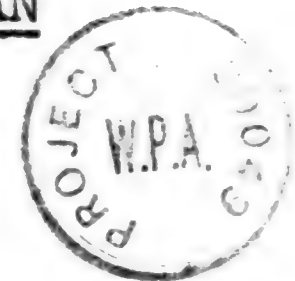
I F 4

I F 5

I E

IV

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 5, 1907.

TO FREE CZECHS FROM BONDAGE IN SOUTH.

p. 4.. Our Czech Congressman Sabath could render valuable service to the Czechs and other Slavonic people if he would call the attention of Congress to the barbarism which is being perpetrated on the immigrants in the Southern States. An issue like this should be taken up by congress, for no state is sovereign enough that it could keep aloof of a reprimand for injustice done.

There is a conspicuous percentage of Czechs among those immigrants who are groaning under the yoke of slavery imposed upon them in the South and about whose pitiable situation the newspapers print sporadic items. We hope Congressman Sabath will take action, regardless of the fact that the states concerned are Democrat states and the very home of Chief John S. Williams.

He who makes himself guilty of, or an accessory to a crime deserves to be condemned - Democrat and Republican alike. Our only Bohemian congressman would serve the Czech cause much better in the way suggested than by submitting to Congress some other propositions which, being launched by a Democrat, will not be allowed by the Republicans to advance even to a second reading.

III G
III A
III H
I F 4
I F 5
I C
IV

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 30, 1907.

IN DEFENSE OF CZECH IMMIGRANTS.

p. 1.. The American newspaper, Record-Herald, printed an article in its Sunday edition about undesirable immigrants in which it throws us into one and the same bag with the **Italians**, the Greeks, the Slovaks, and others, who come to America in the **springtime**, work hard, save money, and leave in fall to go back to their homeland.

The paper advocates the passing of a law to prevent these people from entering our land. Congressman Sabath, before leaving for Washington, sent an elucidating letter to the editor which was printed in full by the paper under the caption "**Stands up for the Czechs**," and reads as follows:

"I have carefully perused your article, headlined 'Exodus of Immigrants.' In it you unjustly advocate the exclusion of certain immigrants. In order to demonstrate to you that your views are incorrect, and without foundation, I take the liberty of quoting your passage: 'It is widely known that a great number of Hungarians, Italians, Czechs and others return to their country every fall, because the mines, railroads and other enterprises turn out thousands of workers. These workingmen take along the money that they have earned. They



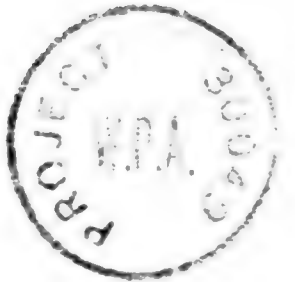
Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 30, 1907.

use their savings to pay mortgages and other liabilities incumbent on their properties, while some live on savings until the following spring, when they hope to regain their old jobs. The immigration laws hold no terror for them, for they know how to circumvent them, and always have money enough to gain entrance.'

"If you refer with these words to the Czechs also, you are doing an injustice to them without doubt, on account of inadequate knowledge of the conditions. The Czech immigrant is an ingenuous, liberty loving, honest and diligent workman. He comes to this country in search of liberty, guaranteed to him by our constitution, and which is denied to him in his old homeland.

"He aspires to become a citizen and to build up an existence; he tends to his work, and is law-abiding; he puts away his savings, and in the long run settles down in his own little house which fulfills one of his **most** cherished hopes. He becomes quickly Americanized, and does not give the remotest thought to a return to the old country.

"By a more pains-taking study of the immigration statistics you will become convinced of the insufficiency of your information. Your article is correct in so far as it does not refer to Czechs specifically as taking money back,



Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 30, 1907.

because it is not true that they save money here, and then return home. I hope you will readjust your article, as I believe it was not your intention to insult the Czech people."

The Record-Herald printed this amendment on its editorial page where it certainly **shall arrest** the attention of the public. From the foregoing can be concluded that when the American language papers take a fling at us, it is rather because of faulty information than of any unfriendly attitude, and that they are amendable to a hint from a man of the caliber of Congressman Sabath, who will always say a word in defense of his constituency.

III G
I C
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1907.

CZECHS ASK FOR CHANGE OF IMMIGRATION LAW

Congressman A. J. Sabath has four propositions before the House, one of which is of special importance for us Czechs and for all other immigrants. It is concerned with a change in the immigration law and aims at the elimination of all the nativistic clauses adopted by Congress in its last session. One of these supplemental clauses demands of the immigrant a knowledge of the English language and of certain articles of the Constitution of the United States. The clause would have a decidedly restrictive effect upon immigration and would be harmful to our people.

The immigrant is in the majority of cases one who makes his living by hard labor and has lacked the time to study the language; in consequence he is not well equipped to understand passages of the Constitution. Our people aid in the creation of the wealth of the country, especially in the cultivation of the soil; this has been demonstrated, and they have accomplished it

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1907.

without knowledge of the Constitution which very frequently is all Greek to the native American himself. The law passed by the last Congress is partial and nativistic. It hits the Slavonic people in particular.

Our nativists are of the opinion that immigrants newly arrived are good enough for digging ditches, for cleaning sewers, for heavy labor in factories and on farms, for risking their health and jeopardizing life and limb, but are not entitled to have equal rights with native citizens. Whoever has come into contact with our federal judges, in whom is vested the power of granting citizenship, has found them to be dyed-in-the-wool nativists; they throw every obstacle imaginable in the path of the applicant for citizen's papers.

We might mention the increased cost of obtaining citizenship as another handicap. The amendment to the law would considerably lighten the burden

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1907.

laid on the shoulders of immigrants.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1907.

INTERNATIONAL CITY.

(Editorial)

p.4--We often mention that Chicago is an international city, because almost every nation of the world is represented in it. This is true, although the city of New York deserves that title because it is the largest international city in the world. Of the three and one half million residents in New York, only seven hundred and fifty thousand are Americans, and the remainder, or two million, seven hundred and fifty thousand is comprised of all other nationalities, many of Bohemian descent.

As far as the Bohemians are concerned, they have several cities in Europe which have a larger number of Bohemian residents than New York.

APR 26 1907
N.Y. (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1907.

These are Prague and Vienna. Even Chicago surpasses New York in the number of Bohemian residents.

Chicago has the largest Bohemian settlement in America and the third largest in the world.

III G
II A 2
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 10, 1907.

IMMIGRATION--EMIGRATION
From And to the Old Country (Europe)

p.1--The F. J. Skala & Company, 320 W. 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois is one of the most active steamship-line ticket offices in this city.

It serves the majority of Bohemian immigrants coming to Chicago.

In addition to the dependable service rendered by their steamship-line ticket office, this organization also serves as one of the first Bohemian banks in Chicago.

Bohemian people of Chicago recognize the dependable, trustworthy service offered by this establishment, and when at any time they desire to see their old home land or to arrange passage for their relatives and friends coming to this country, they always give preference to the F. J. Skala & Company.

This is a Bohemian establishment organized and managed by the man whose name it bears.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 10, 1907.

The dependable and reliable service rendered by this firm reflects favorably upon the Bohemian people.

III G
II A 1
II A 2

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1907.

BOHEMIAN IMMIGRANTS.

p. 3--The annual report of the United States Immigration Commission shows that twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty eight Bohemians came to the United States during the past year. Of this number four hundred and fifty were in this country before.

It is interesting to note that more came to the State of Illinois than to any other State. The majority of these settled in Chicago, or a total of three thousand seven hundred and twenty, which was twice the number that settled in New York, rating second in Bohemian immigration.

The following statistics show the professions represented by the Bohemian immigrants in this country.

One actor, one architect, eight priests, two editors, fifteen engineers, three lawyers, five writers, forty-four musicians, three doctors, nine artists, eight teachers and three of other professional classification.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1907.

All trades, domestic servants and farm laborers were represented.

III G
III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1906.

TO LIGHTEN THE IMMIGRANTS BURDEN.



p. 4--Innumerable men, women and children are leaving the shores of the other continent every year in search of a new homeland. Not many years ago, America was considered by the Czechs as a kind of Promised Land; nowadays, however, the influx of Slavonic peoples into America has taken such proportions that some Americans are becoming afraid.

Fifty years ago the trip over the sea used to cost a terrible amount of money, and took several weeks, aye, several months; and those aboard a wind-jammer were exposed to the danger of stranding on foreign shores.

Nowadays, choice meals and splendid entertainment await them on sea for the short time of one week's crossing.

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1906.

BOHEMIAN



The low cost of traveling may be considered as one of the reasons for the onrush of immigrants from our old country. Yet, there is another cause that prompts the Czech immigrant to take precipitate action. It is the misleading information about the economic and social conditions of this country, by which the people of the old country are inveigled into taking the deciding steps. The number of immigrants would be much smaller if those desirous to leave had had honest reports about their future abode.

The conditions in this country are unduly extolled in the old country; they are never pictured in their true light. Often we meet with Czech countrymen of ours who seem to be in a terrible predicament.

We hear laments about the vicissitudes of life, the ingratitude of the world, and the misery to be endured in this country, all of which, brings misfortune instead of happiness to so many families.



Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1906.

We hear complaints directed against a mode of living repulsive to our element, and against conventions thoroughly disliked by our kind. We know from our own experience many Czechs who owned not inconsiderable property, and who allowed themselves to be beguiled by misrepresentation, sold out, and left their native land with high expectations of a hospitable reception by rich America. What a disappointment is in store for many of them! What privations they have to endure before they become used to the customs of the country; before they find a proper outlet for their energies, and the kind of work to employ their knowledge or skill, and before they are able to provide for their families!

If the immigrant happens to be past a certain age it is often extremely difficult for him to find and hold a position, for he has no knowledge of the language and is unacquainted with the methods and systems which govern American industry and commerce.

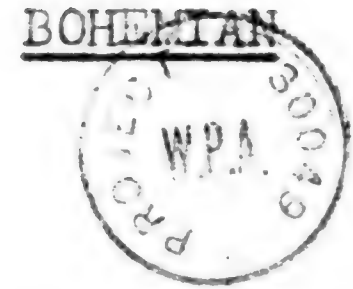


Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1906.

The younger man or girl are in a more advantageous position as they assimilate quicker and are swifter at work, where the elderly person is bound to lag. We are unable to offer any remedy against these conditions which will continue as long as our people in the old country are a prey to dishonest traveling agents who lure them from a secure existence into misfortune.

The conditions in our country are not, of course, so lamentable as to justify an all around complaint; they are, in fact very gratifying for many, though they rarely prove to be as represented by irresponsible persons who cajole the emigrant in the old country into the momentous decision of abandoning hearth and home.

But even for young people there also exists the possibility of having to undergo the ordeal of misery.



Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1906.

The more mature man, ordinarily having more judgement, is more easily satisfied with what the country offers to him, whereas young people do not, as a rule, befriend themselves with their surroundings, though later, when finally accustomed, they, categorically declare they would not return to the old country even if someone paid for the voyage when they become prosperous, they exaggerate their praise of the opportunities in America.

Such people are the true counterpart of the unsuccessful ones who know no better than to heap abuse upon everything American, hardly conscious of what they are saying. We are ready to admit that the situation of many an immigrant is nothing short of critical, but as the workingman is at liberty to quit and look for a different occupation, the immigrant, similarly, can leave these shores and return to the old country; his financial status, however may not allow him to do this, and so he settles down, grumbling, resigned to his fate.



Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1906.

We sincerely regret all this, but most of us, after all, had to undergo various hardships and struggles for our existence, before we could safely cast anchor on these shores. And we rejoice, nevertheless, when we see new immigrants arriving from the old country, although we fear that in a short time many of them will be lost to our nation, instead of seeing them united in one mighty organization working for the common interest of their nationality as other nationalities do. The life of many Czech immigrants is burdensome, true enough, but the fault lies with us who do not support sufficiently the social unification of the newly arrived, which would certainly greatly improve their living conditions.

III G

II B 2 d (1)

II E 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1906.

EDITOR REFUTES GRAND JURY'S ARGUMENT.

p.4--The enemies of immigration do not allow any opportunity to pass without slinging mud at that part of the population of the United States without which this country would not be more now than Canada is today. When they have no occasion for an attack on the immigrants they create one artificially, as was done by the grand jury of Cook County in April.

That body, in its report to the court, advocated the creation of strict laws against the immigrants on the grounds that ninety percent of the cases before them had to do with immigrant witnesses who--oh horror!--did not know English enough to testify, and so interpreters had to be employed.

We do not know just how the grand jury arrived at ninety percent, for statistics show that the native population is much more frequently involved in criminal cases than the immigrants, although these are heavily handicapped in starting life in the new homeland; we are, however, confident that the voice of the grand jury will not be given much attention.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1906.

He who is not smitten with blindness must acknowledge what immigration has already done for this country and is destined to do in the future, and he will not be instrumental in opposing it.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G
III H

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1903.

BOHEMIAN

IMMIGRATION BEST PROOF OF THE SUPERIORITY OF THIS COUNTRY



Local English and other newspapers are crossing themselves, because of the great numbers of immigrants coming here. However, this avalanche of industrious, capable workers should fill them with pleasure and pride. Pleasure, because the number of those who work for the prosperity and welfare of this land is so satisfactorily increasing, and pride, because immigration is the best proof of how far in the forefront our country is in comparison with all the European states. There, these industrious workers cannot earn enough to maintain a dignified life, therefore they are hurrying to come here, where there is so much room for all who want to work. But it is not only better working and economic conditions which bring the immigrant stream to the United States, but also the local political and social arrangements are powerful magnets, which are drawing many subjects of the militaristic European states. When America no longer will offer the immigrants guarantees, that they can find a happier home here than that which they have in their native lands, immigration will stop of it's own accord, without the need for any strict laws. Americans should work to the end, that this may never happen.

III G

Denni Hlasatel, March 14, 1903.



THE NEW IMMIGRATION LAW.

P.4 - The new immigration bill, about which there has been so much debate in both houses of Congress, is now about three-quarters complete. The remainder will probably be finished by the next session of Congress. The entire matter could have been settled before now had it not been for the fight on some parts of the bill. The Senate at the last moment mitigated some of the most severe restrictions of the bill and the joint committee approved these changes. However, a decision on the entire matter could not be arrived at and it was necessary to set it aside for the future. Several of the original strict provisions of the bill were left in it by both Houses of Congress. These are concerned chiefly with the return of persons afflicted with epilepsy or insanity, also those, who entered the country in an unlawful manner, and anarchists. In the case of the former, it is ordered that they may be deported if it is proven they were afflicted within five years previous to their arrival here the same may be done with immigrants who within two years after arrival become dependent upon the public welfare. This two year period also applies to anarchists and all newcomers who during



Denni Hlasatel, March 14, 1903.

that period advocate the overthrow of the government by force or the assassination of public officials.

The provisions given here are the strictest of the new immigration bill. Otherwise there are included in the bill various provisions which will only be of benefit to the immigrant, because the jurisdiction of the immigration inquisitors of Ellis Island, whose administration especially of late has become so famous, will be limited. The Commissioner of Immigration in New York City did not wait for the new law to become effective, but introduced various reforms for the benefit of immigrants, who in the future will not be subject to the good will of any case. It was high time, that something of the kind happened, for it was simply scandalous the way the poor immigrant was handled. In the future it will not be possible to send anyone back to where they came from, except for good reasons. Should a three member committee decide on deportation of the immigrant, he can appeal to the Appellate Department of the Immigration Commission on the Island, and should its decision be unfavorable the immigrant may appeal to Washington. In that manner it is expected that the rejected immigrant will receive justice. This is the most



important change which was made in behalf of immigrants. Also there were several minor changes made for the improvement of the present system on the Island, and more are to follow. What has finally been accomplished, insofar as immigrants are concerned, is that they will be treated with more justice in the future and only those will be deported who cannot be permitted to enter under any consideration according to the Immigration Laws.

On the whole conditions on the Island should be much better in the future. However, it was really time something was done in regards to improving existing conditions.

III G

III B 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1903.

IMMIGRANT PROTECTION



All nationalities, whose countrymen are moving in great numbers to this land, have societies, which have as their purpose the protection of their immigrant countrymen against unconscionable and evil-doing people, against oppression by officials, against exposition to the many vampires awaiting the immigrant at ports of entry, which also strive to advise their countrymen, and are helpful in the search for employment and the founding of the new home. Only we Bohemians, have nothing of the kind. Our national societies continually work on plans for the expansion of their ranks so as to assure their existence. We think that they have no better opportunity for this than when they prove to the immigrant, immediately upon his arrival in this country, that they actually practise true benevolence, and that love of their countrymen is not a mere farce with them. Every immigrant who in this manner

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1903.



would become acquainted with our national and welfare organizations, would surely become their friend, and just as soon as it was possible for him, he would become a member also. Especially our liberal-minded, purely nationalistic societies should quickly take hold of this situation, because it might so happen, that they will be forestalled by sectarians and others, whose aims are not of the best.

III G

I C

III A

III B 1

Denni Mlasatel, Jan. 11, 1902.

[THE PROPOSED IMMIGRATION LAW.]

BOHEMIAN



We Bohemians are the best voters, at least in the eyes of the elected politicians. When we elect someone to an office, we do not trouble ourselves as to whether he supports our interests as workingmen, retailers, or immigrants, and it does not strike us at all that we should give our elected representative any instruction as to how we wish him to act in this or that matter. There is pending in Congress legislation pertaining to immigration, which is of the utmost importance to our national existence. It is generally expected that a very detrimental immigration law will be passed. All foreign born nationals are agitating against it, making every effort to stop this threat to their national existence. Only we Bohemians with true Turkish resignation in the matter stand idly by and wait to see what our Congressmen will think up for us.

Denni Hlasatel, January 9, 1902.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION



We take notice of all sorts of things; we take sides according to political or religious beliefs; we want to force our convictions upon one another; we argue about trifles; while the enemies, not only of us, but of all immigrants, industriously and harmoniously work against and dangerously threaten our existence. In Congress, there was introduced a whole batch of proposals directed at the restriction of immigration. These proposals, if they become law, along with those which are directed against anarchists and other radicals, who, however, have an anti-immigration tendency, will have the effect that, in forty or fifty years, Bohemian-Americans will not fight or argue among themselves - because there will not be any here. No one among us takes any notice of this danger which threatens us.

The Germans, in all the larger American cities, have already banded together and are violently agitating against this restriction of immigration. They can accomplish nothing, however, if they are not supported by all the other immigrant groups, and all reasonable Americans, who realize that this land owes its growth to the industry and merits of the immigrants. It is about

Denni Hlasatel, January 9, 1902.



time for Bohemians to come to some kind of an understanding as to what should interest all of us and quickly and harmoniously defend it.

III G
III A
I H
I C

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 9, 1902.

BOHEMIAN



[IMMIGRANTS CHARGED WITH LOWER WAGES]

American employees and employers alike, charge immigrants are guilty of lowering wages and creating competition through cheap labor. We must admit that this accusation is partly true. The immigrant upon his arrival in this land is ignorant of local conditions and easily becomes the instrument of conscienceless profiters, almost always Americans. Various henchmen work to deliver the immigrant into sweatshops, where he is forced to labor to exhaustion for such low wages that this promised land becomes a hell on earth for him, and he the unwilling tool that hurts the interests of all other workingmen. It is the duty of American Bohemians to so conduct themselves that such an accusation can not be made against our countrymen. We should take care of this, both individually and collectively. In this matter we must again point to the Germans, who have immigration offices in all the larger cities, where the immigrant is given information and help, and in some instances, a job is procured for him.

Bohemian labor organizations and societies ought to take this matter under consideration, and endeavor to put our immigrant brothers on the right road, so that they may not become the victims of bad people through their own unfamiliarity with local conditions.

III G.
V A 2

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, May 13th, 1880.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Immigrants to Chicago And The West.

According to reports of the German steamship Agency, there were 50,000 immigrants during the month of April landed in New York. At least 25,000 of these continued on to Chicago and Westward.

Among these were 4000 Polish, 2000 Bohemians, Germans 1800. Of these 2500 Polish and 1200 Bohemians remained in Chicago expecting to earn their livelihood here.

Those who continued further were for the most part people of some means while those remaining were mostly laborers without any property. From present indications there will be as many arrivals, if not more, this month as there were last month. There are plenty of inquiries for farm hands and for servants for there seems to be few farm hands and scarcely any servants among the new arrivals.



III G
II D 10
III H
IV

Svornost, May 8, 1880

LET US HELP OURSELVES

There is considerable talk in public about the collection of donations for the establishment of a National Theatre in Prague. It is hoped that some contribution will be sent from Chicago, but before any start is made to collect funds for this purpose, it is unavoidably necessary, as we said more than a week ago, and which becomes more urgent day by day, that we take every cent, every dollar, which it is possible to collect from our charitable donors, for the benefit of our countrymen arriving here continuously from our native land moving to America to make homes here for themselves and their children, which, in their native land, they were unable to accomplish because of the government and bad times.

At the present time, every cent so graciously contributed should be used only for the help of those hundreds of our countrymen who passed through Chicago each week toward the west. It would be a sin to divert this money toward any other purpose, no matter how worthy, while we see these hundreds of our countrymen at the railroad depots each week, unfamiliar with the language, robbed of all their means, wornout groaning with hunger; and thirsting for every bit of sincere advice and for all help no matter how small.



Svornost, May 8, 1880

Any one who has visited the railroad depot just once, when a train of immigrants arrived and has met his country men there, men, women and children, who following our example, are coming to build for themselves a more dignified life in this land of freedom, has seen their troubles, has seen how they are swindled, robbed and oppressed in spite of all efforts of the city police and railroad officials, will not harden his heart toward these unfortunates and will admit that all other cultural purposes must wait until this condition is remedied.

We called attention, to this matter publicly last week, to the Bohemian Ticket Agents who sell railroad and steamship tickets to the people, thereby deriving a profit and a living; they are citizens: J.B. Belohradsky, Vaclav Kaspar, Fr. Novak, Aug. Geringer and V. Fiala. It should be their chief concern to see that some sort of aid is provided and steps taken to provide some kind of organization for the benefit of immigrants to Chicago. They make a profit from this, their interests and gain are first. Thus far not one of them has signified that he would take any step in this matter.



Svornost, May 8, 1880

We know of no other method whereby this much-needed organization can be realized, except that the above-named citizens should meet, dedicating one whole evening for the purpose of consulting and taking the necessary steps among the lodges and citizens of our city. Or must we wait until the summer's sultry days have passed, until it begins to snow, until several thousand Bohemians have passed through Chicago are cursing the city and all its inhabitants, because at no other point in their journey did they meet with any injustice or robbery except here, (as is pointed out in the previous paragraphs)? Shall we wait, as so often happens in national undertakings, until Bohemians stop arriving, and arrive with the cross after the funeral?

In the name of several Bohemian citizens who have many times gone to the railroad depots and convinced themselves of the suffering and need for some kind of aid for Bohemian immigrants, and in the name of our national honor, the love toward our brother countrymen felt by our Bohemian fellow citizens, we call once more for the cooperation of all our countrymen, and we urgently beg that the above named citizens, the ticket agents, whom it concerns most, should not delay, but that they meet and decide as to what in their opinion would be the proper procedure.



Svornost, May 8, 1880

Let us show our countrymen, that there are in Chicago Bohemians, and to be sure Bohemians who are not denationalized, but with a warm heart and with the good old Bohemian spirit, which seeks to help those brothers in distress.

III G

BOHEMIAN

II D 10

II D 7

II D 1

Svornost, April 27, 1880



PATRIOTIC DUTY OF CHICAGO LODGES

A GREAT NEED FOR PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS

Mr. J.F. Vosatka, Bohemian Immigration Agents, on his way to New York after a trip through the west, was a visitor at our office. He took advantage of the opportunity to inform us that immigrants from Europe, especially the Czecho, are well provided with protection against all sorts of knavery. He has many letters from settlers now living in the western part of our country praising the service provided for their benefit through out the entire journey with the exception of Chicago. It is said that there are more thieves and swindlers waiting to entice the unwary immigrant from the railroad stations in Chicago than anywhere else on the entire American journey.

We are not surprised by this for we know that at all railroad depots, where immigrants unfamiliar with our domestic language arrive, there are many agents of crooked hotels waiting for them and striving with all their power to direct these quite often penniless immigrants to these strange hostelries; where they are lodged over night or longer, fed miserable food and charged from \$2.00 to 2:50 per day. At last they are sent on to some railroad depot to continue on their journey. They hold out the immigrant's



Svornost, April 27, 1880

baggage checks if they do not have the money with which to pay the exorbitant charges accrued, and send them on without the baggage, holding it back until they receive the money owed them.

Immigration is at a very high peak this year, especially of Bohemians, so that there are two or three times each week, large groups of Bohemians arriving in Chicago. Many of these fall into the hands of these swindlers.

The German people have provided for the protection of their immigrants through an Immigration Society which looks after the welfare of new arrivals, but our nationals do not have even a single representative to look after the welfare of our newcomers. As a matter of fact there are some Bohemians, who have sold out to these greedy sharks, who, as a rule, board the immigration trains at some distance from Chicago in order to be able to line up the victims who are then turned over to the various hotels on a commission basis. We do not know the names of any of these wretches, but we have letters from some of their victims in which it is stated that they were often spoken to in Bohemian and that therefore they were sold-out and robbed by Bohemians.



Svornost, April 27, 1880

What can be done about this? Of course it often happens that there are many Bohemians at the depots who, while waiting for the arrival of friends, do not hesitate to give a helping hand to some other newcomer, as we saw last Sunday, but it is not always so and even with the greatest care it is not possible to protect every Bohemian against loss, for if one is not protected by some kind of organization, he is very often pushed around if not actually beaten by the runners of these privileged hotels.

In order that all Bohemian immigrants might be protected and properly taken care of it is necessary to organize some kind of agency which would have the Bohemian immigrants welfare to look after, take hold of them and their baggage as far as needs indicate and to deliver them to their friends here or to the next depot as the case may be.

In this manner there would be hundreds, yes, thousands of families protected against great loss, and this achievement would be much more appreciated than ten times the achievements of missionaries somewhere in Africa or Australia.



Svornost, April 27, 1880

The question remains as to how we can provide such a responsible agency? We have any number of honorable and able countrymen among us who also know the English language, but they are mostly poor people and we do not have any who could take this service, with all of its duties and necessary expenses, and carry on throughout the year without some remuneration. It is necessary that we provide enough money to at least cover unavoidable expenses.

This week there is to be a meeting of all Bohemian Steamship Agents here, who could discuss this matter and make some recommendation as to how to meet the situation. Let them not delay, but step right in and work this problem out.

From the relative standing of our Chicago Lodges we can hardly expect to get enough countrymen to organize a protective society, such as the wealthy Germans have, but we can at least accomplish the most necessary. If all our national lodges and societies, both benevolent and church, without exception, accepted the resolution, that every quarter year they would appropriate from their treasuries \$1.50 for the protection of immigrants, there would be collected every quarter from at least fifty lodges



Svornost, April 27, 1880

the sum of \$75.00 for which we could obtain the services of a reliable Bohemian who would take upon himself the obligation of looking after our immigrants. We believe that this could be accomplished in Chicago.

Each of the lodges could appoint one of its members to represent it in the ranks of a protective society which would meet from time to time, and make public reports as to their progress, of what benefit their work is and what further steps should be taken. These members could take turns in accompanying the paid representative, to the various depots to meet the arrival of immigrants and assist him in his duty of looking after the welfare of the immigrants.

This is our opinion in the matter, which surely will come to the attention of all our countrymen in Chicago and we hope that the Steamship Agents, who derive a profit from this immigration, will take the first step to secure the co-operation of all lodges in this matter of aid and protection of immigrants to Chicago.

Success for this undertaking.

III G

I C

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, April 26th, 1880.

Immigrants.



On Sunday, April 25th, there arrived in Baltimore, Md., on the steamship Strassburg, en route from Bremen, 1914 Bohemian, German, Swedish and Norwegian immigrants.

They were taken to the railroad depot and put on board, the majority with Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota as their destination.

III. ASSIMILATION

H. Relations

with Homeland

III H
I C
IV

BOHEMIAN



Cesky Odd Fellow, September 1937.

THOMAS GARRIGUE MASARYK.

(March 7, 1850-September 14, 1937)

From the poor son of an imperial serf to the presidency of an important republic and a statesman of international stature and repute, the story of Thomas G. Masaryk's career reads like fiction. He worked as a youth in a blacksmith's shop, but went to the university and eventually attained his doctor's degree with a dissertation on "The Essence of Plato's Soul". On to Leipzig he went for more study, and there he met Charlotte Garrigue of Brooklyn. He followed her back to America and married her in 1878. This was the first of four visits to America.

On each visit he saw a little more of the democracy and freedom, which he was to champion all his life. An outspoken opponent of Germany's encroachment on Austria, and more especially of Austria's encroachment on the Balkans, he was forced to leave Prague when the war broke out. Almost penniless, he continued, from Switzerland, Italy, England, and America his unceasing battle for the freedom of the Czechs and Slovaks.



Cesky Odd Fellow, September 1937.

Even with his daughter imprisoned, Austrian spies following him incessantly, and his son threatened with hanging, he never wavered from his purpose. With Edward Benes as his collaborator, and Woodrow Wilson as his friend and admirer, he finally secured recognition of the Czech National Council in 1917. He was proclaimed the first president of Czechoslovakia, and he has been re-elected ever since, (four times).

His task has been difficult. His country was surrounded by hostile neighbors. Internally there were large numbers of Germans, Hungarians, and Ruthenians. The Czechs were exponents of religious freedom. The Slovaks were militant Catholics.

But by his wisdom, courage, and foresight, Masaryk has succeeded in welding all those antagonistic elements together. It has been a colossal job, but Thomas G. Masaryk was a colossal man. His influence was the outcome of high moral character; the power and authority of his personality are the result of a rare combination of idealism and realism. In short he was a statesman really worthy of the name.

III H
II D 10
III B 2
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1922.

FOR THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGIONNAIRES CAUSE

Six years ago Professor T. G. Masaryk, the leader of the revolutionary party of Czechoslovakia, was convinced that not only money, which was generously contributed by the Czechoslovaks of America, but also military help was needed for the liberation of our old homeland. That dictum was brought to us by one of the most famous sons of our nation, the now deceased General Stefanik.

After a conference with the local leaders here, the Ceskoslovenska Narodni Rada Americka (Czechoslovak-American National Council the central office of which is located in Chicago), issued a call for volunteers who would be willing to risk their lives and shed their blood so that our dear native land might be wrested from the usurping Hapsburgs. And lo, the very first day that the call was issued, many of our boys volunteered, boys who were proud to be able to serve in liberating the land of their fathers from the German yoke. The cars of the train carrying the first contingent of these boys were swathed in garlands

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 2275

III H
II D 10
III B 2
IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1922.

of flowers, and the eyes of all who came to bid them adieu were filled with tears of pride and gratitude.....Our boys were leaving for battles with the enemy for mortal combats, but our silent wishes accompanied them, wishes which, if expressed would say: "Come back to us as victors; and since no sacrifice was too great for you, nor will any sacrifice be too great for us [who are left behind] to make possible the freedom of our native land!"

The terrible World War is ended, and the land which cradled us is liberated. But while we here followed the events of the theater of war, and went about peacefully in performing our daily work, our boys were shedding their blood. They came back victorious indeed, but not all of them returned. Ninety-seven of them laid down their lives upon the altar of their fatherland. And their widows and orphans, poor and pitiful people, now mourn their former

WPA (ILL.) PR

III H
II D 10
III B 2
IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1922.

supporters. Who made promises to these legionnaires? We! Who should therefore care for these widows and orphans. We!

One hundred and fifty of our boys came back as invalids and are unable to work and earn their daily bread. Who should care for these men? We! We promised that we would! The revolution ended successfully but our work is not ended until we have discharged our obligations fully.

The Narodni Rada recently issued a call to Czechoslovak-Americans to collect money for a permanent fund of \$100,000 for the alleviation of misery and suffering among our invalids and the widows and orphans of Czechoslovak legionnaires. As enthusiastically as the boys went to war,.....as enthusiastically must we also end our revolutionary activities by establishing this fund for the widows and orphans of our fallen heroes, and for legionnaire invalids. We asked for their blood and their lives! Who will now refuse

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30210

III H
II D 10
III B 2
IV

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1922.

[to contribute to the fund]? Nobody! For whoever does is a heartless wretch devoid of feeling.

For the committee:

Mr. Jan A. Cervenka, president [of the National Council];
Mr. Frantisek Horlivy, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PKU. 30275

III H
III E 2
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1922.

FESTIVAL TO COMMEMORATE THE BRINGING OF THE SOIL OF
CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO CHICAGO

The Československá Národní Rada v Americe (Czechoslovak National Council in America) has issued a call to all the Czechoslovaks of Chicago and vicinity, regardless of their political or religious affiliations, to attend a festival in which an urn, containing the sacred soil of places very dear to all of us, will be received.....The urn was sent as a present to the Czechoslovak people of America by the Masarykova Akademie Práce (Masaryk's Academy of Labor) as an expression of gratitude for the work of liberation of our old homeland by the Czechoslovaks of this country. The shipment of the urn was accompanied by the following letter:

"May you, our brothers, as well as your children who were born on the soil of your new homeland, be inspired whenever you look upon this urn. May the secret whispers of the symbolism of these three clods of native earth become audible to you. They are a gift of love. Help us to defend that liberty

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1922.

which you have built for us, and now cultivate the seeds of your common labors together with us here who live beyond the seas."

In view of the importance of this festive occasion, the National Council invited some outstanding nationalist workers to be the speakers at the ceremony. The full program is given below: (1) Music; (2) Opening of ceremonies by the president of the Národní Rada, Mr. John A. Cervenka; (3) A festival speech by Mr. Karel Pergler, the first official representative of the Czechoslovak government to the United States; (4) A speech by the Reverend Oldrich Zlámal, of Cleveland, Ohio; (5) A speech by Mr. Albert Mamatey, Czechoslovak consul from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; (6) The viewing of the urn by the public.

After the speeches, the urn will be on display in a special room so that everyone might have the opportunity to see the sacred soil of his native land. The Národní Rada, hoping that it would meet with the desires of our countrymen, ordered some pictures to be made of the urn, and anyone desiring such a picture may obtain it as a souvenir.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Ilasatel, Nov. 16, 1922..

The patriotic Czechoslovak public of Chicago should set aside tomorrow as a national holiday, and attend the festival and the ceremony in large numbers. The ceremonies will start at 8 P.M.

The Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics) has likewise issued a proclamation to its members as follows:

"Friends--On Friday evening, according to the proclamation of the Národní Rada, there will be presented to the Czechoslovak people of America an urn containing the sacred soil of Ríp, Velehrad, and Děvín. The urn was recently brought to the United States by Mr. Jan Straka, **president** of the Národní Svaz. The urn was entrusted to him during his visit in Czechoslovakia, when he was asked to take it to his countrymen in America and have it deposited in some fitting place that it might forever serve as a reminder of things Czechoslovak. The act of receiving that urn will be an exalted one. By viewing the urn with its sacred contents--the soil from places infinitely dear to us--we are to remember the land of our birth and bear in mind that we are a transatlantic

III H
III B 2
IV

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1922.

branch of the brave and now liberated Czechoslovak nation. We Bohemian Catholics have ever been cognizant of our duty as Czechoslovaks and have always done our duty honorably and loyally. We have proved as Catholics and as Czechs that we could always be depended upon to come to the aid of our nation; we have kept our escutcheon unsullied by doing our sacred duties well, by working indefatigably for the great future of the Czechoslovak nation for which we still work.

"Our memories will be refreshed at the Friday festival which is to be held in Pilsen Park at West 26th Street and Albany Avenue at 8 P. M. Our folk should be well represented at this festival which is one of the most significant ones for the Czechoslovaks of America; by attending, we shall prove that we have remained loyal to our ideals. And all should be there to manifest our pure love to that land which served as a cradle to a great many of our ancestors. We **kiss** thee oh soil, hallowed by the blood and love of our ancestors, oh soil from places so sacred to us and so dear; our eyes are moist with tears of gratitude, the gratitude of a distant American branch to its own nation for

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

III B 2

IV

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1922.

having sent thee to us here, so that you might live with us and among us and be a symbol of concord and perseverance. By touching thee, our lagging strength shall increase and efforts expand; thou shalt constitute a firm bond between us and the Czechoslovak nation."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II A 2
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1922.

NEWS FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAK
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Ceskoslovenska Obchodni Komora, (Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce) of Chicago was founded to carry out the noble aim of cultivating mutual relations between commercial and industrial concerns in the old homeland and those of this country, through the medium of the Obchodni A Zivnostenska Komora v Praze (Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Prague) and various other chambers of Czechoslovakia. Among the members of this Czech Chicago institution there are a great many Czech businessmen. The Komora has already accomplished a great deal of meritable work, and deserves to be known better by everyone. To make this possible, but also to celebrate the happy return of all our Chicago countrymen who visited the old homeland this summer, the Komora has arranged a reception to be held on October 18....in the Pilsen Park pavilion, West 26th Street and Albany Avenue.

The supper will be served by the ladies at 7 P.M. The names of these ladies are

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II A 2
IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1922.

a sufficient guarantee that the supper will be a first-class affair. After supper there will be an interesting program in which some of our foremost artists will participate, as for instance the well-known violinist, Mr. Jiri Hrusa, and the concert singer, Mrs. Marie Schnabl. There will be Antes, of Domazlice, and Miss Anna Lukes, of Prague. The Ludvikovo Divadlo (Frank Ludvik Dramatic Association) has augmented the program with a comic duet. There will be some speeches, each lasting about five minutes, by the representatives of the Komora and the returned members of the two expeditions to Czechoslovakia. Dancing will begin at 10 P.M.

The admission, including supper, is \$1.50. The tickets have already been mailed out, but additional ones may be obtained from the following: Mr. L. Solar, treasurer of the committee, 3215 West 26th Street; Mr. A. Schnabl, West 26th Street and Trumbull Avenue; and Mr. K. V. Janovsky, West 51st and Robey Streets. It is advisable that everyone secure his tickets at once, for the entertainment committee must know in advance how many places should be reserved for the supper. The committee....consists of Messrs. Karel V. Janovsky,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II A 2
IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1922.

John A. Cervenka, Anton J. Cermak, J. A. Sokol, J. M. Kotek, Frank G. Hajicek, Louis Jalovec, Louis Solar, A. Laadt, William Hnatek, Josef Citta, I. F. Zetek, Sam Strobl, Rudolf Liska, and Mesdames A. Schnabl, Anna Zarobsky, Jennie Sistek, Emma Nikodem, Katerina Novy, Marie Hnatek, Josefina Beranek, and several others. It is up to every participant of either expedition to see to it that all tickets for the reception are sold. Let us all give a helping hand to the hard working committee so that this entertainment will meet with complete success.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H
III C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 24, 1922.

TO HONOR THE RETURNING DELEGATES OF THE TWO EXPEDITIONS
TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Ceskoslovenska Obchodni Komora (Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce) has begun extensive preparations for a reception in honor of the delegates of the Cesko-Americka Obchodni Vyprava (Bohemian-American Commercial Expedition to Czechoslovakia) and those of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics) who visited the same country. The reception is to take place on October 18, 1922, at 6:30 P. M., and its purpose is to afford the members of these two expeditions and their friends an opportunity to meet, to be entertained, and to exchange their views and news about the old homeland.

There can be no doubt that the participants of the two expeditions will welcome this piece of news with great pleasure, for the project was discussed even

WPA (ILL.) PP01.30275

III H
III C

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 24, 1922.

before the expeditions arrived in Europe. To satisfy the anticipations of the Czechoslovaks of Chicago who were members of either expedition, the Komora got busy and started preparations for an evening of entertainment connected with a banquet to be given for the aforementioned participants..... It will be a reunion which every member of the two expeditions is looking forward to. The next committee meeting, in which details of the affair will be discussed, will be held on September 26, 1922, at 8 P. M. in Mr. Schnabl's restaurant, West 26th Street and Trumbull Avenue. All members of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and the participants of either of the two expeditions are invited to attend.

WPA (ILL) FNOJ.36275

III H
II A 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1922.

MEMBERS OF THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN
COMMERCIAL EXPEDITION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA
RETURN TO CHICAGO

According to a radiogram received by us, the Chicago members of the Cesko-Americka Obchodni Vyprava (Bohemian-American Commercial Expedition [to Czechoslovakia]) will return to Chicago today. [Names of Chicagoans who are returning with the expedition are omitted in translation.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II D 10
I E

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 20, 1922.

THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST CLUB FRESL PREPARES
AN EXPEDITION TO BOHEMIA

The Bohemian Narodni Socialni Delnicka Beseda Fresl v Chicagu (National Socialist Workingmen's Club Fresl of Chicago), well known on account of its activities for the benefit of our boys during the war, is at present busy making preparation for an expedition to Bohemia. The Club appointed a committee for that purpose, and the expedition is to be undertaken at the time of the five hundredth anniversary of the death of our great war leader, John Zizka of Trocnov. [Translator's note: Zizka was the chief Hussite general during the first half of the fifteenth century.] The committee has devised a plan whereby the members of the club may make weekly or monthly savings deposits and thus accumulate the money necessary for the fare. The secretary of the Club is our well-known countryman, Mr. Anton Podlipsky, 1833 South Throop Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

II D 10

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 17, 1922.

AMERICAN BOHEMIANS AND THEIR GIFTS
TO THEIR OLD HOMELAND
[An Abstract]

[The daily press of Prague mentioned the three Czechoslovak-American expeditions, two of which were composed of Chicago Czechoslovaks. Among other, not strictly relevant, remarks, the fact is mentioned that many of the visitors who came from the United States had not seen their old country for 30, 40, and even 60 years. Much space is taken up with reports on the various charitable deeds of the Chicago organizations for the benefit of Czechoslovakia. Eight of the outstanding Czech leaders of Chicago are mentioned. The gifts amounted to 125,000 Czech crowns.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, July 20, 1922.

A CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN CZECHOSLOVAKIANS AND THE OFFICIALS
OF THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN GOVERNMENT AT PRAGUE

Translator's note: This meeting, which took place in the offices of the Narodni Rada Ceskoslovenska (Czechoslovakian national council) on Masarykovo Nabrezi (Masaryk's Quay) in Prague on Wednesday, July 5, 1922, consisted of Czech leaders from the various cities of the United States; among them were several representatives from Chicago. The underlying idea was the stabilization of the then newly formed republic, particularly its economic life and its relations to the United States, especially as regards commerce and industry. Since most of the material refers to matters not directly bearing upon the life and activities of the Chicago Czechs, only one or two passages are translated here which reflect the attitudes of the economic and social leaders of the Czechs of Chicago. Thus Mr. John A. Sokol, who is a successful wholesale tea and coffee merchant here, said:7

"The economic question is basic for the republic of Czechoslovakia7. We have worked for four years, but the results are meager. What is needed is a greater

Denni Hlasatel, July 20, 1922.

confidence on the part of America in the ability of the Czech businessmen to meet their contracts. This is of utmost importance. Your people are good and honest, but when some of them attempted to launch enterprises they encountered obstacles which were put in their path by their own government. We Americans are always ready to work for an ideal, but when we see these political (governmental) hindrances, we stop. In the future, America will be the only country which can be considered dependable. She will be your best friend politically, as well as economically. Show us that you are serious; it all depends on you..... [First of all] develop your sample rooms in which your goods are to be exhibited. These rooms can be located in one building, and can be rented by the merchants and industrialists for a whole year. Also you need modern hotels here. The future of the Czechoslovakian republic will depend on the confidence of the foreign countries."

Mr. Karel Vesely, a Chicago attorney, and another member of the delegation, thought that Czechoslovakia had made a mistake by instituting laws which are alien to Czechoslovakian culture. "This should be changed. You ought to enact

Denni Hlasatel, July 20, 1922.

laws which would make it possible for American businessmen to obtain import and export permits. This is a governmental function, but instead, you have invested certain individuals with the authority to regulate trade....."

Reverend Vaclav Vanek, referring to the critical opinions of some of the members of the delegation, said: "We are in a family circle here, and, therefore, in spite of the criticisms, good will must prevail. We must consider the effects of the foreign yoke which exerted its pressure upon Czechoslovakia for three hundred years."

Translator's note: Mr. Bohus Hak, a delegate of the Chicago Sokols, Mr. Vladimir Geringer, son of the publisher of the Chicago Svornost, were also speakers in this political and economic symposium. The article is two columns long.

III H
II A 2
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 18, 1922.

CHICAGO CONTINGENT OF THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL
DELEGATION VISITS PRESIDENT MASARYK

[Half-tone, three column-fifth of a page, view of eight members of the Chicago delegation grouped around Dr. Masaryk; another half-tone, three column-three-sevenths of a page, view of a letter head with the President's castle at Lany and below it the signatures of the President and the Chicago men as follows: T. G. Masaryk, Dr. Alice G. Masaryk, Colonel Victor Hoppe, The Reverend Vaclav Vanek, John A. Sokol, Charles Vesely, Joseph Dusek, Vaclav L. Rezabek, Frantisek Zajicek, Bohus Hak, Frantisek J. Maly, Franta Marik, John Pecha, Dr. O. S. Pavlik, Anton J. Zahrobsky, J. F. Stepina, Emil Tuma; Mesdames Eugenie Patterson, and Rella Hoppe.]

Last Friday we received another communication from our friends who, as members of the Ceskoslovensko-Americka Obchodni Vyprava (Czechoslovak-American Commercial Delegation) are now probably in Prague. The letter--and it was a voluminous one--was mailed to us by the Reverend Vaclav Vanek. The letter, which

MPA (ILL) 11

III H
II A 2
IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 18, 1922.

bore the post date of May 29, 1922, enclosed several pictures of which we reproduce two. The Chicago delegation made a trip to Lany, the summer residence of President Masaryk, and the upper picture will show the members of that group. [Translator's note: Omitted in translation are the names of members of the Chicago delegation previously reported in the description of the second half-tone.] Among other things which the Reverend Vaclav Vanek, who is the secretary of the Delegation, wrote was that the visit was facilitated by Captain Emil Tuma.....

On this occasion the Reverend Vaclav Vanek addressed the President as follows: "Mr. President! Since the day when your republic of Czechoslovakia was born, we, the Czechoslovaks of America, have honored two George Washingtons, fathers of their [respective] countries: One is buried at Mount Vernon in Virginia, not far from the capital city of the United States--Washington; the other resides in our dear and now liberated mother city of Prague. I am not going to tire you with a long speech. You know yourself how much we all love you. Your name is a mighty one which was and is able to call us out of our graves,

WPA (ILL.) FAC. 10073

III H
II A 2
IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 18, 1922.

graves of indifference and half-measures. I beg you to hold your protecting hand over our young nation, and especially to give succor to the poor and the wretched. We stand behind you as one man. All you need to do is to say the word and no sacrifice will be too difficult for us."

The speaker then introduced the members of the delegation. The President thanked the speaker briefly, and, after shaking hands with everyone, invited the delegation to a luncheon which was waiting.

The luncheon consisted of rissole fried a la Pompadour, roast goose, new potatoes, cucumber salad, asparagus, holland sauce, fresh strawberry ice cream fruits, coffee, wines of all varieties, cigars, cigarettes, etc. Every member of the delegation had a place especially assigned to him, with a place card bearing the President's crest and the name of the invited person.....

After luncheon was over the President and the delegates repaired to the smaller audience hall where, over cups of black coffee, the President entertained his

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302.5

III H
II A 2
IV

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 18, 1922.

visitors and where the list of names of all the guests was signed by him. The wife of the President made her appearance among us at this time and remained for about thirty minutes.

In a very simple manner she said: "I wish to introduce myself; I am Mrs. Masaryk".....

The sojourn at the President's castle at Lany was considered most enjoyable by all the delegates.....

PA (ILL.) P 1

III H
II A 2
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 17, 1922.

MEMBERS OF THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL
EXPEDITION VISIT THE TOWN OF PODEBRADY, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Half-tone, five column-half of a page, view of members of the Chicago group
at the Podebrady picnic grounds.]

The members of the Cesko-Americka Obchodni Vyprava (Bohemian-American Commercial Expedition) made several joint trips to various parts of Czechoslovakia and were everywhere warmly received. A large number of them visited the town of Plzen (Pilsen), the famous old town of Domazlice....and on May 31, 1922 a visit was made to the town of Podebrady where our friends were warmly received.....The above picture serves to illustrate the occasion and many of our readers will recognize the faces of our Chicago countrymen such as the Reverend Vaclav Vanek, Dr. O. S. Pavlik, Mr. Anton Schnabl and wife, Dr. H. L. Brown and wife, Libuse Bartusek-Brown, Mr. Jan Bartusek and wife, Mr. Frantisek Zajicek, Messrs A. J. Zahrobsky, Jan F. Zetek, Vojtech Zikmund,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H
II A 2
IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 17, 1922.

Dr. Marie Sorna, Mr. N. Krametbauer, Mr. Josef Dusek, Mrs. O. S. Pavlik, Miss Mildred Pavlik, Mrs. M. Jiran, Mrs. A. Zahrobsky, Miss Anna Zahrobsky, Mesdames Frantiska Hulka, B. E. Jirka, E. C. Janousek, Marie Zeman, and Marie Dusek. The above group, therefore, is exclusively a Chicago group, and our local countrymen will be glad to know how well they fared in the old homeland.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II A 2
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 16, 1922.

NEWS FROM THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN
COMMERCIAL EXPEDITION

[Half-tone, four column-quarter of a page,
group picture of Chicago members of the expedition
photographed in front of a public building
in Domazlice, Czechoslovakia]

On Tuesday May 23, 1922, the members of the Cesko-Americka Obchodni Vyprava (Bohemian-American Commercial Expedition to Czechoslovakia) arrived in Domazlice. They were led by Reverend Vaclav Vanek of Chicago, who is a native of that town.....Most of them were industrialists and businessmen some of whom desired to visit their native town, others wishing to see the ancient and historical place itself.

The members of the Expedition were greeted warmly by the mayor of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II A 2
IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 16, 1922.

town, Mr. Matej Kelner,....who assured everyone that he would be warmly received by the inhabitants of Domazlice. Reverend Vanek responded on behalf of the visiting group, after which everyone busied himself with getting settled in his hotel. The afternoon was devoted to a joint visit to all important historical memorials and the shady woods at the outskirts of the town. In the evening there was a banquet in honor of the visitors in the local Sokol hall followed by a soiree. The program was entertaining and varied....Brother Jan Kristof, representing the Sokol Domazlicky, officially greeted the members and was thanked on behalf of the Sokol Slavsky of Chicago by brother Bohumil Hak. [Translator's note: Here follows a list of names of the Chicago and other visitors. The list is one-fourth of a column long and are omitted in translation.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

III C

III D

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1922.

A NEW PATRIOTIC DEED OF THE BOARD OF DELEGATES TO THE
BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY

Although last night's meeting of the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbítova (Board of Delegates to the Bohemian National Cemetery) was not as well attended as on other occasions, the proceedings of the meeting were not only very interesting, but new evidence of the patriotism of the delegates was demonstrated.... It was decided by an overwhelming majority, and after a lengthy debate, to order the executive committee to purchase more bonds of the Republic of Czechoslovakia for \$25,000. The debate followed a statement made by the chairman of the executive committee, Mr. J. A. Smejkal, that "the cemetery has \$40,000 on hand which ought to be used for the purchase of some good bonds". A motion that Czechoslovak government bonds be bought met with opposition from some of the delegates who were of the opinion that "some good reliable American bonds should be purchased" instead, but after a calm and orderly debate in which other delegates declared that "in the

WPA (ILL) 11

III H

III C

III D

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, June 8, 1932.

interest of the old homeland, and in spite of certain risks, such Czechoslovak bonds, which are guaranteed by the present government--customs receipts and the income of tobacco monopoly--should be purchased. F. David moved that \$15,000 be used for that purpose. John Kalas thereupon moved that \$25,000 be used for the purchase of such bonds. The motion was adopted. After discussing the question in great detail with Vaclav Cipra, who is an expert in these matters, and after further speeches by Messrs. K. Kopecky and V. J. Petrzelka, who....insisted that...."we do our patriotic duty and buy the Czechoslovak bonds," the matter was voted on. Since the mere raising of hands was not found adequate (not clear whether some of the delegates voted for the \$15,000 or the \$25,000 sum) Mr. Petrzelka moved that all voting be done by roll call. This resulted in the delegates deciding that the sum of \$25,000 be used for the purchase of the Czechoslovak government bonds. About eleven delegates voted for \$15,000, and about two or three abstained from voting. No one voted against the purchase. Thus, the last meeting of the Spor did honor to the delegates when we consider

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 2

III H

III C

III D

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1922.

that on one previous occasion \$10,000 was voted for the same purpose, that on all other occasions they always showed themselves generous when any patriotic matter was to be supported financially, and that the Sbor is extremely economical in handling the financial affairs of the Hrbítov.

The executive committee was ordered to furnish estimates in connection with the proposed enlargement of the columbarium and in connection with the "artistic execution and filling of the empty spaces within the cupola of the crematory."....A request made by the Czechoslovak Legionnaires that the Hrbítov pay the cost of laying the foundation for the monuments to be erected on the graves of two Legionnaires (the monuments to be paid for by the Legionnaire society), was referred to the board of directors. The request of the Ostrostrelci (Sharpshooters), whose society disbanded and who desired that their delegacy be transferred to some other organization, was scrapped.

WPA (ILL) P

III Н

III C

III D

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1922.

From the plats worked out for the Ilrbitov by Architect Vlk, it appears that, according to the survey just completed, the Ilrbitov gained somewhat in property rightfully belonging to it, but was not aware that it owned additional property.

The sum of \$1,450 was paid to the Hrbítov for the perpetual care of certain graves. The executive committee of the Jednota Českých Dam (Bohemian Ladies Union) paid \$300 for the temporary care of the graves of [seven members of the Jednota].....The payroll of the cemetery workers for the month of May was the largest in its history, but there was also more work done this May than in any preceding May. The income for May was \$45,034.70; the balance from the previous month was \$50,660.74; the balance in the treasury, after making the necessary disbursements, is \$59,258.16.

WPA (11) 1011

III H
III C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 10, 1922.

THE SECOND LARGE CZECH EXPEDITION
LEAVES TODAY

The second large Czech expedition to Czechoslovakia will leave today. This time it will be a Catholic organization under the leadership of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Americe (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America). Last Thursday the first expedition....left Chicago. It was the Ceskoslovenska-Americka Obchodni Vyprava (Czechoslovak-American Commercial Expedition). This second expedition, organized by the Svaz....is in charge of Mr. Jan Straka, president of the Svaz; Reverend Frantisek Bozenek, secretary of the Svaz and chaplain of the Parish of Svati Cyrill a Metodej (Saints Cyrill and Methodius), Town of Lake, Chicago.....The number of members in this second Czech expedition is imposing. The expedition will surely accomplish its aim in Czechoslovakia and attract considerable attention.....Some of its members will return to Chicago while others will

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III C

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 10, 1922.

settle in Czechoslovakia.....We wish good luck and a pleasant sojourn to all,
hoping that the returning members will come back to America in good humor
and happy.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II D 10
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 9, 1922.

CZECHOSLOVAK-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXPEDITION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

.....It remains to say that the expedition to Czechoslovakia will surely make a good impression on everyone, mainly because it will greatly benefit our homeland. Besides accomplishing its avowed purpose, it will substantially aid the most important charitable institutions. Mr. F.J. Skala waived all profits which would otherwise accrue to him as a representative of a steamship company. By so doing he laid a foundation for a charitable fund. This fund will increase considerably by a sale of flags and insignia, and likewise by means of a collection which will be made on board the liner. Mr. Jan Pecha, president of the board of delegates of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery), will, no doubt, add to the fund the \$500.00 which he received from the said organization, and which he is supposed to devote to some charitable causes in Czechoslovakia. To this he and his wife will personally add the sum of \$200. Mr. A. Zahrobsky and Mr. Antonin Ratajik have further swelled the fund by their contributions. It is now certain that several thousand dollars will be thus

III H
II D 10
IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 9, 1922.

collected for charitable causes in Czechoslovakia, and one may say that such an amount will be useful for the purpose for which it was intended.

Reverend Vaclav Vanek informed us that the charitable concert which he arranged in the Hubbard Memorial Church on April 26, 1922, with our famous musicians, Mr. Vaclav Jiskra and Mr. and Mrs. V. Machek, netted him \$195. The incidental expenses connected with the concert were paid by Reverend Vanek himself. Of the above amount he gave \$50 to Mr. J. K. Valha for the purpose of building a monument in Jan Zizka's native village of Trocnov, [Czechoslovakia]; \$50.00 to Mr. V. Jiskra as a contribution to a building fund for the erection of a Sokol hall in Mr. Jiskra's native village of Zinkov; \$50 to Mr. Josef Dusek for the indigent families of Domazlice, Czechoslovakia; and \$45 to Mr. Karel Vesely for the poor people of the town of Novosedla, [Czechoslovakia]. Besides these gifts the Reverend Vanek has set aside other sums of money for various charitable purposes in Czechoslovakia. We shall make mention of this in our future issues.

III H
II D 10
IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 9, 1922.

It is not to be doubted, therefore, that the Ceskoslovenska-Americka Obchodni Vyprava (Czechoslovak-American commercial expedition) will bring much good to Czechoslovakia and America as well. At the present moment the expedition is on the high seas. It left us happy and contented.....We hope that it will come back to us equally happy and satisfied with the work which it will have accomplished for Czechoslovakia and for America.

Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1922.

EXPEDITION OF THE NARODNI SVAZ CESKYCH KATOLIKU

In a few days you....will be en route to our native land--Czechoslovakia which you helped to liberate. In a few days you will be on your way to the land where your cradle stood, the land which you left with many others while still young, and to which you are returning today as ripe and hardened men enriched by experience. Among us there will be some who were born in America but who cherished in their hearts the desire to see the native land of their parents, a land of heroes. Therefore, may God speed you! You may consider yourselves lucky to have the opportunity of seeing the thresholds of your native homes, to look at the roofs under which you spent your childhood days and dreamed your childhood dreams. It may be that many of you will still find under the same roofs your aged fathers and careworn mothers who will clasp you in their embrace and tell you about their sorrows and their pleasures while you dwelt abroad. Only a few days more and you will see that dear beloved homeland. She is your mother, and we, who remain in this country ask you, who will soon tread her soil, to remember us, to kiss that native

Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1922.

soil and to take greetings from us to the homeland....Say that we do not **forget**, and that we are battling for the right to speak in our native tongue, that we are preserving the heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers and mothers, and that [Bohemia] will always remain our mother as long as our hearts will beat. This I desired to tell you before your departure.

A few words more....When you notice some things in your old homeland which you will find unpleasant....be not hasty in judging, remember that during your long sojourn in the land of the Stars and Stripes you became accustomed to other and quite different conditions. But be assured that our people [of Czechoslovakia] are not idle. They build. Let us hope that you will find your homeland kind to you. And you, who will take your children along, children who were born to you in this country, do not fail to show them the beauties of your homeland, its places of historical interest, places which speak of the old glory of Bohemia. Show them the castles and cathedrals,

Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1922.

but also the humbly thatched huts in which the great men of Bohemia were born. Show them the heart of Bohemia, its many-towered city of Prague, and insist that while they remember these things they should never under any circumstances deny their [Bohemian] origin. And now 'God's speed'.....

Mr. Antonin V. Tesar, Office manager of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku V Americe (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America), 1440 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (III)

III H
III C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1922.

THE BOHEMIAN CATHOLIC EXPEDITION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Next Wednesday the second Bohemian-American expedition of the year 1922 will be en route to Czechoslovakia. The expedition, which was organized by the Svaz and the Katolicky Sokol (Union of Catholic Sokols), will consist of a great many of our Chicago countrymen....The expedition will also be accompanied by a special delegation of the Svaz (its third mission to Czechoslovakia) which is considered to be important by the Bohemian Catholics of Czechoslovakia. The members of this expedition who hail from the West will join the local group in Chicago and leave by the Nickel Plate Railroad at 10:45 A. M. on Wednesday. Upon their arrival in New York they will embark on the steamer "Rotterdam" on Saturday....and arrive in Rotterdam, Holland on May 23, 1922.

[Translator's note: The list of members of the expedition is omitted in translation.]

The program committee announces that the program of the expedition will be the

Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1922.

following: If the ship Rotterdam will dock at Rotterdam, Holland on May 23, (Tuesday) we shall be able to arrive in Prague on Thursday May 25 in the morning. On Friday, May 26, there will be a solemn mass in the metropolitan cathedral of Svaty Vit (Saint Vitus). On Saturday, May 27, at 10 A. M. there will be a meeting of all members in the offices of the expedition [Translator's note: No address is given here but elsewhere in this article the address appears to be Praha II, Pstrossova Ulice Cis. 200.] Detailed instructions and counsel will be given in this meeting. At 2 P. M. there will be a meeting of the delegates of the Svaz.... On Sunday, May 28, at 8 P. M. there will be a gala performance of Bedrich Smetana's "Prodana Nevesta" (Bartered Bride) in the Narodni Divadlo (National Theater) to honor the members of the expedition. On Monday, May 29, there will be a reception by the president of the Republic, Dr. T. G. Masaryk, and in the evening of the same day a soiree in the Zofinsky Ostrov Hall (Sophia Island). On Tuesday, May 30 in the morning the members will be taken to various points of interest in Prague. The afternoon will likewise be spent in visiting the historical monuments of Prague. On Wednesday, May 31, at 1 P. M. there will be an

Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1922.

official visit of the mayor of Prague in the city hall; after that a trip through the Staromestska Radnice (Old Town Hall). In the afternoon (3:30 P.M.) a trip through the Masarykova Akademie Prace (Masaryk's Labor Academy) and a visit of the Representacni Dum (Representative Hall) [Translator's note: This is not a hall of representatives but an ordinary meeting hall where balls, banquets, etc., are held.] On Thursday June 1, at 10 A. M. there will be a visit to the secretariat of the Rada Ceskoslovenskych Katoliku V Praze (Czechoslovak Catholic Council of Prague)....at 11 A. M. the members will call on the Narodni Rada Ceskoslovenska (Czechoslovak National Council)....In the afternoon we shall visit the Klementinum [one of the buildings of the University of Prague] and the Strahovsky Klaster (Cloisters of the Strahov Convent). The next few days will be spent in making short trips to various places in Bohemia, such as Svata Hora U Pribrami, Stara Boleslav, and Levy Hradec. On July 3 there will be a great public celebration in the Stromovka [Prague forest preserves]. This will serve as a meeting ground for the Bohemian Catholics of Prague and their Bohemian-American brethren. There will be a concert and speeches. The celebration of the Fourth of July will take place in Prague.

III H
III C

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1922.

The American legation and all Americans staying in Prague will participate in this. The program will be thoroughly American.

To facilitate the making of commercial and social contacts all members of the expedition will receive a printed guide through Prague. The guide will indicate all historical places of interest and give names of Christian industrial firms. On July 5 a trip will be made to Moravia to visit the Slavonic shrine of Velehrad, and there will also be a Ciril-Methodius celebration. [Translator's note: The Saints Cyril and Methodius introduced Christianity to Moravia and Bohemia.] One of the most beautiful trips will be the one to Brno when the Catholic Sokols will hold a gymnastic meet. The Bohemian-American Catholic Sokols will be represented in this meet.

All other items on the program and all subsequent changes will be announced later in the offices of the expedition in Prague and in the daily press. It will be possible also to organize excursions to Moravia, Slovakia, Vienna, Rome and Paris. Significant will be the trips to Bratislava, Nitra, and other

III H
III C

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1922.

towns of Slovakia. Two excursions will be made to the world-famous passion plays at Oberamergau, one about July 10, 1922, and another at the end of the month of August.....During the entire month of August there will be an industrial exposition....in Brno on the occasion of the Catholic Sokol convention. The industrial secretariat at Prague will publish a special commercial catalogue which will also contain a description of the program of the various celebrations....This catalogue may be obtained in the offices of the expedition in Prague.

III H
II A 2
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1922.

THE CESKOSLOVENSKA AMERICKA OBCHODNI
VYPRAVA EN ROUTE TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The nucleus of the Ceskoslovenska Americka Obchodni Vyprava (Czechoslovak-American Commercial Expedition) left Chicago yesterday at 10 P. M. from Dearborn Station. It consisted of more than two hundred individuals. The local Ceskoslovenska Obchodni Komora (Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce) sent its delegates to the railroad station to bid them adieu.

Among those who accompanied the group of men, who left for the old homeland, were Reverend Dr. Vaclav Vanek, (who is the secretary of the Expedition), Mr. V. L. Rezabek, and Mr. Karel Vesely. The train which carried the members of the Expedition was tastefully decorated with American and Czechoslovak flags.....Among those who came to bid bon voyage to the departing countrymen was the local Czechoslovak consul, Dr. Jaroslav F. Smetanka, and several members of the consular staff.....The expedition will arrive in

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II A 2
IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1922.

Prague on May 18, 1922. Many prominent American Czechoslovaks are among those who left here, and their names are already well known in Czechoslovakia, that is, from the time of our liberating movement. All of them, however, are plain citizens, hearty people, good patriots, and, as we are wont to call them here, "self-made men". Most of them by their abilities, their industry, and economy have achieved their successes in life, and despite the fact that they look forward to the moment when they will again look upon their native land, now liberated and independent, they would rather forego all official welcome and the elaborate amenities associated with it. After all, they go to inspect and to study industrial and commercial concerns, spas, country estates, etc., and do not have any desire to look at the bunting with which the buildings in Prague will be adorned. Their idea is to enter into commercial agreements and to invest their money in some profitable enterprise either on their own account or on behalf of their business friends at home in America. The purpose of many of these men is to make business contacts, and their long experience leads them to believe that they can establish a lively trade between their old homeland and their

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II A 2
IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1922.

new one. Some of them intend even to remain in Czechoslovakia should conditions make it profitable, and to purchase properties there.

Tomorrow we shall publish a complete list of the members of the Expedition.

WPA (ILL.) PR61.30275

III H
II A 2
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1922.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXPEDITION
WILL LEAVE TODAY

The Ceskoslovenska Americka Obchodni Vyprava (Czechoslovak-American Commercial Expedition), for which extensive preparations have been made since December 1921, has become a reality. The expedition will leave today and tomorrow. The vanguard will leave the "garden city" today and will consist of those men who, although they will occupy cabins of the second class, are aliens not having taken out their second citizenship papers. These will have to leave a day earlier because they will have to adjust matters which have bearing upon their status, in New York City.... They will be accompanied by Messrs. Frank J. Skala and Josef Dusek who will look after their safety and comfort. Here follow the names of these members of the expedition. The list is one-sixth of a column long.

Some of the regular members of the expedition left earlier because they wished to spend a few days in New York and other eastern cities. But the

MPA
100-100-100

III H
II A 2
IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1922.

bulk of the expedition will leave tomorrow at 10 A. M. from Dearborn Station.... Their leaders will be Messrs. John K. Valha [president of the expedition], V. L. Rezabek, Reverend Vaclav Vanek, Messrs. Josef Dusek and Karel Vesely. Those who will leave tomorrow have had their baggage sent ahead.... The expedition will pick up some of its eastern members en route. One stop will be made in Buffalo, New York, to give the members a chance to see Niagara Falls.... After their return to Buffalo, they will have a joint supper and board a train of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, arriving in New York City early Saturday morning. They will rest before embarkation. After a joint breakfast they will leave for the dock and embark on the ship "George Washington".... As far as we know the ship will weigh anchor shortly after noon on Saturday...

.. All that remains, therefore, is to bid adieu to all members of the expedition.... We are doing this in the name of the publishers of the Denni Hlasatel, its editorial staff, etc., and extend our best wishes to Messrs. John Valha, Frank J. Skala, V. L. Rezabek, Frank Maly, and to the publishers

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II A 2
IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1922.

of our local newspapers....We hope that their sojourn in Czechoslovakia may bring them many happy experiences, and that they may return in good health. The trip they have projected ought not only to contribute to their physical well-being, but also to enrich them through new experiences which should bring profit both to Czechoslovakia and to America. Let no one forget that this is the first venture of its kind, and that it devolves upon them, therefore, to interpret our best wishes to our brothers in the old homeland, conveying to them our assurances that the Czechoslovaks of America will always be ready to work for them whenever and wherever it is necessary.

Bon voyage and au revoir!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Apr. 23, 1922.

THE AMERICAN-CZECHOSLOVAK COMMERCIAL EXPEDITION
TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Half-tone, three-column-eighth of a page, picture
of the committee of the expedition.]

The American-Czechoslovak commercial expedition to Czechoslovakia will leave Chicago one week from next Thursday, that is, on May 4, 1922 at 10 P. M. The expedition will leave from the Dearborn Station by a special train of the Wabash Railroad Company. There will be about 260 participants who will wish to visit their liberated homeland, to visit the places of their birth, and to view the historical places of Czechoslovakia. Some of them will wish to establish business relations with that country. A preponderant number of them are American citizens. These will leave by a special train as indicated above. The aliens will have to leave a day earlier, and will be accompanied by several members of the committee who will facilitate their arrival in New York, and their embarkation. The members of the expedition who are citizens of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

IV

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1922.

United States will arrive in Hoboken, New Jersey on Saturday May 6, 1922, and since they will arrive at an early hour they will be permitted to remain in their Pullman cars until 7 A. M. They will then repair to the dock and embark on the steamship "George Washington".

The "George Washington" will weigh anchor at noon, and will probably arrive in Bremen on May 16, 1922. The expedition will depart from Bremen on the following day and arrive in Prague on May 18. A performance of Bedrich Smetana's "Bartarek's Bride" will be given in the Narodni Divadlo (National Theater) on Saturday, May 20. Those who signified their intention to attend the opera and to reserve their rooms in the hotels at Prague, will be taken care of accordingly as indicated on the circular sent to them by the secretary of the expedition. Those who have not yet done so, are asked to signify their intention at once, otherwise they would have to attend to their reservations personally.

The committee has thus far projected only one joint trip to Plzen (Pilsen) and to Domazlice and Sumava (Bohemian forest). After this trip the members of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1922.

expedition will disband, but meet again in Prague on the Fourth of July to attend a celebration of the American Independence which will most probably take place on Zofin [an island on the river Moldan.] It is expected that about one thousand Americans, who at this time reside in Czechoslovakia, will attend this celebration. After the celebration we have been invited to visit the birthplace of Janzizka at Trocnov, and the oriental fair at Bratislava, Slovakia. The fair will last from July 9 to 16, 1922. While in the town of Bratislava we shall have a good opportunity to see the natural beauties of Slovakia and to establish business relations with the Republic. All this shall be decided by us on board the ship at a meeting of the participants of the expedition.

The Czechoslovak Government; the Czechoslovak Ambassador at Washington, Dr. Stepanek; the Chicago Consul, Dr. Jaroslav F. Smetanka; and the New York Consul General, Dr. Prusik have willingly co-operated with the committee of the expedition. The ministry for foreign affairs of the Republic of Czechoslovakia informed the committee that the ministry of finance [treasury

WPA (ALL) PROJ 30275

III H
III B 2
IV

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1922.

department⁷ is willing to waive any customs inspection of the larger baggage belonging to the members of the expedition; this will be inspected after their arrival in Prague. All hand baggage will, however, be examined at the border. The ministry of foreign affairs asked us not to take too many hand bags along ⁷to avoid delays at the border⁷.

The committee consists of the following: Mr. John L. Valha, president; Reverend Vaclav Vanek, secretary; Mr. Josef Dusek, treasurer; Mr. Anton J. Cermak, committeeman in charge of special trains; Mr. Vaclav L. Herabek, committeeman in charge of the press; Mr. Karel Vesely, committeeman in charge of the establishing of commercial and industrial relations in Czechoslovakia; Mr. Frank J. Skala, general representative of the steamship company. ⁷Translator's note: The names and addresses of the members of the expedition is omitted in translation.⁷

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

IV

IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1922.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK COMMERCIAL EXPEDITION

The Chicago Daily News, in its issue of April 13, 1922, published an interesting report about the expedition of our Chicago businessmen to Czechoslovakia. It says:

"Early in May there will be an expedition of about 250 Chicago businessmen to Czechoslovakia. Their purpose will be to study business conditions there and establish commercial intercourse between Czechoslovakia and the United States. At the same time another report reaches us concerning the second oriental fair in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, which is to be held from July 1 to 16.

"The Chicago delegation will visit the fair which will resemble the progress exposition held in Chicago last year with the exception that in the Czechoslovak fair many foreign countries will participate. All the delegates and members of the expedition are of Czechoslovak origin. Among them are Congressman

III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

IV

IV (Jewish)

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1922.

A. J. Sabath; Mr. Frank J. Skala, a western representative of the United States Lines; Mr. John Sokol, importer; Mr. Josef Dusek, commission merchant; Mr. Jan K. Valha, business manager of the Denni Hlasatel....."

100-111001-30275

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1922.

TO ALL PARTICIPANTS OF THE EXPEDITION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA
BY THE NARODNI SVAZ CESKYCH KATOLIKU

Preparations for your reception on the soil of Czechoslovakia are in progress. Everyone who takes part in the expedition, under the banner of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America), will be warmly received by the people of Czechoslovakia.... After our arrival in Prague, we will be met officially by a number of organizations that will welcome us at the railroad station. The welcome will be spontaneous and brotherly.

On the Sunday following our arrival, a mass will be celebrated in the Metropolitan Cathedral Church of Saint Vitus. In the evening of the same day a performance of Bedrich Smetana's "Bartered Bride" will be given in the Narodni Divadlo (National Theater of Prague).

On Monday there will be a reception by the President of the Czechoslovak

11 30275

III H
III B 2

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1922.

Republic, Professor T. G. Masaryk, and in the evening there will be a soiree on the island of Zofin [Translator's note: This island is located on the Moldau River in Prague, and serves many social and aesthetic purposes. Concerts and balls of the better kind are usually given in the Zofin Hall].

The following few days will be devoted to short trips into the country, and these trips will be advertised in the daily press.... The Fourth of July, our Independence Day, will be celebrated jointly with the American legation at Prague.... To stimulate commercial and social intercourse, a "guide through Prague" will be issued to all the participants of our expedition. This guide will indicate the historically important places of Prague as well as the commercial and industrial concerns owned by Christians. It is therefore desirable that every businessman, worker, farmer, etc., who takes part in our expedition, avail himself of this opportunity, and he may be assured that he will be well taken care of....

The information bureau will be located in the editorial offices of the periodical

with (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1922.

Cech (Czech) [Translator's note: This is a Bohemian Catholic newspaper, the official Catholic publication of Czechoslovakia.] This newspaper is located in the center of Prague; its offices have been reconditioned for our visitors who will find them pleasant and comfortable. Its address is Praha, II, Pstrosova Ulice 200 (Prague II, Pstrosova Street, No. 200) Czechoslovakia. [Write to] the information bureau of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku in Prague.

We are certain that every participant will be satisfied with the results of our expedition, and that he will bring home the best impressions of the Republic of [Czechoslovakia]. The expedition will have its own news reporter who will regularly supply our American people with news from the homeland; these reports will then be transmitted through the medium of the local press bureau of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku to our local press.....

Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku
3207 West 22nd Street, Chicago, Illinois

WPA 111-1701 30275

III H
II A 2
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 21, 1922.

A BANQUET IN HONOR OF BOHEMIAN BANKER

The well-known Bohemian banker, Mr. James F. Stepina, received a rare distinction recently. The Yugoslav government, in appreciation of Mr. Stepina's distinguished services rendered to our sister nation, Yugoslavia, particularly during the war, conferred upon him an order of merit, the distinguished Service Cross of Mercy. Mr. Stepina is the only Bohemian in the United States who has thus been honored. To celebrate the occasion, his friends have arranged a banquet in his honor which will take place tomorrow at 6:30 P.M. in the Hotel La Salle. Many countrymen as well as leading citizens of other foreign-language groups will participate in the celebration.

WPA (111.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 14, 1922.

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL
ALLIANCE OF BOHEMIAN CATHOLICS OF AMERICA

The expedition committee of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics) has decided to extend the deadline for applications of members who wish to take part in the projected expedition to Czechoslovakia until March 31, 1922. There are still a few desirably located cabins left..... The Chicago participants will receive instructions in a few days to call at our offices for additional information, such as the applications for passports, their issuance, visas, etc. All these necessary details will be taken care of by the expedition committee. Non-citizens will have their first papers returned to them, so that they will have no difficulties on their return trip. Participants living outside of Chicago are asked to mail their citizenship papers to our office so that we may proceed to have their passports issued.....

The Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku, 3207 West 22nd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1922.

BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXPEDITION TO BOHEMIA

At the last meeting of the committee, with Mr. Jan K. Valha presiding, a letter from the Czechoslovak secretary for foreign affairs was read. The Czechoslovak Government through its departments is willing to do its utmost to make our stay in Czechoslovakia profitable. That government representative writes also that there will be no customs inspection at the border, but will take place after the arrival of the expedition in Prague. The Kancelar Americke Korespondence v Praze (American Correspondence Bureau of Prague), through its director, Captain E. Tuma, agreed to reserve a special train which is to take us from Bremen to Prague, to make preparations for a welcome in Prague, to arrange for trips throughout Czechoslovakia, and finally to organize a festival on the Fourth of July. It will likewise manage all matters connected with the housing of the members of the expedition, and will facilitate commercial and industrial contacts between the members of the expedition and the industrial and commercial concerns of Czechoslovakia. The hotelkeepers' association made ample reservations for all of the members of the expedition in every part of Bohemia and other provinces of the Republic. The room rates will be reduced.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1922.

It was also decided in the meeting that upon arrival in Prague the authorities be requested to order a performance of Bedrich Smetana's "Prodana Nevesta" (Bartered Bride) in the Narodni Divadlo (National Theater) on May 20. Two hundred and fifty seats for that performance are to be reserved for our Chicago members. There will also be trips to Plzen (Pilsen), Domazlice Sumava Translator's note: Sumava is the native name given to the Bohemian Forest, Kladno, and Karluv Tyn (Karlsstein), Moravia, and Slovakia. The Fourth of July will mark a great celebration of Bohemian-Americans in Prague.

Almost all of the staterooms on the liner "George Washington" have been reserved, and there are only eight left at a price of \$140, and for men only. Whoever wishes to make a reservation for one of these must make an immediate deposit of \$25 with the secretary, Reverend V. Vanek, 2324 South Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. All participants will receive a prospectus with detailed informations about a week from today. The expedition itself leaves on May 6 from New York.

Semi-Annual, Vol. 10, 1912.

Approved: _____ Date: _____

Miss Marie Měšick, of 5444 West Ford Street, Cicero, Illinois, has started a collection for the benefit of [a building fund] which is to be for the building of a school hall in the town of Joravany [in Czechoslovakia]. [There follows a list of contributors from Cicero and Chicago and the amounts contributed. The total sum collected was \$25.50.]

however is a native of Dorovany and desires to have contribution of 100 and the same to the above-mentioned persons.

III H
III C

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1922.

EXPEDITION OF THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF BOHEMIAN CATHOLICS OF
AMERICA AND THE CATHOLIC SOKOL TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Everyone who wishes to take part in the expedition of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics) and the Katolický Sokol (Catholic Sokol) to Czechoslovakia must make his application and accompany it with a deposit of \$30 in order that his cabin may be reserved for him. After the month of February, we may not be able to make any more reservations. Time flies, so do not procrastinate. Ask for detailed information about the expedition; in it you will learn about the whole trip from America to Prague.

Many people have the habit of deferring the payment of a deposit and waiting until the last week before the expedition is to start; such people run the risk [of not being able to secure cabin reservations].....therefore, let no one give up this visit to his old homeland to see it again after many years; to see the places where he spent his best years.....we shall visit the homeland during its best season, on about May 25, and anybody may return at any time according

WPA (LL) PPO 30275

III H
III C

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1922.

to his means.....Those people who have their first citizenship papers need not be afraid that they will have difficulties upon their return. Those who have none ought to take them out if they intend to return.

It is most important now that all countrymen who have a desire to go make their wishes known to us at once so that we may enter their names on the roll of members [of the expedition].....The program will be a surprise for everybody.....Make your applications now! Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků, 3207 West 22nd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1922.

COMMERCIAL EXPEDITION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The American commercial expedition to Czechoslovakia, which will leave on May 6, 1922, on the steamship "George Washington," has secured 250 cabins of the second class for its members. Two thirds of these have already been taken, and 70 cabins remain. Whoever desires to join the expedition should send his application and a twenty-five-dollar deposit to the undersigned. Five dollars of that amount will go to defray the current expenses of the [managing] committee.....The committee consists of the following men: John K. Valha, president; Reverend Václav Vaněk, secretary; Josef Dušek, treasurer. Applications with the enclosed money orders or checks should be made out to Josef Dušek, treasurer, and should be mailed to the address given below: Václav Vaněk, Secretary, 2324 South Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30375

III H
II D 10

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1922.

COLLECTIONS FOR CZECHOSLOVANIA

Mrs. Anastazie Kocka, who recently started a collection for the purchase of church bells for the town of Lomnice nad Luznici, Czechoslovakia, reports that \$20 more was contributed to this cause.

Twenty-five dollars and thirty-five cents was collected for the benefit of the war orphanage, Joaneum, \$13.60 of this latter sum coming from the employees of the Northern Trust Company.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III C

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 18, 1922.

AN EXPEDITION TO THE OLD COUNTRY!

"The committee of the Czechoslovak Catholics for the furtherance and cultivation of contacts among Catholics in foreign countries, which was organized last year as a part of the Rada Československých Katolíků v Praze (Czechoslovak Catholic Council of Prague), prompted by brotherly love, gratitude, and respect for their ardent and self-sacrificing brothers in far-away America, sends its warm greetings to the projected expedition of our American brothers to the old country, which is to take place this summer.

"The committee greeted with great enthusiasm the proclamation of the executive committee of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků v Americe (National Alliance of the Bohemian Catholics of America), which was published in the Hlídka (Sentinel), volume II, number 2, and steps were taken immediately to make your proposed expedition a success. We assure you that we shall be happy to serve the members of your expedition as guides and hosts; we shall also prepare an itinerary for a trip through Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia; and there

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3027

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 18, 1922.

will also be celebrations in your honor.

"If last year's expeditions of the French and Belgian Catholics were warmly received by us, you must realize how much more we shall endeavor to show our gratitude to our beloved brother Czechs of America, knowing full well what they have accomplished for the cause of Catholicism.

"I am empowered by the committee to offer you our most sincere and friendly aid. To this end we have already communicated with our centers in Moravia and Slovakia to work out an exact itinerary. So, please have no worries about these detailed arrangements. Our only ardent wish is that a great many of you will come to see us.

"Asking you to transmit to the executive committee of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků and to all the brothers associated with it my warmest wishes, I am,

"Fraternally yours,

"Dr. Josef Hanuš, Metropolitan Canon and Chairman of the Committee."

III H
III C

- 3 -

BOHEMIA

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 18, 1922.

Every one who desires to take part in the expedition of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků and the Katolický Sokol, an expedition which will leave on May 13 via the steamship "Rotterdam," should send his application, together with a deposit, not later than the end of February. It would be wise to do this as early as possible, because cabins and berths are reserved in the order in which they are selected by the first comers. Judging by the number of orders already received, the expedition promises to be a very large one--in fact, one of the best we have had so far. Our special prices for cabins in the second class is \$130 and \$132.50, depending upon the location of the cabin. The deposit for such a cabin is \$25, to which must be added \$5 for expenses.

Every detail of the expedition will be carefully worked out, and the committee is laboring tirelessly to insure its success. Send the money for reservations to the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků, 3207 West 22nd Street, Chicago, Illinois. Our Chicago countrymen may obtain information directly from the offices of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků, and they can leave their deposits there any day between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. This will be a convenience for those who work late.

WPA (ILL) PROJECT

III H
II A 2
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1922.

AN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXPEDITION
Join This Expedition As Soon As Possible

The committee of the American Commercial Expedition held a meeting on December 5 under the chairmanship of Jan K. Valha in the restaurant of A. Schnabl on West 26th Street. The secretary read a list of many new participants. The second-class cabins having two bunks have almost all been reserved. Those who wish to take part in this expedition should communicate as soon as possible with the undersigned. Let it be remembered that this venture is an American Commercial Expedition, the prime intent of which is the establishment of commercial, industrial, and agricultural contacts with Czechoslovakia.

The steamship "George Washington," which will transport the members of the Expedition, will leave New York on May 6 and will go to Bremen. The committee could secure only two hundred and fifty second-class cabins.....The down payment on such a cabin is twenty-five dollars.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II A 2
IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1922.

During the meeting of the committee, a letter was read from the Svaz Hotelieru v Republice Ceskoslovenske (Hotel Owners' Union of the Czechoslovak Republic), which is located in Prague. This organization, which assumes all responsibility for the quartering of the members of the expedition, will do so not only in Prague proper, but also in the provinces. First-class hotels will make a charge of thirty to thirty-five Czechoslovakian crowns per room having one bed, while the charge in second-grade hotels will be from sixteen to twenty-two crowns. The Prazska Uverni Banka (Prague Credit Bank) writes that it will be glad to supply any kind of information to all those who would like to establish a business relationship. Other groups and organizations in Prague will show similar consideration to the members of the Expedition.

The first stop of our party will be New York, then Bremen, and then Prague. From Bremen to Prague there will be a special train.....The committee consists of the following trustworthy gentlemen: Messrs. John K. Valha, president; Reverend Vaclav Vanek, secretary; Josef Dusek, treasurer; Anton J. Cermak,

III H
II A 2
IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1922.

who is in charge of special trains; Vaclav L. Rezabek, representative of the press committee; and Karel Vesely, who has the responsibility of dealing with the commercial and agricultural organizations of Czechoslovakia. All requests should be accompanied by checks or money orders made out to Joseph Dusek, treasurer, and should be mailed to Reverend Vaclav Vanek, secretary, **2324** South Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

III H
II A 2
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1921.

A BUSINESS EXPEDITION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A committee to plan for a business expedition to Czechoslovakia was organized in this city last Wednesday. The expedition will leave Chicago in April of next year. Its purpose is to make business, industrial, and agricultural contacts in Czechoslovakia, to investigate business, industrial, and agricultural conditions, and to encourage our American countrymen to sensible investment of money in our new Czechoslovak Republic, as well as to bring back reliable information about business, industrial, and agricultural opportunities available to our countrymen who would be interested either in investing their savings in the old country or in returning there to live.

The expedition will take over the whole second cabin space in a fast ship, about 450 second-class cabins. At present, the lowest price for a second-class cabin is about \$150, better located cabins are more expensive, and there is a war tax of five dollars. First cabins also will be available

III H
II A 2
IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1921.

The committee is determined to make this a representative expedition, therefore all applications must be accompanied by the name, address, occupation, etc., of the applicant.

(Signed) Vaclav Vanek, Secretary
2324 South Central Park Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

100-1000-1000

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 13, 1921.

THE DEPARTURE

After several days' absence from Chicago, the party of our beloved overseas guests led by Brother Rudolf Bilek returned to us yesterday at nine o'clock in the morning. But they have not returned for any protracted stay: only for a short twenty-four hours.

.....

Their first trip, on their return to Chicago, was, of course, to the hall of Sokol Pilsen, where they were given every opportunity to spend the last hours in Chicago in the most agreeable way. In the afternoon they went to Lincoln Park but returned to the West Side in order to dine in Brother Placek's restaurant, and the evening saw them attending a farewell party with the general public at the Pilsen Park pavilion.....

There was dancing to excellent music....until the early hours of the morning.....

.....

WPA (ILL.) PQ01 30275

III H
I G

FOH-I 31

Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1921.

[A COLLECTION FOR THE LEGIONNAIRES' MONUMENT]

A total of \$143.75 was collected for the fund which will be used to erect a monument in Trebon Czechoslovakia in honor of the Legionnaires from that city who lost their lives in action during the World War. [List of contributors is omitted in translation.] The proceeds of the collection were sent to Trebon.

The committee for the erection of the monument will receive 1,555 Czechoslovakian kronen. The committee in charge of collections consists of Mr. and Mrs. Karel Sovak, 2245 South Saint Louis Avenue; Mr. Frank Jiracek, 1340 West 19th Street; and Mr. Rudolph Rubringer, 4176 West 24th Place.

Additional contributions will be gratefully accepted by the above mentioned collectors.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, June 7, 1921.

A REPORT ON CONTRIBUTIONS

Our countrymen contributed the sum of \$67.50 toward the fund for the erection of a Sokolovna (Sokol Hall) in Pitin, Moravia, Czechoslovakia.

[Names of donors are omitted in translation.]

WPA (ML) PP01.30275

III H
III B 2
III C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1921.

AN EXPEDITION TO THE OLD HOMELAND

We hereby call the attention of members of our national organizations, the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America), the Slovenska Liga (Slovak League), and the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America) to the fact that there are only ninety-five reservations to be had for our expedition to our homeland. The interest in the expedition is great, and applications are coming in from almost every state in the Union, as well as from Canada. Therefore, those who intend to go should send in their applications as soon as possible before it is too late.

The expedition will sail from New York on Saturday, June 4, on the steamship "Nieuw Amsterdam" to Boulogne-sur-Mer, from there it will proceed by rail to Paris. In Paris, two days will be devoted to sight-seeing, and the expedition will then go directly to Prague, Czechoslovakia. The regular price for a second class cabin is \$145; the war tax and transportation from harbor to Paris is included in this fee.

10001 30275

III H
III B 2
III C

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1921.

The expedition committee, which is getting all possible help from the government of the Czechoslovak Republic, has taken care of everything in order to make this trip a pleasant one. A special Czechoslovakian train will meet the members of the expedition in Paris. All housing arrangements in Prague will be taken care of, as well as customs inspections at the border. The American correspondence bureau in Prague, together with the officials of the government, is already engaged in making preparations for the members of the expedition. The expedition committee will furnish all information concerning baggage, accommodations, taxes, passports, circulars, etc. Preliminary information is already being published from time to time in the monthly organ of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe, the Poselstvi.

Applications are being handled by the expedition committee at the office of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni. It is necessary to present a membership verification card from one of the above-mentioned national organizations with the application, together with a fifty-dollar deposit for each reservation. Out-of-town applications may be sent to the following address: The Czechoslovak

III H
III B 2
III C

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1921.

National Alliance, Expedition Committee, 3734 West 26th Street, Chicago,
Illinois.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1921.

VARIOUS COLLECTIONS

A collection for the benefit of the Sokol hall in Horna, near Bojkovice, Czechoslovakia, was undertaken, and the following people contributed: There follows a list of contributors and the amounts given. Total, sixty-five dollars.

Messrs. Jan Velenec and Anton Svatos undertook a collection for the benefit of a church in Caslav, Czechoslovakia, and the following people contributed: There follow the names and amounts. Total, thirty-five dollars.

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 23, 1920.

HELP TO INFORM THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE IN OUR OLD HOMELAND

A number of educational lectures on American habits, conditions, general life, and American acquisitions are to be held in the Czechoslovak Republic. In order that these educational lectures may be more valuable, slides will be used. Mr. Emil Tuma, editor of the Americká Korespondence (American Correspondence), 606 Staroměstské Náměstí, Prague, Czechoslovakia, was authorized to collect the necessary material, such as pictures from various periodicals, daily newspapers, etc. All such material should be sent to him. A good deed will be accomplished by anyone who sends such pictures and illustrations to Mr. Tuma, because by it he will help to inform our people about American ways of life.

The following pictures and illustrations are needed:

Streets: Street sweeper, sprinkling of streets, machine and water sweeping, sewer cleaning, sanitary inspection, street paving and repair.

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 23, 1920.

Buildings: Safety devices, erection of skyscrapers, house moving.

Wagons: Various kinds of wagons and other street transportation facilities such as a milk wagon, ice wagon, ice-cream wagon, etc.

Business: Show windows, arrangement of goods, barber shop, shoe shine parlor, newspaper stand, drug store, tavern, etc.

Street traffic: Parades, funerals, circus parade, playgrounds, and games.

Parks: Park conveniences, lawns, drinking fountains, refuse boxes playgrounds, zoological gardens.

Railroads: Freight locomotive, passenger locomotive, railroad depot entrance, depot interior, information desk, ticket office, safety devices, trainmaster, porter, down town ticket office, country railroad crossing, passenger coach, sleeping coach, dining coach, service. (Railroad companies will furnish

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 23, 1920.

literature and pictures.)

Mail: Mail train, steel coach, mail carrier, mailbox, parcel post mailbox, rural mailbox, post-office interior and exterior.

Electric streetcar lines: Modern streetcar, motorman, conductor, safety devices, snow plow, elevated, and subways, car stopping at street, car discharging passengers at cross lines, waiting for right of way, most lively spot, policeman pursuing a speeding automobile, danger signs near schools, hospitals, etc.

Firemen: Fire station and fire extinguishing apparatus, advancement of work following the alarm, modern fire engine driving through the streets, firemen at work, group of Bohemian-American firemen, etc.

Police: Parade, mounted police, motorcycle police, automobile squads, patrol and alarm system, police station.

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 23, 1920.

Jail: Sections for men and women, police matron, group of Bohemian-American policemen, chief of police, Bohemian-American police officers, sergeants and policemen who have distinguished themselves, mechanical policemen at work.

III H
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 12, 1920.

ATTENTION, COUNTRYMEN FROM KRUCEMBURK AND VICINITY!

Mr. Josef Kasal, a native of Krucemburk, Czechoslovakia, living at 2422 South Hamlin Avenue, recently received a communication from his birthplace asking that support be given to a collection for the purpose of buying new church bells to replace those stolen by Austrians during the World War. As a consequence, the town is without church bells. Members of the committee in charge of the collection, Reverend Rohlik, Mr. Al. Zrzavý, and Mr. Karel Pokorný, state that the town has been without church bells for several years; this fact is a constant reminder of the horrors of war. Hope is expressed by the committee that American countrymen from Krucemburk and vicinity will give assistance to make possible the purchase of new bells. Our countrymen from Krucemburk and surrounding towns who wish to contribute are requested to send their donations to the above-mentioned address.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H
I D 2 c
II D 10

BOHEMIA

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1920.

PRESENT CONDITIONS IN OUR OLD HOMELAND

(Editorial)

Lately, unfavorable reports have been coming from Czechoslovakia to America which naturally arouse the interest of the Czechoslovaks who live in the United States. First, they are interested because Czechoslovaks never disavow their origin (at least not the first generation), and secondly, because they themselves are very much a part of the Czechoslovak Republic which they helped to build. Therefore, they read the present columns of newspaper report from Czechoslovakia sorrowfully.

At the beginning when the first unfavorable reports came, local Czechoslovaks were hoping that conditions in Czechoslovakia would improve and become more stable in a short time, because [social and political] ferment of this sort does require a certain amount of time to subside. Therefore, our people here waited patiently. But inasmuch as conditions were not improving--on the contrary, they were getting worse and worse--patience here began to be

WMA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

- 2 -

BOULEVARD

I D 2 c

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1920.

exhausted. Conditions became so bad that today people read these reports from Czechoslovakia either anxiously or reluctantly.

We are not a bit surprised. We ourselves are very anxious when the mail from Czechoslovakia is delivered to us. Whenever we begin to read the newspapers from Czechoslovakia, and especially those published in Prague, we tremble with fear, expecting more unfavorable news. This anxiety, this fear is aroused in us because of sincere and honest Czechoslovakian sentiment which cannot be smothered by the great distance and the ocean separating us from our native land. It is understandable. On the other hand, we are not a bit surprised when we hear that a Czechoslovak is reading these reports reluctantly. Even this we consider natural.

The Czechoslovak people of America accomplished miracles during the struggle for our old homeland's independence. And all this was done with a love and enthusiasm for the cause. By accomplishing these deeds, they did not sacrifice themselves; they only did what was their duty. But most of these deeds

NOV 17 1920

III H
I D 2 c
II D 10

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1920.

were effected by people of small means--by our poor people. While the richest and most well-to-do class of Czechoslovak-Americans either slept or pretended to be asleep, the ordinary, poor working people drudged almost to exhaustion in order to contribute toward such a cause as the liberation of our old homeland. We ourselves know not only of one case, but of many cases where our common people contributed all their savings for the benefit of this really beautiful and consecrated cause, savings that meant a fortune to them. These people would have given much more, but could not because there was nothing left. But, nevertheless, they drudged and contributed again in order to help wherever assistance, according to their convictions, was needed. Many a time they contributed their last penny when they were convinced that it would help.

Such a Czechoslovakian workman of America had to work like a slave for every penny he contributed. Working conditions in America are not as easy as they used to be in the old homeland. It is true, of course, that in the old homeland wages were never too high, but the workman, under the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I D 2 c
II D 10

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Nov. 16, 1920.

prevailing conditions, did not have to work so hard; or at least he did not have to work as hard as he does in America. Here, indeed, there is a chance to earn money--a great deal of money--but quite often a man has to work like a mule, because in America nobody gives you something for nothing. No wonder, then, that this Czechoslovakian man of America, and especially the hard-working man, in reading these reports from Czechoslovakia, suddenly realized that by performing his duties toward Czechoslovakia he also gained certain rights.

In consequence of these rights, he asks himself: "If I have to work here like a mule all my life, why are those who are just beginning to live as a free nation not willing to work, at least reasonably hard? Knowing that only honest hard work will preserve their hard-earned freedom, why are they not willing to work in order to keep alive their Republic which surely must be dear and sacred to them? Why do not our brothers and sisters beyond the ocean prove somehow that they themselves are deeply and really interested in seeing that the life of their Republic is put on a sound and healthy basis

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

- 5 -

BOH II

I D 2 c

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1920.

so that none of us have to be afraid of her future?"

And in disgust, the Czechoslovak-American will say "phooey" in the knowledge that probably the people of the old homeland will forever depend upon outside help, especially upon help from Czechoslovak-America; and that our brothers across the ocean figure that it would be foolish to work when all that is necessary is to call upon Czechoslovak-America, and the Czechoslovaks of America will outdo each other in sending the required assistance.

That such is the situation is evidenced by a report which was published by newspapers of the entire world. This report comes from Prague, Czechoslovakia, and states that the present official cabinet of the Czechoslovak Republic decided to send in its resignation because the Social Democratic party, with the aid of Germans, induced the parliament to appropriate the sum of two billion Czechoslovakian kronen to be used as relief for the unemployed. This shows that today the people of Czechoslovakia do not feel like working. Everybody over there would like to live comfortably upon the government, which

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I D 2 c
II D 10

- 3 -

BOHEMIA

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1920.

itself is out of funds. Shall the government steal? If the people of Czechoslovakia were really honest and sincere Czechoslovakian people, having at least a bit of love for their homeland in their hearts, they would be ashamed to eat out their own country. They would look for work until they found it, and then they would work steadily in order to help themselves and by it also help the Republic. The Republic could then stand upon her own feet in a very short time. But today, everybody in our old homeland is trying to get a government job, whether he is qualified or not, especially if he is an adherent of the governing party. Everybody would like to play the lord, leaving the work--the real work--to a comparatively small number of real Czechoslovaks. Those among the rest who do not hold any government jobs do not care to work and are receiving government relief for the unemployed from the impoverished Republic. And these people are not ashamed to take relief--not even when they know that the Republic is in bad financial distress. Apparently they think that somebody will help them out again, and that Czechoslovak-America is good enough to provide more aid and further support.

Czechoslovak-America, however, would do well if it did not even move a finger

WPA (ILL) 100103015

III M

I D 2 c

II D 10

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1930.

in behalf of the Czechoslovak Republic until the people within the Republic change, until the people go to work to the last man and woman in order to prove that in the first place they will depend upon themselves, and as a last resort only will they depend upon outside help.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1920.

PROCLAMATION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

Friends! In the infinite where of life and the unrestrained flow of time, the hour when we celebrate the second anniversary of the "Declaration of Independence" of the Czechoslovak Republic is approaching again. This hour is celebrated by us as a result of our revolutionary work in Czechoslovak America; a sweet kiss of redemption after centuries of despair; a glowing sun of freedom after a long period of slavery; a dawn of our better future; a splendid fulfillment of the desires and dreams of our forefathers; a divine fulfillment of all our longings in days of bitterness; the highest ideal of free men and women and nations.

Independence arrived at the moment when the predicted hour had struck and the prophecy of Jan Amos Komensky (Jan Amos Comenius), one of the noblest sons of our nation, was fulfilled: "I fully believe that after the tempest of wrath has passed, the rule of thy country will return to thee, oh Bohemian people!"

WPA (ILL) PROJ 20275

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1920.

That for which our forefathers strove in vain for centuries; for which they sacrificed their lives; for which they fought and died--all that has been achieved. Bohemia, with sisterly Moravia and Silesia, has grasped the brotherly hand of Slovakia, discarded the shameful foreign yoke, and advanced its people to the ranks of free people of the world.

The old Bohemian lion has risen again; the variegated Moravian eagle and the black Silesian eagle have spread their wings and flown to the Tatra Mountains where the cross of Slovakia glitters. The historic old flags again rustle in the breeze, bringing new life to our dear old colors, the white, red, and blue. Under these flags, behind their aged leader, marched our proud legions with whose blood our redemption was consecrated.

The moment had arrived, the predicted hour had struck, and dreams and longings became realities. Fate favored us, poor, insignificant creatures that we were, and permitted us to witness this great day which our nation had dreamed of for three hundred years. It gave us the opportunity to live through this great change of the world which is becoming a milestone in world history, bringing

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1920.

redemption and resurrection.

It allowed us to put forth our best efforts and help truth and justice to conquer. Now we can co-operate in the establishment of a real world democracy.

It is a memorable and glorious day in the history of our nation! It is our wish that each of thy anniversaries pour new strength into our hearts, invigorating the fainting enthusiasm of tired souls, kindling a new fire of love and generosity in indifferent hearts, purifying fanatic souls, and leading all those who are astray to the right road of perception, under the one and only flag.

May thou be a glowing sun which, by its rays, pours a new enthusiasm and fervor into the hearts of all workers, that they do not break down, but continue to work upon the holy task of love!

We greet thee, day of our freedom and the most glorious holiday of our hearts!

WPA (ILL) PROJECT

III H
III B 2

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1920.

Let us hope that thy anniversaries will be countless!

Signed: The Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe
(Czechoslovak National Alliance of America).

WPA (ILL) P101.30275

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 13, 1920.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOKOL STARY KOLIN BUILDING FUND

Mr. V. J. Horak of 2508 South 58th Avenue, Cicero, Illinois, recently received a communication from the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol Stary Kolin (Stary Kolin gymnastic unit) of Czechoslovakia, in which he was asked to solicit contributions for the erection of a Sokol gymnasium in Stary Kolin, Czechoslovakia.

Heretofore the following contributions were collected: Mr. Joseph Z. Klenha, \$10; Mr. Frank Houcek, \$10; the Morton Park State Bank \$5; the Western State Bank, \$5; Mr. Vaclav Hulan, \$10; total, \$40.

III H
III B 2
II B 3
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 9, 1920.

CZECHOSLOVAKS OF AMERICA GUESTS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PRAGUE

The representatives of our American countrymen's expedition to the Seventh Sokol Festival held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, were guests of the Czechoslovak National Council of Prague on June 10, 1920. They were welcomed and cordially greeted by the president of the above-mentioned organization, Mr. Adolf Prokupek. He emphasized the fact that American Czechoslovaks were among the first who came to participate in this great national celebration, and were also among the first who hoisted the flag of Czechoslovak independence after the great World War was declared. Mr. Joseph Placek, leader of the Sokols' expedition from Chicago, and Mr. Joseph Paskovsky, representative of the Czechoslovak National Council of America and also of the Czechoslovak National Alliance of America, delivered an impressive response and promised further co-operation. Later a first consultation meeting dealing with important national, educational, and economic problems of both the new and old countries was held.....

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30-5

III H
IV
I C

BOHEMIAN



The Czechoslovak Review, Vol. 4, No. 6, p. 242, June, 1920.

[SMETANKA APPOINTED CONSUL FOR CHICAGO DISTRICT]

Jaroslav F. Smetanka has been appointed by the Czechoslovak Republic as its first Consul for the Chicago district. Coincident with entering upon his new duties, he severs his editorial connection with the Czechoslovak Review.

Before and since the first appearance of this publication, Mr. Smetanka has consistently striven to place before the thinking public the cause of the Bohemian and Slovak people. In this he has been singularly successful. Rightly, he belongs to that band of seers led by President Masaryk, who first conceived the practical means of realizing the ideal of an independent Czechoslovakia.

Principally through Mr. Smetanka's efforts our American public was brought face to face with the oppressed Slavs of Central Europe. His presentation of their aspirations and ambitions was lucid, accurate and simple. Its force carried conviction. Being one of the foremost American journalists of Czechoslovak origin, his forceful personality will be sadly missed by the Czechoslovak Review.

III H

IV

I C

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN



The Czechoslovak Review, June, 1920.

Nevertheless, we have the satisfaction of knowing that he will give his energies to useful work in which his training and abilities will serve the Czechoslovak people. An intimate acquaintance of almost twenty years convinces us that the confidence bestowed has not been misplaced.

III H
V A 1

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 18, 1920.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOKOL
KARDAŠOVA ŘEČICE BUILDING FUND

Recently a collection was begun among our countrymen from Kardašova Řečice, Czechoslovakia, for the benefit of the Sokol Kardašova Řečice Building Fund, and although many have not thus far remembered their native town, still Mrs. Františka Stejskal continues to receive contributions. Previously, the sum of \$48.50 was acknowledged and the collector now announces these further contributions: [Translator's note: List of names and amounts follows.] Total, \$12.50. Further contributions may be sent to Mrs. Františka Stejskal, 2509 South Hamlin Avenue, Chicago.



III H
II D 10
V A 1

III H

Dorní Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1920.

FOR THE SCHOOL BUILDING FUND

Countrymen from Hrdáčova Řečice, Czechoslovakia, are not forgetting their old home town, as is apparent by the donations coming in for this patriotic cause. The sum of \$36 was previously reported and since that time more donations were received by Mrs. Františka Stejskal: [Translator's note: List of names of donors follows.] Total, \$12.



III
II

Jenní Masatá, Apr. 31, 1940.

JENNÍ MASATÁ AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Jan A. Masarik, Czechoslovakian minister to the United States, was the guest of the University of Chicago, yesterday afternoon. The University of Chicago is the famous educational institution where his well known father, Thomas A. Masarik, conducted a series of lectures, about fourteen years ago, while visiting the United States. At 4 P. M., in the university auditorium, Mandel Hall, at 57th Street and University Avenue, many people had assembled. Among those present were members of the university's faculty, students, and also many representatives of the Czechoslovakian people. When our guest appeared on the speaker's platform, he was greeted by enthusiastic applause. His speech, in which he discussed the actual conditions in Czechoslovakia, created a deep impression. In addition to him, representatives of the university spoke, expressing their sympathy with the Czechoslovakian people and their President. The meeting lasted until late in the evening and was a



III H
II A 2

- 1 -

B. H. H. H.

Denní Mlasatel, Mar. 31, 1920.

success in every respect. Among the large assemblage we noticed Professor Kašpárek, who has just returned from Liberia where he had been sent by the Czechoslovakian government on an important mission.

Jan G. Masaryk at the Board of Trade

At noon time today, a reception will be held in the Hotel LaSalle in honor of Jan G. Masaryk, Czechoslovakian Minister to the United States, whose residence is in Washington, D. C. The reception has been arranged by the Chicago Board of Trade, with which the Czechoslovak Board of Trade of America and the Czechoslovak Board of Trade of Chicago are affiliated. The following countrymen are on the arrangements committee: John A. Červenka, John A. Lckol, Karel V. Janovský, Frank G. Hájíček, James F. Stěpina, and many others. On this occasion, our distinguished guest will speak on the subject, "The New Europe and Its Possibilities".



III E

SECRET

I O 1

II 2

První vydání, r. 1920.

I C

I L

THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

IV

At the time Doctor Boríček, Minister of Finance of the Czechoslovak Republic, issued the four percent Czechoslovak loan, it was expected that the loan would be subscribed to at home. But when this did not happen, an idea was conceived in Prague that the Bohemians and Slovaks in the United States could also participate in the subscription. Two representatives of banks in Prague, Doctor Fínecký, of the Bank of Bohemia, and Arnošt Loewy, of the Bohemian Union Bank, were sent here to take care of certain business matters and also to seek subscribers for the four percent loan. But because here, just as in Czechoslovakia, the loan was not properly advertised, very little was known about it except that the Bohemian and Slovak newspapers had reprinted from newspapers of Prague. Therefore, representatives of the banks in Prague found the market unprepared and after the transaction of their other tasks had several unsuccessful



III H

- 1 -

BOHEMIA

I D 1 a

II A 2

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 24, 1920.

I C

I L

attempts to create interest in the loan, they departed for home.

IV

But another man was on his way here to work in the interest of the four per cent Czechoslovak loan. It was Mr. Václav Niederle, who formerly lived in Chicago. While living in Chicago, he voluntarily joined the French Legion and after the war departed with the Legion for Czechoslovakia. He arrived in the United States, recommended and accredited by the Minister of Finance of Czechoslovakia, to work here for the benefit of this loan. His enthusiastic articles and invitations for subscriptions were published in Czechoslovakian newspapers. But they aroused only a very little interest. Mr. Niederle then sought the aid of Czechoslovak bankers. He visited them and requested them to take hold of this cause. After consultation with several of them, a meeting of bankers was called. The meeting was attended by representatives of all our Czechoslovakian banks in Chicago and the proceedings of the meeting were very interesting. Mr. Niederle brought before them the cause of his mission. The answers he received were very true. It was



III H

- 5 -

SECRET

I D 1 a

II A 3

Denní Illustel, Mar. 22, 1920.

I C

I I

IV

pointed out to him that the loan did not meet with success in Czechoslovakia because it was not sufficiently advertised. How could the loan meet with success here, where nothing is known about it except what was published in our Bohemian newspapers? The Czechoslovak Government and banks were censured because they never consult Bohemian national, commercial, or financial circles in the United States. Plans are made for America in Prague, and representatives from Prague are sent here to carry out these plans: they are unfamiliar with prevailing conditions and do not consult local organizations. It was pointed out that Bohemian banks in Prague, with the permission and approval of the government, sent two Bohemian financiers to the United States in 1919, to negotiate a twenty-five million dollar loan. The representative of the Minister of Finance was already in the United States. The negotiations took place in New York where, of course, any international loan is closed. But Bohemian financiers were left unnoticed; no one negotiated with them and the representatives of the Bohemian banks of Prague, after spending only two days in Chicago, merely



III H

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

I D 1 a

II A 2

Derní Místek, Apr. 24, 1930.

I C

I L

IV

mentioned that the loan had not been closed in New York because of unfavorable conditions. Nevertheless, the opinion predominated here that the Western, Agricultural States, including Wisconsin, Minnesota, South and North Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska, with its hundreds of thousands of industrious and wealthy farmers, devoted to their native land, would be able to subscribe a loan of several million dollars. In a like manner several million could be subscribed in the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, starting with the thrifty Czechoslovakian people, not to mention Chicago, Cleveland, and other cities, with their hundreds of thousands of Bohemians and Slovaks. And how about the States of Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, where the farmers were willing to sell their cotton to the Czechoslovakian Government on credit. Would not this money and cotton have come in handy to the Government, industry, and commerce of Czechoslovakia in 1919, if the Bohemian banks and the government had negotiated directly with our circles at that time? Would not the financial position of Czechoslovakia be strengthened if, for instance, the Czechoslovak Government had made a loan of ten or fifteen million



III H

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

I D 1 a

II A 2

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 24, 1920.

I C

I L

dollars among our people, when it was impossible to get a

IV

twenty-five million dollar loan from Morgan or the Guaranty Trust Company?

These opinions were expressed by all the representatives of the sixteen Bohemian banks and it was resolved, to organize themselves as an American-Czechoslovak Bankers' Association, and to extend the organization all over the United States where Czechoslovak, or partially Czechoslovak, banks exist. It was also resolved not to participate in, or subscribe to this four per cent loan, but to participate, as generously as possible, in the subscription of the next loan which is being prepared for American subscription. Because the next loan will amount to at least fifty million dollars, the Bankers Association will endeavor to secure the good will of the large group of New York bankers for the realization of the loan. This can be accomplished if our banks participate in the subscription of the loan in large amounts, and if they take the sale of bonds to the



III H

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

I D 1 a

II A 2

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 24, 1920.

I C

I L

IV

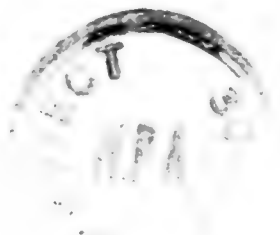
Czechoslovak people into their own hands. After this meeting, an organizational meeting was held; bylaws were adopted and officers were elected. Officers of the association are: James F. Štěpina, president; Frank G. Hajiček, secretary; Otto Kašpar, treasurer; Frank J. Skala, president of the publicity committee.

00049

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 22, 1920.

FOR SOKOL'S GYMNASIUM IN ŘEČICE

For the benefit of the Sokol Kardášova Řečice Building Fund, the following contributions were deposited with Mrs. Františka Stejskal, 2509 South Hamlin Avenue: Mrs. F. Stejskal, \$5; Mrs. Marie Mucek, \$3; Mr. Václav Čížek, \$8; Joseph Hulík, \$2. It is worth-while mentioning that the above-mentioned contributors have been living in the United States for the past forty years.....



III H

III B 2

II D 10

I G

I C

IV

I C (Slovak)

BOHEMIAN

Denní Mlasatel, Mar. 8, 1920.

DIGNIFIED CELEBRATION OF PRESIDENT

THOMAS G. MASARYK'S BIRTHDAY

AT THE HALL OF SOKOL CHICAGO

Gift of Bohemian-America, One Million

Czechoslovak Kronen, Sent to the President of the

Czechoslovak Republic,

for the Alleviation of Misery in Czechoslovakia



Seventy years ago yesterday Thomas G. Masaryk, was born in Hodonín, Moravia. There are still fresh memories in the mind of each one of us, of many events of the past stormy epoch, and it is unnecessary to explain to any of us, all that Masaryk was, is, and will be for a long time to come, to our nation. The whole life of our beloved President Masaryk is nothing else but a crystal-clear, swift stream, from which everyone who has come in close contact with it, has obtained a refreshing, delicious, and healthy drink. But this stream finally became a terrific torrent, which by its enormous force, soon swept away the cause of our ancient subjection. Principally he is given credit for

III H
III B 2
II D 10
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1920.

I C the fact that today our nation is free. Perhaps this nation
IV is first experiencing the most dangerous period of stormy
I C (Slovak) fermentation; a period of immature unfettered youth, which
 even if it wanted to, could not hold its passion in check.
But today it is well known to the whole world that this nation is as genuine
as old gold.

Everyone of us knows and remembers very well, all the achievements of
President Masaryk for the cause of his nation and homeland. But just as he,
who standing at the foot of a high tower, is not able to see the top of it,
regardless of how hard he tries, just as he, who standing at the foot of a
sky-reaching mountain, cannot fully comprehend all of its magnificent splendor
and majesty, so it is for all us contemporaries of President Masaryk--the
proper perspective is missing. This is an inevitable condition, for the proper
measurement of that enormous height, with which President Masaryk overtops his
whole surroundings, like an ancient, luxurious pine tree overtops the forest
undergrowth. To appreciate fully his significance, is only possible from a



III H

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

I G

I C

IV

I C (Slovak)

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1920.

distance, after many years have passed, when everything is properly adjusted, crystallized, when truth, like the wind scatters the confusing fog rising from unclean swamps, carries away all gossip, suspicion, jealousy, and other like things full of a mixture of personal dislike; when truth comes to the surface of history like pure gold in a smelter. But today this much can be said that the great majority of the Czechoslovak people look toward their leader, toward their first President of this new-born republic, toward their Father Masaryk with fervent love, highest esteem, and deepest respect.

Proof of this was yesterday's enthusiastic celebration of his seventieth birthday, held in Sokol Chicago Hall, by our foremost national organizations. Despite the fact that the celebration was arranged at the last moment and was not advertised much, it was attended by so many people that the spacious hall was filled to capacity. The piety and enthusiasm of the people during the course of the celebration, especially were evidence of this.

III H
III B 2
II D 10
I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1920.

I C Mr. Paskovský, secretary of the District Committee of the
IV Czechoslovak National Alliance, opened the celebration with
I C (Slovak) a short prologue and introduced the first speaker, Mr. John
 Matlocha, secretary of the District Committee of the Slovak
League.

Mr. John Matlocha first mentioned that twenty or more years ago, students of Thomas G. Masaryk, as for instance, Šrobar, Hodža, and others, met together, dreamed and planned schemes for the liberation of Slovakia, in which after a long time they finally succeeded. He related further about the love and fondness Masaryk enjoys among brother Slovaks, who proclaim him a Slovak, just as Czechs proclaim him a Czech, but he said that Masaryk is ours. Then he read a brief biography of Masaryk, leaving it to the following speaker to bring out Masaryk's activities.

After this speech, the Bohemian Central Singing Society sang Bedřich Smetana's sublime "Věno" (The Dedication), which, by its faultless presentation,



III H
III B 2
II D 10

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1920.

I G

I C

IV

I C (Slovak)

so pleased the audience that the singers were compelled to give an encore.

The next speaker was Professor Jaroslav J. Zmrhal, who began his speech with a citation of Sir Walter Scott's poem: "Breathes there a man, with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, This is my own, my native land--?" This poem, as it is known, deals with a man in whose mind all sentiment toward his native land had died. Basing his speech on the wording of this poem, the speaker told how hard it is for a man, in this enormously complicated struggle for existence, to preserve at least a bit of idealism. Woe to that nation, where this sacred spark has died. The speaker then cited Stevenson, who has said that everyone of us is made out of two different substances; in every one of us there are two creatures: animal and man. "The animal lives in us as an animal, and only the man in us longs for something better, and higher. Man begins only where the struggle for existence ends. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary for everyone of us to hold fast to people who excel their surroundings, in order to preserve



III H

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1920.

I G

I C

IV

I C (Slovak)

our idealism and not perish morally. This then is the main reason why today's observance of Masaryk's birthday is held.

"Today, Masaryk is still the old promontory upon which is destroyed the fruitless malice of all our enemies, be it internal or external. A great, ill-fated error was made by that man, who, after the Armistice was signed, was the first one to say: 'On this day, end the political actions of Bohemian-America!'" According to the speaker, today Masaryk is passing through a more strenuous period than at the time of the war.

Professor Zmrhal then read the resolution adopted by the Czechoslovak National Alliance on November 15 and 16, 1919, in which we solemnly promised Masaryk that we would not let up, but that we would persevere until the end. Then he asked if we actually kept this solemn promise. He said he was glad that at least it was possible for him to announce that yesterday the sum of one million Czechoslovak Kronen had been sent to President Masaryk, although, according to the present low valuation of Czechoslovak currency, the sum is



III H

III B 2

II D 10

I G

I C

IV

I C (Slovak)

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1920.

not enormous. "This is the only thing we have done toward the fulfillment of our solemn promises. Let us begin this celebration of Masaryk's birthday with deeds. Conditions in our republic are improving, but a heavy cloud, which is the enormous and feverishly executed propaganda of the Hungarians, appears upon the horizon of our young republic. They have already enforced a plebiscite in the German part of Hungary and, today, it is possible that the Treaty of Versailles will be modified to such an extent that the possibilities of a plebiscite in Slovakia will not be excluded. The obstinacy of the Hungarian agitation is known, and it is unnecessary to say what the results might be. Whose fault would it be, but ours? The liberation of Slovakia from the Hungarian yoke was costly; many lives were lost. Should all this be in vain? Just as our people died for our country during the war, now we must strenuously live for our country.

First then, it is our obligation to Masaryk to preserve one of our foremost institutions, the Czechoslovak National Alliance. This Alliance has



III H

III B 2

II D 10

I G

I C

IV

I C (Slovak)

- 8 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1920.

made many enemies in the past, and now has many enemies only because of its unexpected success." The speaker admitted that even this body has made certain mistakes, but one of its greatest mistakes was that it tolerated in silence all the detractions and abuses, and did not immediately cause the arrest of the first person who said that robbery was going on within it and did not compel him to prove the charge. "Of course, other mistakes were made, for nothing in the world is faultless. Everyone, especially those who are not able to accomplish anything themselves, claim the right to criticize." The speaker then briefly mentioned the tasks which President Masaryk has already accomplished, in spite of the most unfavorable circumstances in Czechoslovakia, and he said that, first of all, it will be necessary to educate the people of Czechoslovakia in patriotism, which, of course, will take some time. "What a large nation we are already is evident to everyone, since we were able to resist the avalanche of enemies, coming from all sides, and to defend our hard won liberty." In conclusion, the speaker appealed to all Czech people in whom, thus far, all sentiment for the native land and mankind has



III H

- 9 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1920.

I G

I C

not died, to prove their love and respect for Masaryk, not

IV

only by words but by deeds. He also said that we should con-

I C (Slovak) tinue in the struggle to defend that which we have gained.

The speaker ended his speech with the enthusiastic exclamation: "Hus's and Masaryk's nation and people, our nation and people!"

Secretary Paskovský then read a resolution, to be sent to President Masaryk, which was unanimously accepted and the celebration was ended with the singing of our national anthems, "Kde domov muj?" (Where Is My Home) and "Hej Slované" (Ho! Slavs).

The resolution reads as follows: "Czechoslovak people, assembled on March 7, 1920, on the significant day of your birth, in a public mass meeting arranged by our national organizations: the Czechoslovak National Alliance, the District Committee of the Slovak League, the National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics, the Central Sokol Circuit, the Czechoslovak Legionnaires, and the Bohemian Art Club hereby take the liberty to express their



III H
III B 2
II D 10

- 10 -

BOHEMIAN



Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1920.

I G

I C

IV

I C (Slovak)

sentiment of love and respect toward you, as one of the greatest sons of our nation, our leader in the victorious revolution, which brought to our heavily burdened nation long desired freedom. We offer our most sincere good wishes. We also most heartily wish, for ourselves and for our nation, that we may be able to send you our good wishes for many years to come, so that, as long as possible, our nation may enjoy the fruits of your distinguished work, blessed by a most genuine love for it." "Arrangements Committee--The District Committee of the Czechoslovak National Alliance: I. F. Kubec, president; Karel Kouba, secretary. The District Committee of the Slovak League: Frank Gulhart, president; Jan. Matlocha, secretary. The District Committee of the National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics: Jan Straka, president; F. Jedlička, secretary. The Central Sokol Circuit: Dr. Antonín Mueller, president; Joseph Brychta, secretary. The Czechoslovak Legionnaires: Ludvík Kaděrka, president; Jan Vosátka, secretary. The Bohemian Art Club: Frank Horlivý, president; Jan Mrázek, secretary.

III H

EXHIBIT

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1920.

FOR A GOOD CAUSE

For the gift of honor which will be given to Professor Thomas G. Libaryk on his seventieth birthday, the following contributions were made: The National Sausage Company, 2334 Blue Island Avenue, \$15; Mr. Bedřich Sklenka, \$5; the Lodge Veselé Bratrstvi of the Czecho-Slovak Union, \$5; Frank Štastný, \$2.50; Karel Hulka, \$2; Jan Kovařík, \$2; Frank Radour, \$2. Total, \$33.50



III H

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1920.

COLLECTION FOR MASARYK FUND COMPLETED

Today we are ending the collection for the gift which will be sent to President Thomas G. Masaryk on his seventieth birthday. Up to yesterday, the following contributions were deposited in our office: [The names and addresses of small contributors are given.] Total, \$9.



III H

II D 10

II D 4

II D 5

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 29, 1920.

FOR A GOOD CAUSE

For the Alice Masaryk Fund and for the orphans of Czechoslovakia the following contributions were deposited in our office: [The names and addresses of contributors are listed.] Total, \$5.75.

For the Professor Thomas G. Masaryk Fund: [follow the names of contributors]
Total \$6.50.

For the Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage: [The contributors' names are listed.] Total, \$5.00.



III H
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 24, 1920.

PROFESSOR JAROSLAV J. ZARHAL
APPOINTED AS DELEGATE TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Professor Jaroslav J. Zarhal, principal of Herzl Grammar School, has returned from Washington D. C., where he was appointed delegate of the National Educational Association to the Czechoslovak Republic. He is now preparing an exhibition, which he intends to take with him to Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he will act as an assistant superintendent of education. This exhibition will consist of schoolwork of many pupils of the lower grades, in Chicago and other cities. Professor Jaroslav J. Zarhal intends to transfer this entire exhibition to his new offices in Prague, Czechoslovakia, which he will have at his disposal during the time he is reorganizing the schools of Czechoslovakia. He will depart from the United States during the last week of March and will be accompanied by Dr. Mach, who accepted the Chair of Dentistry at the University of Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.



III H
II D 10

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1920.

FOR A GOOD CAUSE



For the Alice Masaryk Fund and for the orphans in the Czechoslovak Republic, the following contributions were left in our office: [A list of contributors' names is given.] Total, \$16.25. For the gift of honor to Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, the following contributions were left in our office: [The names of small contributors are listed.] Total, \$23.00.

III H
III B 2
II D 10

BOHEMIA

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 11, 1920.

GIFT OF HONOR TO PRESIDENT MASARYK



The significant day of March 7 is near; when the Czechoslovaks in our old country and in all parts of the world will celebrate the seventieth birthday of the first President of the Czechoslovak Republic: Thomas G. Masaryk one of those few men to whom the Czechoslovak nation will be indebted for what they have done for the liberation of the Czechoslovak nation during the great World War. The Czechoslovaks in the United States will also pay their tribute and recognition to this great son of our nation and therefore a collection was started, for the gift of honor which will be given to him at his birthday celebration, to be used by him for charitable purposes wherever it is most needed. It is a known fact that most of those who worked and financially supported our struggle for liberation are exhausted, but by keeping our word of honor we shall endure to the end, and we shall not yield until the situation in our old country will be such, that they will not have to depend on our help anymore. The Czechoslovaks

III H

III B 2

II D 10

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Mlasatel, Feb. 11, 1920.

in the United States, who supported so freely the cause of the liberation of their old country, will not fail now when it [money] is needed the most, in order to aid the poor and suffering children. All the collections and contributions should be sent to the district committees of the Czechoslovak National Alliance or directly to the headquarters, which will present the total collected amount as a gift of honor to Professor Thomas G. Masaryk on his seventieth birthday celebration.

For the Czechoslovak National Alliance,

Signed: Dr. J. P. Fecival, president.
Joseph Paskovsky, secretary.

III H
II D 10

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1920.

FOR A GOOD CAUSE



For the Dr. Alice Masaryk fund and for the Czechoslovak orphans: [The names of contributors are listed.] Total, \$4.05. For the President Thomas G. Masaryk fund: [The names of contributors are listed.] Total, \$7.00.

III H
II A 2

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1920.

A GIFT OF HONOR TO PROFESSOR THOMAS G. MASARYK

The directors of the Pilsen Brewery Association donated the sum of two hundred dollars for a gift of honor to Professor Thomas G. Masaryk. This Bohemian enterprise, which during the World War liberally contributed to the cause of Czech liberation, is the first one again to bring its contribution for a gift of honor to Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, and by doing so, sets an example for the rest of our enterprises and institutions.

Mr. Ervin E. Weil, 3321 West 26th Street, contributed for the same cause the sum of one thousand Czechoslovakian kronen.

III H

BOHEMIA

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1920.

DONATIONS

The Builders Brick Company, a well-known Bohemian enterprise, in its annual meeting resolved to donate for the cause of Dr. Alice Lasaryk Fund the sum of twenty-five dollars and another sum of twenty-five dollars for crippled children in the school of Professor Bakule. [First two names not given; Bakule School for Crippled Children is located in the city of Prague, Czechoslovakia.] This generous deed surely is worthy of recognition by our Czech-slavonic public.

III H
II D 10
III B 2

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1920.

EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE

[The following letter was sent to the Bohemian ladies society called Včelky (Bees), by Dr. Alice Masaryk, president of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, as an expression of gratitude.]

From the office of the president of the Czechoslovak Red Cross in Prague.

"Prague
November 28, 1919.

"Dear Sisters: We are deeply affected by your tireless and generous work, and especially are we pleased that you are sending your pleasing and costly gifts, on this long journey.

"In this, we see your love for us, and surely, everybody who receives your gifts feels it, and will never forget your help and beautiful example.



III H
II D 10
III B 2

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1920.

"You do not know how joyfully we welcome warm clothes and shoes for our children, for now the winter season is around and the children are freezing; still our supply is not sufficient to serve everybody. We would so gladly like to keep them comfortable.

"Hearty thanks and best regards to all of your association, and to each dear Včelce (Bee) individually.

(Signed) Dr. Alice Masaryk

"President of the Czechoslovak Red Cross."



III H
II D 10

BOLEMI 11

Denní Illustrol, Feb. 8, 1930.

FOR THE DOCTOR ALICE MASARYK FUND
From the Czechoslovak Information Bureau

The committee consisting of Mrs. Libuše J. Moták and Mr. V. B. Turn, [first two names not given in full], secretary of the District Committee, looked over the account books of Mr. Tomáš Čapek, treasurer of the Dr. Alice Masaryk Fund, and found that up to today receipts of the treasurer totaled \$46,426.78. All of this money was sent to the American Relief Administration for the purpose of buying provisions for the undernourished children of Czechoslovakia. The account books were found to be in good order and were approved. The other unpublished contributions for the Dr. Alice Masaryk Fund are: [a list of contributors' names is given.] Total, \$754.20.

III H
III B 2
I C
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1918.

TO PRESIDENT WILSON

The Czech National Alliance, through its president, Dr. Ludwig J. Fisher, sent a telegram to President Wilson, in which the gratitude of our people is expressed for the President's proclamation to the effect that Austria-Hungary must be dismembered and its individual nations made independent. The telegram assures the President that no words can express our people's gratitude, which is boundless. It further says that the President, by freeing the Slav nations, lit the torch of freedom, the light from which will shine over the lands liberated after five centuries of servitude.

The history of Czech and Slovak lands is outlined and particular mention made of Jan Amos Komensky [Comenius] the great Czech educator.

"The gratitude of the Czechoslovak people is felt also for the liberty given to our brothers, the Poles, and Yugoslavs, and to our oppressed neighbors, the

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
I C
IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1918.

Roumanians and Italians."

The telegram closes with a pledge of eternal loyalty to America and her sublime principles.

WPA 1111 PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
II D 10
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 22, 1918.

FOR A CZECH DAY IN AMERICA

The Chicago Daily Tribune has not, until recently, paid the attention to Czechoslovak affairs that they truly deserve; the attention given to them by other local newspapers, and indeed by some of the foremost publications in the United States. Yesterday, however, the Tribune printed an editorial entitled, "A Bohemian Day," which takes a very sympathetic attitude to our cause:

"The Tribune suggests that a day be designated on which greetings may be extended to the new Czechoslovak sister republic. No people deserve full independence more than the Czechoslovaks. Their heroism and devotedness to liberty, as well as their high level of intelligence, are a guarantee for their future progress."

This simple and terse article is a manifestation of admiration, coming from the most exclusive strata of the American people, for the undaunted, heroic Czechoslovak nation. It must have made the heart of every sincere Czechoslovak throb

100-1111-10001-30275

III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 22, 1918.

with joy, and awaken the wish that the Tribune's suggestion become a reality in the near future. We do not doubt for one moment that this wish will come true.

We should like, at the same time, to call the attention of readers of the Denni Hlasatel to the rapid approach of a day of high significance for us. This will be the day of the [Czech] National Tax levy, as designated by the Czech National Alliance and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America, our two foremost national organizations. It will be held Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1918.

On that day, authorized representatives of the two organizations will call on every Czech and Slovak in the United States and Canada. They will appeal to your Czech national sentiment, to your heart, to your devotedness to the cause of liberty, and to your willingness to sacrifice. Receive them, therefore, as they truly deserve. They come in the name of our suffering nation, and

100-111-11901-30275

III H
III B 2
II D 10
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 22, 1918.

of its better future. The first beams are now penetrating the horizon, which till now has been obscured.

Let there be not one Czech who would so forget himself and his nation as to refuse to help! That would mean undying shame for his name. The rich people should contribute in proportion to their resources. Those in poorer circumstances should contribute at least one dollar to the National Tax. There are one million Czechs in the United States and Canada. They should donate one million dollars to their motherland which is now celebrating its rebirth and its glorious victory, which guarantee a better and happier future. Our people are engaged in a terrible struggle against terrorism and starvation. Our boys on the Russian front died, and are dying, for the liberty of their homeland. Our blood was shed on the battlefields of the Italian front, and our Czechoslovak Army in France is ready to shed its blood for liberty. We also have duties to fulfill. We have to accomplish something here that will be helpful to the ultimate liberation of our beloved homeland.

NIA 111.1 PROJ 30275

III H

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 22, 1918.

I G

Although liberty for the Czech nation is guaranteed, it has not yet become a fact. More sacrifices are needed, and our people must not weaken while making them. Money is needed constantly, and more may yet be needed, particularly for the fund for our political activities. That money, which was issued to Professor T. G. Masaryk by the United States Government, was not destined for our political fund, but for the Czechoslovak Army.

More money was later issued to Professor Masaryk by the American Government, making in all the sum of \$8,000,000 for the Czechoslovak Army. The sum of \$5,000,000 was placed at his disposal as leader of our people, and is to be used for foreign business. War materials and other supplies are being purchased with the money issued for the Czechoslovak Army.

It is our duty to contribute to this fund which is so important to us--the fund for political propaganda. It is for this fund that the National Tax will be levied on the Czechoslovak people in America.

782 111 1903 30275

III H
III B 2
II D 10
I G

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 22, 1918.

How to increase this fund has often been the subject of our speculation. This inspiration came from Eastern publications, i.e., from a proclamation by C. B. Wilson, mayor of Bridgeport, Connecticut. He depicted the sufferings of the Czechoslovak people under the tyranny of the Central powers, which lasted for centuries. He pointed out that the Czechoslovaks play an important part in the World War, and that one of the results of this struggle will be the liberation of that nation. He designated the week of September 16 to 21 as the week for a collection, the proceeds of which went to help the Czechoslovak cause. The quota set for this drive was \$50,000. It was oversubscribed by \$10,000. What the people of Bridgeport can do should be easily accomplished by the people of Chicago. A tag day could be held. The permit would be given by the State Council of Defense. The suggestion should be made by the city council. It should not come from Czechoslovak aldermen. The latter should do the preparatory work. American ladies who have acquaintance with the Council of Defense and the American Protective League might be requested to conduct the tag day activity. The collection would be handed to Professor Masaryk as a gift of American Chicago to the just and great cause of the Czechoslovaks.

III H
III B 2
II D 10
I G

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 22, 1918.

This tag day might be extended to include all the states of the Union.

NOV 11 1918 31275

III H

I G

IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1918.

OUR SOLDIERS ASK FOR THEATRICAL LITERATURE

Mr. Jindrich (Henry) Weidner, theatrical director, and one of the pioneer Czech actors in Chicago, received a letter from Mr. Anton Snopka, his colleague and former member of the Vinohrady (suburb of Prague, Bohemia) theater, in which he was notified that our boys in the Czechoslovak Army in France, in which Mr. Snopka is enlisted, are very much in need of books and sheets from which theatrical scenes, couplets, etc., can be arranged. Mr. Weidner is requesting our organizations, and individuals, to help him provide such literature. His address is J. Weidner, 2865 West 22nd Street, Chicago. [The soldier's letter follows.....]

W-4 (11-11-18) 30276

III H
III B 2
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1918.

DECORATE YOUR HOUSES

All Czechoslovak America is filled with deep emotion and joy, over the memorable events of yesterday and today. Telegrams heralded the glad tidings that the Czechoslovak people has proclaimed its independence, in a document issued by the provisional government of the Czechoslovak Republic, and has stated the principles upon which it was built. We are publishing the news of this most significant act in our history, which was indorsed by President Wilson.

In answering Austro-Hungarian peace proposals, the President declared that he cannot accept the mere granting of autonomy for the Czechoslovak people under Austrian rule. The President declared that he does not consider it within his province to decide on this point, and that it is left to the Czechoslovak people to decide for themselves what steps should be taken in this matter. It is up to the Austro-Hungarian Government to see how it will be able to satisfy the rights and aspirations of the

III H
III B 2
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1918.

Czechoslovak people, according to its conceptions as a future member of the family of free nations.

This solemn declaration by President Wilson is one of the most significant points in our fight for independence. Such glorious events must be celebrated in a befitting manner.

The Czech National Alliance requests every Czech and Slovak to decorate their houses with red and white, our national colors.

Decorate, and manifest your joy over the birth of the Czechoslovak Republic, and the President's solemn declaration!

WPA (H.C.) 11.01.3.55

III H
III B 3 a
III A
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1918.

TO THE CZECH PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
National Tax on Thanksgiving Day

The Bohemian National Alliance and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America are calling on our people to make next Thanksgiving Day an occasion for the payment of a national tax, which will be collected under the name of "Thanksgiving Day National Tax of the Czech People in the United States and Canada". We sincerely hope that there is not a Czech man, nor a Czech woman, in these countries who would hesitate to give a contribution for the cause of liberation of the Czech people.

Members of the Bohemian National Alliance are going to call at your homes and farms in all Czech settlements on Thanksgiving Day. They will not forget to call on every one of you. They will appeal to your heart, to your Czech national sentiment, to your devotion to the cause of liberty for the old motherland, and to your willingness to sacrifice. Receive them like you would receive good people--they will come to you in the name of our suffering

III H
III B 3 a
III A
IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1918.

people who wish a better future!

Let there be no Czech men or women in this country who could so forget themselves, and their nation, that they refuse to aid.

Such behavior would cover them with everlasting shame. Therefore, those who are prosperous should give in accordance with their resources. Those not so prosperous should contribute one dollar for national tax on that day.

One million Czechs in the United States and Canada should contribute one million dollars for their motherland!

Our people in the motherland are fighting a terrible battle against starvation and violence. Our boys on the Russian front are fighting and dying for the liberty of their native land. Precious Czech blood was shed on the Italian front for the fatherland. An army of our warriors stand in France ready to die for liberty.

III H

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1918.

IV

What are you going to do, brothers and sisters?

Our banner has, for four years, been tossed about in a storm of misgivings, and hopes as well. The declarations by the Governments of France, Great Britain, Italy, and our new homeland, the United States, have lifted our own nation to the level of other free nations. After centuries of humiliation and shame, the red and white banner is waving among those of the free nations. Our day has come, and our nation, tortured for ages, is awakening from a stupor: the sun of liberty glories over our motherland.

It is our duty to see that this sun does not set again. It is our duty to consolidate our victory on the day of peace, so that we may carry our banner to the city of Prague and plant it on the soil of liberated Czechoslovakia.

Keep this in mind: We must not cease to fight!

Thousands have been helping for this day--thousands have not yet done their

III H
III B 3 a
III A
IV

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1918.

duty. Up to now we have only received the aid of those who gave it with love and devotion. But the time for sublime and sacred obligations for everyone has come. This is why we shall come to you, to the homes of all Czech people in the United States.

Prepare for that glorious day, and be prepared. The day of the national tax is a day of Czech sentiment. This will be a national holiday for the Czech people in America. Our committees will give you emblems which are the insignia of your Czech sentiment. Be proud of that symbol and keep it, not only by words but by doing your duty.

The entire proceeds will be delivered to the Czechoslovak National Council, which is the provisional government of the future Czechoslovak state. Brothers and sisters, do your utmost, so that the proceeds on that day will do honor to the Czechoslovak branch in America.

We want to know all of our fellow countrymen here--We want to know how many

APR 11 1981 30275

III H

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1918.

IV

there are, we want to count those who are faithful. We want to know the one who betrayed the land of his forebears, and does not heed its entreaties: "Child! Give aid to Thy native land!"

On Thanksgiving Day of the year 1918, Czech America is going to openly proclaim its love, and trust in the happier future of its motherland. "Hej Slovane" (Ho, ye Slavs), our old anthem, should be heard all over our settlements in America. All of us should rally around the banner upon which is written, "The depth of the earth will open, and swallow him who quits--a traitor!"

No, indeed, no one of us is going to desert. Czech America will faithfully fulfill its predestined mission, so that on that day it can be said that the day of the national levy was a day of honor for the Czech people in America.

Czechs! Men and women! Do your duty. Your honor and the liberty of

III H
III B 3 a
III A
IV

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1918.

your nation are at stake! Do not give, but sacrifice upon your
motherland's altar!

The Committee for the National Tax:
For the Czech National Alliance:
Dr. J. P. Pecival, Fr. Layer, Anna Stolfa,
J. Cerny, F. Kubes, Vojta Benes--For the
National Alliance of Czech Catholics:
Reverend F. W. Jedlicka, Jan Straka,
Mary Novotny, K. Radous, J. F. Novotny,
and J. J. Rada.

III H
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1918.

ABOUT CZECHOSLOVAKS

One of the most widely circulated American weeklies is the Saturday Evening Post, founded in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1728. In this week's issue there is an article on the Czechoslovaks which is one of the best and most sympathetic ever written about us in America.

Charles Downer Hazen, the author, describes with rare understanding our century-old struggle for liberty. He emphasizes it with the obvious intention of making the American reader acquainted with our past history.

He dwells upon the years of oppression which we have had to endure, and particularly--and this is rarely found in the American press--passes judgment on the current misconception of what is called the chivalry of the Magyar nation, which outdid even Austria, whenever it came to oppressing the Slav nations.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1918.

Mr. Hazen, in the introduction to his article, asks: "Who are the Czechoslovaks? The entire world is speaking of their glory, and yet, it is safe to contend that the majority of those interested in them, and praising their deeds, hardly know how to pronounce their name, or know any particulars about them. This in spite of the fact that Czechoslovaks live in the heart of Europe and can boast of a thousand years' history, which appears sometimes in a brilliant light, at other times, tragic--a people independent in the Middle Ages, then groaned for years under Austrian rule, and today is seeking liberty and the establishment of an independent state of its own among other free nations--a people whose inestimable services, rendered to the Allies, are sufficient proof of their ability to direct its own destinies.

"The Czechoslovaks have been for four hundred years under the rule of the Hapsburgs, who are now trying to break their spirit because of their search for freedom. These aspirations will be a reality when the Allies win. An independent Czechoslovak state should be an issue of the World War".....

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1918.

In closing his article Mr. Hazen says: "After four years of combat and suffering the Czechoslovaks have erected the structure of their independent state, which is only waiting for victory in order to become a fact. Thus the Czechoslovaks will not be found unprepared when the time comes for them to solve their political problems.

"All that remains to be done is to overthrow Austrian control--and Bohemia will be free.

The famous words pronounced by Palacky, one of the most eminent Czechs of fifty years ago, are about to come true. He said: "We existed before Austria and will exist after it."

"A new Czechoslovak state has been promised by the democratic states, and they will fulfill that pledge with their lives. Czechoslovakia will thus represent, in the heart of Europe, the principles of government and social life to which our new homeland has dedicated itself. We should consider it a high honor and a priceless

100-111.) 1001.3027

III H
I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1918.

opportunity to aid in building a Czechoslovak state. If we are concerned with the liberation of the world, our responsibility becomes high and our duty clearly defined."

III H
I G
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1918.

WILLS \$1000 FOR CZECHOSLOVAK CAUSE

The late Mr. Joseph Triner, founder of the reputed firm Joseph Triner And Company, Chicago, was treasurer of the Czech-American branch of the Czech National Council in Prague. In his last will, he left \$1,000 to the Czech National Council in Prague, for the explicit purpose of aiding Czech independence.

Mrs. Catharina Triner and Mr. Joseph Triner, present head of the mercantile concern, are executors. They decided that the moment the Czechoslovak National Council, which represents the Czech National Council in Prague in the pursuit of Czech independence, is recognized by the Government of the United States, the amount becomes due for payment to Professor Masaryk, head of the provisional government of the future Czechoslovak independent state.

Mr. Triner, accompanied by Dr. Jaroslav Salaba Vojan, called on Professor Masaryk in the Blackstone Hotel yesterday and delivered the money. He expressed deep appreciation for the opportunity to fulfill the last wish of his father, to aid

III H
I G
IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1918.

the cause which is dear to all American Czechs--and to do it through the venerable hands of Professor Masaryk.

III H
I G
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1918.

HONOR MASARYK

Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, our undaunted leader, acknowledged by the United States Government as president of the future Czechoslovak independent state, was guest of honor at a banquet given by the Union League Club yesterday. The latter is known as one of the most exclusive and influential bodies of its kind in Chicago. Men of wealth, public officials, and others of prominence in the city, state, and nation are included in its membership.

The banquet was held in the Club rooms at 69 West Jackson Boulevard. Besides the guests of American and foreign extraction, there were a few Czechoslovaks and other Slavs. In general, there were as many ladies as gentlemen.

Mr. Scott, president of the Club, opened the banquet by touching upon the present phase of the war, emphasizing that it is the duty of supporters of the Allies, and of the people of the United States, to work against the acceptance of any peace proposals until Germany has surrendered unconditionally. This remark drew

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I G

IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1918.

tumultuous applause. In speaking of Czechoslovaks, he expressed great pleasure at the opportunity to welcome the great representative of not only the Czechoslovaks, but of outstanding men of this era--Professor Thomas G. Masaryk. At the sound of the name turbulent applause filled the room, and the audience rose from their seats.

Professor Masaryk thanked everyone for the ovation, then spoke on the question of changes on the map of Europe after the war. Austria-Hungary must be dismembered, and an independent Czechoslovak state created to block Germany's expansion toward the East. A strong Yugoslav state will also have to be created before there can be any thought of a permanent peace in Europe. The speaker substantiated his explanations by means of a map, which informed those present on the existing conditions. He reiterated the declaration of the former speaker, that without an unconditional surrender of Germany there can be no thought of peace. In closing, Professor Masaryk invited the gathering to ask questions, which he would endeavor to answer to the best of his knowledge and ability.

Four questions were put to him. They were about the Czechoslovak Army in Russia,

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I G

IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1918.

the difficulties it had to surmount, and the sufferings its soldiers had to endure before the army had fought its way over the vast lands of Russia, and into Vladivostok, Siberia. Masaryk also dwelt upon the opposition and resistance which Czechoslovak soldiers in the Austro-Hungarian Army offered to its government from the very beginning of the war. He spoke of the mass desertions of Czechoslovak soldiers and of executions, and of the final success which was attained by the deserters in forming a Czechoslovak army.

In referring to the Czechs, he declared that that they are the most intelligent people in Europe, and that their education excels that of any other people. And that is the very reason, he declared, why the Czechs are not eager to absorb culture--i. e., German culture--because they have their own culture.

After the questions had been answered, the audience again acclaimed Professor Masaryk and rose.

Mr. James F. Stepina was one of several prominent Czechoslovaks present. He

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

.III H

I G

IV

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1918.

functioned as head of the committee for the State of Illinois Centennial celebration in the Auditorium Theater the day before yesterday. Among the foreign guests were the Russian and Japanese consuls and their wives.

Last nights' event may be regarded as another milestone toward further success, to which Professor Masaryk has contributed so materially. He, and Mr. J. Cisar, his secretary, will leave at 10 A.M. today for Washington, D. C., where highly important business is awaiting them.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II B 2 g
III B 2
I G
IV

Denni Elestetel, Oct. 9, 1918.

2. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

In reporting yesterday on the arrival of our guest leader, Professor Thomas G. Lasaruk, we pointed out that the English language local press is devoting more attention to this event than it did even when members of reigning Houses visited our shores. In commenting on this fact, we declared that the regard shown for Professor Lasaruk reflects, in a way, on our nation, and fills us with pride. But we are ever so pleased at the prominence given to our leader's visit, because so justly deserved it, and we concluded that Professor Lasaruk's visit here is bound to become a period of spontaneous rejoicing.

Our prediction proved correct. The scenes of yesterday's celebration will surely not fade from the memory of our leaders, and will remain in the recollection of all the participants, including the representatives of

II B 2 g
III B 2
I G
IV

- -

SECRET

Donni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1916.

foreign nations. The purification of law and reverence were certainly a part of his. With all his magnificent mental abilities and his personal significance, he was restrained in his manner. He is unassuming, even shy, especially when appearing before large audiences. He rides himself of this bashfulness and throws himself into the demands of the cause for which he is battling, and for which he is ready to make any sacrifice, even that of his own life--he would not feel it too heavy upon his shoulders as long as it was dedicated to his principles. When he touches upon such a sacrifice, his gaze is directed into his intrinsic determination and undauntedness, captivating every one in the audience.

Critics of our local, country, and international affairs, and members of Czechoslovakia, together with representatives of other nationalities, were assembled at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station when the train with Professor Masaryk aboard arrived at 8:00 A.M. yesterday. Among them were the arrangements committee, composed of the following members of the Czech National Alliance: Messrs. J. F. Sterling, F. G. Hajicek, Reverend V. Vanek,

WPA III, 11601-30713

III H
II B 2 g
III B 2
I G
IV

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Glasatel, Oct. 9, 1918.

Professor J. J. Amrhal, Dr. E. Fisher, Dr. Pecival, Messrs. Vojta Benes, Lajers, and Lonek. The executive committees of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics and the Slovak League appeared in full strength. Among many Czechoslovak leaders we mention Congressman A. J. Sabath, Anton J. Cermak, and J. A. Cervenka.

The train had scarcely come to a stop when members of the reception committee boarded the car in which Professor Masaryk was riding with his personal secretary, Mr. J. Cisar. Miss Olga Masaryk, a daughter, had not come along as her health is none too good. After a few words were exchanged with members of the committee, Professor Masaryk was photographed with members of the Czechoslovak Army, and also with Czech and American delegations. A brief interview was granted the press, and the party drove to the Blackstone hotel where our guest is stopping. After another few words for the press, everybody retired to let him enjoy a well-deserved rest. His secretary and two detectives remained.

WPA 100-15500-30275

III H
II B 2 g
III B 2
I G
IV .

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1918.

Professor Masaryk and Dr. Minko Hinkovic spoke in support of the Fourth Liberty Loan at a meeting in Power's Theater. Hinkovic, is a parliamentarian, representing Southern Slavs of Austria.....

Professor Masaryk declared that while he was introduced as a professor and soldier, he wants to adhere to his capacity as a soldier, and as such, he must say that it is the duty of all American citizens to stand behind the Government and the President. This can be done by purchasing Liberty Loan bonds to the utmost of their capacity. In return they will receive a fair rate of interest for their investment.

Speaking of the Czechoslovak Army, Professor Masaryk remarked tersely that he admired its soldiers for the fact that although they shed their blood and endured great hardships, they were content with wages of only 17 rubles [about \$8.50] per month. They did not, as a matter of fact, receive their money until they arrived in Vladivostok, Siberia. These soldiers have, however, also made other heavy sacrifices.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

III H
II B 2 g
III B 2
I G
IV

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1918.

When they got their money, totaling several hundred thousand dollars, they returned about seventy-five per cent of it to their commanders, for use in the movement for the liberation of the old motherland. This gift from the soldiers helped defray expenses for administration, propaganda, diplomatic representation, etc. The speaker emphasized that he did not obtain this information from personal observation, but from the admiring account by an officer of the Japanese Army, a sober and critical observer.

Dr. Hinkovic followed as a speaker....advocating most earnestly a vigorous support of the Liberty Loan.

The band from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station played during intermissions. First Lieutenant Koly of the Czechoslovak Army was presented by Mr. Merrick, chairman of the meeting; he refrained, however, from addressing the throng, although he was enthusiastically received, which reception was meant, of course, for the commander in chief and the entire Czechoslovak Army.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

III H
II B 2 g
III B 2
I G
IV

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1918.

Both Professor Masaryk and Dr. Ninkovic spoke on the outlook of the war in general. They agreed that although Bulgaria is eliminated from the scene of war, the struggle is by no means at an end. In Austria, the tool of Germany, the situation is the worst. Austria promises reforms which would, however, mean merely another form of oppression of small nations..... For the establishment of a permanent peace, it is necessary to down the German Government and dismember Austria altogether.....The Austrian bridge must be destroyed, by means of a bulwark, an independent Czechoslovak state, created between Germany and the East, and a similar rampart in the South, i.e., a Yugoslav republic.

In the evening manifestation, which took place in the Auditorium Theater, the atmosphere was surcharged with an enthusiasm that has not been witnessed since the famous French Marshal Joffre with other members of the French mission was welcomed there. Czechoslovak, Allied and American flags were in abundance. A pleasant surprise was given by the presence of Italian soldiers--mountaineers --and a band from a Sardinian regiment. They were led by Italian officers.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

III H
II B 2 g
III B 2
I G
IV

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1918.

The latter were seated upon the platform, which was crowded with American and Czechoslovak guests, singers, the arrangements committee for the celebration, and speakers, [The centennial anniversary of the entry of the State of Illinois into the Union was the subject of the celebration.]

The moment Professor Masaryk entered, the multitude burst into deafening applause and acclaim. Everybody rose. When this demonstration, which lasted a long time, had finally subsided, and all were in their places, the opening of this memorable manifestation took place.

Three military bands alternated in playing the American, French, and Italian anthems, while the Italian soldiers stood guard of honor with rifles and bayonets presented. The Ustredni Pevecká Jednota (United Singers), under the direction of Mr. J. Houdek, sang "Kde Domov můj" (Where my homeland is....), Czech national anthem. The audience rose in solemn attention and was visibly moved.

WPA III. 1 PRO 1 2275

III H
II B 2 g
III B 2
I G
IV

- 8 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Oct. 9, 1918.

Mr. Samuel Insull, head of the State Council of Defence, after stating the purpose of the celebration, called attention to the progress the State of Illinois has made since one hundred years ago, when it was taken into the Union. He continued in speaking of the Yugoslavs and Czechoslovaks, whom he showered with praise, and finally introduced Professor Masaryk.

The guest of honor thanked Mr. Insull for the invitation to speak on this occasion, and chose "The Democracy of War" for the subject of his address. He first gave a definition, calling it the most ideal brotherhood, contrasting it with the autocracy of Austria and Germany. This gave the autocratic rulers the advantage and prestige of being designated by the church as rulers by divine right. Against this system the Allies pit democracy, so that this World War is, in essence, nothing else but a battle between German and American principles. American democracy is shown in the Declaration of Independence, which presents the best definition of democracy. This conception was grasped perfectly by the great Lincoln,

APR 11 1919 PM 11 30Z/5

III H
II B 2 g
III B 2
I G
IV

- 9 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1918.

and is sustained by Wilson now, who promotes the principle of the liberation of mankind. President Wilson sets forth the actual quality of the nations, none of whom can be forced to live under a government that it does not want.

Professor Masaryk also dwelt upon the conception of nationalism, which he declares, really does not interfere with social reforms, and should not be regarded in the same light as chauvinism. He mentioned Austria as an illustration. Much fighting is done there, all of it on the basis of nationalism. The small nations in Austria are proving, with nationalism as a background, that no nation can be termed small if it has enough strong adherents who know what to do.

Masaryk also put the question, for what purpose do the Allies prosecute this war? For democracy and equal rights of nations. The fight is carried on for Belgium, Northern France, Alsace-Lorraine, Serbia, subjugated Poland, Bohemia, etc. The Czechs are fighting for the liberty for which

WPA III, 1961 10775

III H
II B 2 g
III B 2
I G
IV

- 10 -

NOTE IN

Demi Hlatatel, Oct. 9, 1919.

they have been fighting for centuries, and which was dear to their hearts long before America was discovered. Present American principles are in the hearts of the Czechs long before that time.

The speaker pointed to Horensky, who also was a patriotist of democracy. He declared that he stands up for the Czechoslovak Army because it protests against autocracy not by words only, but by deeds as well. He thanked the American people for the sympathy shown for the oppressed nations.

With an apology to others, he again addressed the Czechoslovaks in the native tongue, reiterating that American principles are Czech principles which are shown in the best light here. He set forth the actions of the Czechoslovak soldiers in Russia, for whom death upon the battlefield amounts almost to a religious rite for the sake of the motherland and liberty. Not diplomats, but Czechoslovak soldiers were those who filled America with enthusiasm, and finally won the recognition of the entire world. The speaker closed with words in the English language, asking the audience to rise in

WFO 111-1-1001-30272

III H
II B 2 g
III B 2
I G
IV

- 11 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1918.

honor of those who have given their lives upon the battlefield,
not only for our own liberty but also for that of future generations.

The singers presented a choral, after which Professor J. J. Zarhal read
a message from the Czechoslovaks to the State of Illinois.

This closed the manifestation, which won new and favorable commendation
for the Czechoslovaks. This was due to the efforts of our undaunted
leader, Professor Masaryk.

WPA FILE 1918-1919-30271

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 5, 1918.

RECEPTION FOR MASARYK

Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, our leader, will be welcomed by representative officials of the State of Illinois next Tuesday, October 8, as the head of the Czechoslovak Government. This will take place on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the induction of Illinois as a state. Tuesday has been especially reserved for us Czechoslovaks.

Czechoslovaks are the only nation thus privileged to be able to make an impressive appearance before the highest state officials and in influential American circles.

The demonstration in the Auditorium should be a gigantic one. It is incumbent upon us Czechs and Slovaks to give evidence of esteem for our leader, who will on that day address our people in the Czech language.

Admission to this festive meeting is free; no tickets will be issued. **First**

III H
IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 5, 1918.

come, first served. Doors will open at 7:30 P.M. Festivities will begin at 8 P.M. sharp.

For the arrangements committee:
J. F. Stepina, F. G. Hajicek, J. J. Zmrhal,
Vaclav (Wenceslas) Vanek.

III H
III B 2
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 1, 1918.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR SOLDIERS

Czech and Slovak women: Our glorious Czechoslovak army in Siberia is daily surprising the entire world with its deeds of valor. It battles for our freedom, the independence of Czecho-slovak lands, and the creation of an independent Czechoslovak state.

Many of them, fathers of families, have been enduring the harsh life of a soldier for four years, submitting to sufferings and want, concomitant with warfare. They endure all of this for our sake, and for the security of our future.

Christmas is approaching! Though used to the hardships of a soldier's life, our plucky boys will be in the snowbound Siberian plains, far from human dwellings and from their loved ones, without a thing to show that they are remembered by their folks at home or friends in their homeland.

MPA (ILL.) 9901 20076

III H
III B 2
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 1, 1918.

Everyone will have thoughts of the relatives and friends whom he has had to leave behind. This will surely mean a sad Christmas for your lonely soldier!

But lo and behold! He is not forsaken yet. There is the Czechoslovak woman from America to offer him a gift, with sincere, sisterly feeling. She does it with heartfelt words of friendship, encouragement, and hope.

The Czechoslovak Auxiliary of America, in agreement with military authorities, has decided to appeal to Czechoslovak women of America requesting everyone of them to prepare a gift for a soldier of the Czechoslovak army, so that our boys may, at least, be partly recompensed for the separation from their loved ones, and know that their brothers and sisters are trying hard to ease their burden.

It was decided to ask our women to have 100,000 small bags ready by Thanksgiving Day. The gifts contained in them should be accompanied by a friendly letter. All satchels are to be uniform in size and pattern. They will be

WPA (111.) pp. 1 20275

III H
III B 2
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 1, 1918.

forwarded early enough to arrive on Christmas Day.

We hope there is not a single Czechoslovak woman in the United States who will not do her bit. Just think of how overjoyed your soldier boy will be when he receives your parcel, when he will be handling and fondling the things you sent, and when he will be reading and repeating the friendly words you wrote in the letter to him.

About the satchel: Its shape can be seen in any substation of the Auxiliary of Czechoslovak women in the United States, where samples are on exhibition. We recommend the following articles as most fitting to be sent: towel, rubbing bag, handkerchief, shaving soap, washing and laundry soap, razor, toothbrush, tooth paste, writing paper and envelopes, pencil, knife, pipe, scissors, thread, pins, buttons, comb, shoelaces, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, notebook, chocolate tablets, etc. The letter with the name of the lady should be enclosed.

About 100,000 satchels will have to be prepared to accommodate all our soldiers.

WPA (111) PPN 1 20275

III H
III B 2
I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 1, 1918.

We will, therefore, need an effective organization. November 28 is the last day for receiving gifts, otherwise our gift may not arrive in time. Every Auxiliary office will have its allotment of work. The Czechoslovak National Council, 436 West 23rd Street, New York, will act as supreme supervisor of the entire activity.

Some suggestions: Our women will be approached by our press. They are, however, expected to begin on their own account, and prepare a satchel in advance. Use good materials for the gifts which you intend to put into the satchel. In New York, and presumably in other cities also, there will be special depots where goods of the best quality can be bought in wholesale lots.

The New York division of the women's Auxiliary is scheduled to furnish 15,000 satchels. Each district will be apportioned a certain number of satchels to furnish. We are certain that our women will do everything in their power to provide everyone of our soldiers with a satchel.

For the auxiliary committee of the Czechoslovak National Council in
New York--Mrs. L. Motak, Ethel J. Cabik.

WPA (ILL.) PRN 1 20275

III 1
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denní Mlasatel, Sept. 22, 1918.

JOIN THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY
(From the Czechoslovak Press Bureau)

The Czechoslovak army has not only won respect and admiration for our nation, but it has also fought and won for our homeland, recognition as an independent Czechoslovak state with its own provisional government, the Czechoslovak National Council, headed by Professor T. G. Masaryk. In addition the military efficiency of the Czechoslovak army has forced Austria to sue for a separate peace. This is an established fact. Our next purpose must be to preserve the advantages won, and to multiply them. This will be possible only when every Czechoslovak between the ages of 16 and 45 years is willing to do his duty!

Our Czechoslovak army does not recruit any soldiers for Russia now, since our military force there is sufficiently strong and has discharged itself of its task very well. The part of our army fighting on the Italian front need not be supplemented, for it draws its reserves from Czechoslovak lands, and

WPA (LIT. 100.10)

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 22, 1918.

directly from the Austro-Hungarian army [by soldiers who desert and offer their services to the Allies]. The Czechoslovak army fighting in France needs to be strengthened. Some of these are from the Russian battlefields, some from the Austro-Hungarian armies, and others are volunteers from America. That is not enough. Many more are expected from the Czechoslovak branch in America.

Czechoslovaks in the old country have furnished soldiers for two fronts, the Russian and Italian, and in part for the French **front**. We have a complete army in Russia, one corps in Italy, and in France, for the time being, three regiments.

The Czechoslovak army, and its soldiers in France, expects us to do our duty and send several more regiments. If Czechoslovaks in America will not heed the call, then we will have to get soldiers from somewhere else. We absolutely must have in France at least one army corps, in order to preserve our prestige there. Several regiments are needed to make up a Czechoslovak corps.

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 22, 1918.

American Czechoslovaks, don't forget your duty! All those who are signing up now, and those who signed up last year, should be ready to leave for the training camp. You should report to the nearest recruiting station. If none is in your town, send notice to the main recruiting bureau: Czechoslovak Army, 154 Nassau Street, New York, New York. You will thereby be performing an honorable duty.

Here are some examples [of men who did not keep their promise]: A well-known member of the Sokol lives in Chicago--he hails from Moravia and signed up for the Czechoslovak army one year ago--and now he has a sore leg.....

Another example: A student of the University of Chicago signed up here for the Czechoslovak army. The London, England, branch of the Czech National Alliance had paid the expense of his voyage to America. All members of the London branch of the Alliance are now at the front, or at least in uniform, but our university student who received his education on the money furnished by Czech America, and who enlisted last year, has not yet kept his word of honor.

MPA (LL PROJ 2021)

III H
I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 22, 1918.

Another man, one from the intelligentsia, who taught in Czech Chicago schools, signed up last year, but has not yet redeemed his pledge.

If anyone who has signed up happens to fall sick, he ought to submit to an examination by our doctor, who will surely release him from his promise if circumstances warrant it. Do not allow yourself to become a deserter. The names of those who have signed up as volunteers are kept in our military records, which are preserved as documents for the future. Don't allow your name to become known as one whose bearer broke his promise, while all of our able-bodied men served in the army and fought for both the Czechoslovak and the American nations.

Those who know fellow countrymen between the ages of 18 and 45 should approach them and urge them to be mindful of their duty. Of course, only noncitizen Czechoslovaks are eligible for our army. Let Czechoslovak-Americans become famous on the French front!

III H
III B 2
I G
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 22, 1918.

FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAK AUXILIARY COMMITTEE

Numerous communications were received at last night's meeting in the hall of the Pilsen (Plzensky) Sokol. They all expressed gratitude for the beneficial work done by the Czechoslovak Auxiliary Committee for the relief of our soldiers and their families. These letters also contained words of encouragement for the continuation of that body's activities. The distribution of military forces over various fronts has brought about a division of work in the committee. In this way it becomes more evident where the burden of the relief work will fall. The committee also makes every effort to help our boys in the American Army, those in prison camps, and those unfortunates about whom the American Red Cross has sent us reports. In addition, there are many of our refugees who are in dire need of help. One cable from Vladivostok, Siberia, states that there are 20,000 refugees, among them 4,000 Czechoslovak children. Besides these, a Czechoslovak army is encamped there. To these, first of all, our help had to be extended. There are also wounded or sick soldiers of our own and Allied armies, and many from Tokio and Shanghai.

III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 22, 1918.

IV

First information on these conditions came to the committee from Washington, and now Professor T. G. Masaryk is sending an appeal for aid. Physicians and nurses are needed. New York's Czech Auxiliary Committee is speedily organizing medical forces. It has placed forty women in hospitals for training, and many others are volunteering for service. Some are from Chicago and eight physicians from the Czech branch of the American Red Cross are also there.

A very interesting communication has arrived from Paris, France. Sincere gratitude is expressed in it by the Czechoslovak colony, for the help extended by our committee to the sick and wounded Czechoslovak legionnaires, and to widows and orphans as well. This letter is to be published verbatim as a document of the committee's activities which started at the very beginning of the war, and are carried on under the sponsorship of the Czech National Alliance. The work is divided so that activities will neither impede each other nor overlap.

Our work is to continue, and will have thorough supervision. An ambulance has been bought by us, and will be delivered to our soldiers in Vladivostok, Siberia.

WPA (C) 1901.30275

III H
III B 2
I G
IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 22, 1918.

Another ambulance may be bought for France and Italy, so that the great humanitarian institution, the American Red Cross, can see proof of our good will and readiness to sacrifice. If we wish to have the Red Cross help our soldiers, in one or another army, we have to show that we appreciate their help and are grateful for it.

We are also in receipt of a report from the command at the Serbian front. It came from Saloniki, Greece, and states that the American Red Cross has helped the Serbian Red Cross by donating \$50,000. This benefited a great many Czechoslovak soldiers, some of whom had been taken prisoner from the Austrian Army, while others had deserted. All of them offered to serve in the Allied armies. About 300 of them, under the command of Major Konrad, joined the Czechoslovak Army on the Italian front, while another 300, under Lieutenant Krystof, were sent to Cognac, France, to join the Czechoslovak Army.

From the same source came thanks for books, magazines, and newspapers, provided mainly by the ladies' section of our committee. They are being sent by Brother

14000 (111.) 0001.3037

III H
III B 2
I G
IV

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 22, 1918.

Vokral, secretary, and also by members of the Beseda Fric [another Auxiliary association in Chicago]. The parcels are sent to individuals in the various military camps here and across the ocean. Our boys in Vladivostok are receiving their gifts from us through the good offices of the French consul there.

Some of the packages containing underwear, books, etc., did not arrive until a year after their mailing. Many sick prisoners who were in Serbia, but are in France now, were affected by this. Some of the largest boxes did not arrive at all. Evidently the ship had been torpedoed. This did not deter the committee from continuing their aid. Packages are arriving in good condition, as proved by acknowledgments of receipts and by letters of thanks.

All our subcommittees should begin to prepare for Christmas and provide supplies of tobacco and other gifts. The Czech National Alliance and the Auxiliary are going to have conferences with the branches in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Stepina, who is heading the movement, has been presented by our ladies with an artistically embroidered pillow with an American emblem, as a token of appreciation, and

III H
III B 2
I G
IV

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 22, 1918.

also of encouragement for the hard task which he has undertaken. Delegates for the Cleveland conference have already been appointed.

III H

I C

III H (Yugoslav)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1918.

CROATIANS AND CZECHOSLOVAKS

(Summary)

A meeting of the largest Croation brotherhood in America is being held in the Czecho-Slav American Auditorium here.....

A resolution was passed in which president Woodrow Wilson, and the United States Government, are thanked for the proclamation issued recently, in which the Czechoslovaks are recognized as a nation on equal footing with the other, the free nations, and their land as an independent state, whose government is provisionally in Washington, with authority vested in the Czechoslovak National Council, whose head is Professor T. G. Masaryk. In the resolution the meeting expressed sincere hopes that the United States Government will grant a similar recognition to the Yugoslavs.....

III H

II B 1 c (3)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1918.

A FLATTERING ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Chicago Evening American, which up to the present has given little attention to our affairs, printed an article in last night's issue in which it says in particular:

"On the last day but one of the War Exposition, residents of the Czech settlement marched to the Statue of Liberty, where Secretary Lansing's message, informing them about the recognition of an independent Czechoslovak nation, was read.....[A description of the celebration, and ethnographical data on the Czechoslovak nation and its history follows.]

"....President Wilson's declaration became the beacon light for them: 'We are going to fight for what is nearest to our hearts.'--And the Czechoslovak flag in the parade proclaimed: 'We shall fight for the high ideals of our president.'

III H
II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1918.

"A famous Frenchman once said that every people will get that liberty for which it fights and which it deserves. Czechs have battled for centuries to uphold their ideals in an unequal struggle. No wonder they rejoice over their reward."

WPA (1949) 100.1.1.1.1

III H
III B 2
I G
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1918.

LADIES AUXILIARY FOR THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY

Let us all work hard for the nation. How it is done is immaterial if the good will is here. The "Ladies Auxiliary for the Czechoslovak Army" was formed from members of the Czech National Alliance, on June 21. The directorate of twenty is composed of well-accredited workers, who represent all women's groups. The directorate will soon be augmented by additional representatives of other organizations.

This Ladies Auxiliary is under the sponsorship of the Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America, and the Slovak League. It was, in fact, constituted out of members of these bodies, under whose guidance it endeavors to make the best success of its activities. This Auxiliary comprises all groups of the "Vcelky" (Little Bees), regardless of creeds, attitudes, and opinions. The Slovak Vcelky and other Slovak women's auxiliaries also belong to this body.

III H

III B 2

I G

IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1918.

All information is given out by the chairman of the Czech National Alliance. The latter, as well as the Catholic Alliance and the Slovak League, has given us financial support which helped us considerably toward our goal.

Within the short span of two months, the Czechoslovak women have filled seventeen very large boxes with hand-worked articles, both linen and woolen, for soldiers of the Czechoslovak army. Our boys will surely remember those very thoughtful women who work for them whenever the occasion arises, be it in our Bazaar or our Posviceni (people's old-fashioned festivity).

All this recognition does not stop the "Little Bees" from doing more work. They keep on knitting, sewing, collecting and piling up goods in their beehives and garnerers. They make every effort to acquire everything needed by the soldiers, and arrange collections under the auspices of the Czech National and Czech Catholic Alliances, and the Slovak League. They also strive in every way to lighten the heavy burden of those three bodies. Czechoslovak women never relax in the pursuit of their aims. The following

III H
III B 2
I G
IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1918.

women's organizations are represented in the Auxiliary: The Czech Ladies Unit, Catholic Foresters, Sisterhood Auxiliary Unit, Catholic Women's Central Organization, Beseda Fric, First Slovak Women's Unit, Zivena, and the Evangelic (Protestant) Slovak Women's Association. Many others are about to join in the near future.

We are doing everything in our power to prove to our boys across the ocean that we fully grasp the magnitude of the sacrifice they are making, and to render their situation as tolerable as possible. We can do this only by providing them with things they need. Our boys do not get tired. This is shown by their successes. We must not, therefore, show fatigue either. Let us continue to work, together. We ought to feel proud of our boys--those who are already overseas, and also those who are on their way to the battlefields.

Czechoslovak mothers be true to yourselves, by asking yourselves whether you feel you have done your duty! Today you can help. Do not hesitate and postpone till it is too late. Those in battle offer their lives for us. Let us likewise do our duty and place a penny or two upon the altar of our land, to

III H
III B 2
I G
IV

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1918.

give our boys what they need to alleviate their suffering.

Dr. Ludwig Fisher, chairman of the Czech National Alliance, and lieutenant colonel of the Czechoslovak army, is giving out information according to which we are expected and urged to do everything possible for the Czechoslovak army. Our soldiers need warm clothing and various other necessities, as for instance, soap which is almost unobtainable overseas. They need sundry utensils, such as scissors, brushes, needles and thread, writing paper, etc. Christmas will soon be here. It is time for us to begin preparations so that we can give our boys a pleasant surprise for the holidays. Dr. Fisher suggests that we take up collections and send money for each company, so that our boys can have a Christmas tree. If we succeed in getting the money, then Christmas tide will be the most beautiful time we have had during the whole year..... A mother is a wonderful being. She cares for her son and defends him, even when all others condemn him. She makes one mistake only--she leaves him, and leaves him forever, alone.

200-10410710-474

III H
III B 2
I G
IV

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Ilasatel, Sept. 20, 1918.

Czechoslovak women! Let there be not one among you who would forget to do her sacred duty! Let us demonstrate that we are faithful daughters of our motherland, and loyal citizens of the country of our great President, Woodrow Wilson, whose nation has recognized our nation as equal to other, free, nations.

We will start the collection soon, and will see every Czechoslovak woman. Every woman conscious of her descent keep your door open for us! We wish to thank all those women who contributed so generously for the benefit of our soldiers, on the occasion of the raising of a service flag on Lawndale Avenue between 25th and 26th Streets. We also thank the mothers who helped at the celebration on Springfield Avenue between 26th and 27th Streets. The former contributed \$72.57, the latter \$72, and those on Lawndale Avenue near 31st Street \$102. The moneys were received by Mrs. Antonia Cervenka, and directed to the proper place. We thank each one in the name of our soldiers.

For the Ladies Auxiliary of the Czechoslovak Army.

100 (111) 1710

III H

III B 2

I G

IV

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

Derri Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1918.

Signed: May Novotny, chairman;

H. John, treasurer; A. Lawrinc, manager.

Our office is located at 3743 West 26th Street. There you will see articles for the soldiers; they are exhibited in the window display. Receipts for gifts or money are issued by the secretary of this body, Mrs. Antonia Cervenka, 2438 South Lawndale Avenue. For the convenience of women who have children, the office is open Monday and Saturday from 9 A.M. to 12 noon, and from 1 P.M. to 6 P.M.

III H
II B 1 c (3)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1918.

TO CZECH AND SLOVAK CHICAGO

The arrangements committee for the Czechoslovak Day celebration in the War Exposition in Grant Park was composed of representatives of the Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America, and the Slovak League. This committee voices its appreciation of the splendid support given the celebration by our Czechoslovak public, and expresses its heartfelt thanks. The manifestation, held September 14, 1918, was a glorious event. It is not possible for us to single out organizations and point to their individual share in the success. All we can say is that our hopes in the Czechoslovak people were not only fulfilled, but excelled.

Our brothers, the Slovaks, also participated in large numbers, forming a considerable part of the throngs, and thus have won a lion's share in the final results.

Our ladies, as always, have testified to their patriotic sentiment in a manner that commands respect. Sokols of each group did their duty. They

MPA (11-1) PR 1.20075

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1918.

showed that they can be fully relied upon, and are always ready to help in our struggle. Our Czech and Slovak butchers, also, appeared in large numbers, thus showing their thorough grasp of the deep significance of the celebration. Organized labor and political unions were in their places, and merit the gratitude of our public. Our aid societies and brotherhoods made up a large and beautiful part of the parade.

Long rows of members of our clubs and associations with such various aims as mutual aid, entertainment, etc., were in the procession, augmented by many individual patriotic workers; among these were our women, and this completed the parade. We wish to thank every individual who came to lend a helping hand to our noble work. Many heavy burdens have been placed upon our shoulders lately, and, therefore, the readiness of our people to sacrifice is evermore to be commended.

The raising of the Czechoslovak flag on September 14 has made this day a genuine holiday for all Czechoslovaks of Chicago. The memory of this day

III H

II B 1 c (3)

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1918.

will be written in indelible letters in the hearts of everyone who took part in the event. The presence of our officers and of many patriotic visitors materially aided the success of the manifestation.

The Arrangements committee.

III H

III B 3 a

III A

I G

I C

IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1918.

CZECHOSLOVAK HOMAGE TO COLUMBIA

Our National Holiday at the War Exposition

Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is the most remarkable historic edifice in the Union. There is the Liberty Bell....and pictures of men on the walls--pictures of revolutionaries for whom, as such, golden gallows had been prepared--but who, in the judgment of a just fate, have won an unalienable place in the history of the Union, and a spot in the heart and soul of the free American man. There are places where the tongue is awed into silence, and where the throb of the heart speaks the logic of history.....

There is the cradle of American independence, where the American eagle spread its wings for its first free flight, to project itself into heights never dreamed of.

III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1918.

I G

I C

IV

At those monuments of American history, a group of men paused in August, 1909. Dr. J. E. Scheiner, head of the Czech Sokol community [in Europe] and of the Slav Sokol community, headed the party which was bound for Chicago, there to attend the first all-Sokol rally. The sentiments of the visitors are preserved in the memorial book of that historical museum. The words were from the pen of V. J. Klofac [Czech representative in the Austrian parliament]:

"Sons of a subjugated nation admire and honor the men who won liberty for their motherland."

Only a few plain words, but what deep meaning is in them!

There is a similarity in the development of nations who blazed the path to the enticing rays of freedom which is born from tears and blood. This very ocean of suffering, through which the American people had to go, strengthened its sympathy for oppressed nations, wherever they may live on this globe.....

WFO 111, PROJ 30274

III H

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1918.

I G

I C

When President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed that no government should

IV

rule over a people without its consent, he merely expressed the will of one hundred million Americans, who lean on the traditions

of the freest and greatest republic in the world. This tradition is reflected in the recognition of the rightful demands of the Czechoslovaks, who, like Prometheus of the myth, have been chained for centuries to the black and yellow [Austrian] rock, undaunted, and calling loudly for our political rights and advancing our just claims, even in times when the world passed us up, never touched by our sighs of despair, which meant more than a voice in the desert.

September 3, 1918, was celebrated as the day of resurrection for the large family of Czechoslovaks. On that day the historical proclamation pronounced the death sentence over this outmoded feudal system.....

We are still alive and full of fight!

WPS 111, 11801, 40775

III H

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1918.

I G

I C

IV

The fight is not finished by far. The utmost exertions will be necessary to down the rabid Hun, but when the stormy sea will have become calm....the day of September 3, 1918, will mean a national holiday just as does September 20, for the Italians.....

Just like the name of Garibaldi, the name of Thomas G. Masaryk will be indelibly inscribed in the heart of every honest Czechoslovak as our hero in our defense against Austria. With his name will be pronounced the name of President Woodrow Wilson, recognized spokesman of world democracy, the man to whom our people will forever be bound in gratitude for our national rebirth.

How thankful the hearts of the Czechoslovaks can be was best demonstrated at the manifestation held yesterday under the auspices of the Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America, and the Slovak League, in Grant Park, on the grounds of the War Exposition.

WPA FILE PRO-2025

III H

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1918.

I G

I C

IV

An uncounted multitude of our people came to express gratitude to our President and the American Government. They did it in such grandiose style that Czechoslovak Day became one of the most magnificent events in our community. It became a holiday of the Czechoslovak settlement in the broadest conception of the word.

What the arrangements committee considered a mere request to our people was accepted by them as an order and a command, which was obeyed in all parts of our community strictly and eagerly. Our national discipline has shown itself in the most beautiful light. The overwhelming majority of Czechoslovak shops and stores were closed all afternoon. Those business houses which, for one reason or another, could not close, surely did not find many customers to serve. We are positive, however, that most Czechoslovak employers closed gladly, to give their employees an opportunity to attend the celebration. Everyone in our settlement felt it instinctively his duty to do everything to enhance the success of a day of such towering significance for us. Every Czechoslovak district was a veritable sea of waving flags and other decorations

WPA 111, 1901 10774

III H

III B 3 a

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1918.

I G

I C in the national colors.

IV

Hardly more than one week has passed since the first meeting, called by the arrangements committee, was held in the hall of Sokol Havlicek Tyrs, yet so vigorous was the action begun by representatives and members of our associations, clubs, and other organizations that the results were splendid. Announcements of participation came in large numbers. At 3:30 P.M., every street opening into Michigan Boulevard from 14th Street north was jammed with members of our organizations and individuals. The vicinity around the Illinois Central railroad station was literally buried under countless banners and service flags.

In spite of the immense number of participants, the parade moved with clock-like precision, a vivid testimony to the thoroughness with which the plans for the occasion had been laid. The committee had ingratiatingly complied with the wishes of managers of the smaller groups, and so contributed to the smoothness with which the parade started north on Michigan Boulevard.

III H

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1918.

I G

I C This boulevard, ordinarily a thoroughfare for endless rows of automobiles, presented an entirely different aspect yesterday afternoon. IV All traffic was stopped and the sidewalks were lined with dense crowds, lending our parade a colorful background and heightening the importance of the scene.

Sixteen police officers, led by Captain J. E. Ptacek, and a band from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, headed the parade. An array of our flags was followed by officers Holy, Niederle, and Horvat, of the Czechoslovak army, accompanied by Dr. Ludwig Fisher, and a large delegation of officials of the City of Chicago, most of whom were our fellow countrymen. The group following was decidedly one of the most beautiful of the entire parade: Slovaks, led by the picturesque "Ride of the Kings," adjudged to be the finest attraction the Moravian Slovaks can boast of. Large numbers of our Slovak brothers and sisters in their colorful costumes followed this cavalcade. Almost every district from the Hungarian part of Slovak lands was represented in this group. The entire Slovak part of the parade was

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

III H

- 8 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1918.

I G

I C abundantly dotted with costumed children, self-consciously marching

IV to the beat of the music. They attracted a great deal of attention.

Others who followed were: The United Czech Singing Societies--Home Guards, led by Mr. Frank Pecival--students of the Red Cross Training School for nurses--Rubringer's Band--Sokol girls--Red Cross groups--eighteen standard-bearers--bugle and drum corps--members, male and female, of the Czech Sokol community in America--Slovak Sokols--a delegation of Hungarian-Ruthenians--various citizens' organizations--Czech butchers in the garb of their guild, with their own band--members of the C. S. P. S. (Cesko-Slovansky Podporujici Spolek-Czecho-Slav Aid Society)--members of the Association of Czech Ladies--Beseda Fric (a patriotic aid society)--representatives of the Slovak League--the Tatra Aid Society (Slovaks) headed by twenty-five banners--members of our Catholic societies--Prazaci (club of Czechs hailing from Prague, Bohemia)--Socialist associations--members of the International Bakers' and Candymakers' Union #13--and various other associations.

III H

- 9 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1918.

I G

I C

IV There were about one hundred large banners and service flags and twelve good bands. It may be said that the procession was splendid and held its own against any other parade that ever moved through Michigan Boulevard, no matter by whom arranged. The paraders paid their respects before the Blackstone hotel [where Professor Masaryk stops], then turned south through Eighth Street to the Exposition grounds.

Three quarters of an hour elapsed before the procession passed through the gate and filed into the Exposition grounds, where large crowds had assembled. Our people clustered around the Statue of Liberty, where banner bearers and members of our singing societies were placed. The program proper then began.

Lieutenant Governor Oglesby welcomed the Czechoslovaks in the name of the State of Illinois, and read Governor Frank O. Lowden's message, greeting the Czechoslovaks in a most sympathetic manner. In it, the Czechoslovaks are called the best citizens of whom the State of Illinois could ever boast. They were congratulated on the successes which have crowned their efforts in

III H

- 10 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1918.

I G

I C behalf of the cause of liberty so far won.

IV

Mr. Creel, head of the government's Committee on Public Information, spoke enthusiastically. He was followed by Mr. Karel (Charles) Pergler, who, as a worker in the foreign section of the movement, has performed services which Czechoslovak history will duly appreciate. Mr. Pergler spoke as our diplomat-representative. For lack of space, we have to delay reporting on all of these memorable addresses till our next issue.

After Mr. Pergler's address, there followed an episode which filled the celebrants' eyes with tears. The singing societies sang our ever-beautiful anthem "Kde Domov muj...." (Where my homeland is) while Messrs. Holy, Niederle, Fisher, and Horvat raised the Czechoslovak flag, after having kissed it. This simple song has become the anthem of our subjugated nation.

The Czechoslovak flag was placed among those of the Allies, as a symbol of our freedom, and to demonstrate that we Czechoslovaks are breaking our tethers

WPA ALL PRO 10275

III H

- 11 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1918.

I G

I C

after century-long sufferings....It was a most solemn moment which brought tears to our eyes and, at the same time, filled the heart with the sweetest delight.....

IV

The Slovak anthem "Flashes of Lightning over the Tatra [mountains]" then filled the air, sung by our Slovak brothers with fervor and indescribable enthusiasm. Perhaps never before has this Slovak hymn appeared to us as infinitely dear as on this occasion, when we felt that we are, for all future times, part of their nationality, and that their exultation is also our own joy.

Professor Jaroslav J. Zmrhal read President Wilson's proclamation which, for us, possesses the same significance as the Declaration of Independence of 1776 has for America. The multitude listened in awed silence, and in rapt attention, to this proclamation which will, in times to come, be greeted with exuberant feelings by our countrymen in the old motherland, to whom it brings the long-sought freedom and liberation from oppression by the Hapsburgs.

WPA ALL PROJ 30275

III H

- 12 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1918.

I G

I C President Wilson's message was received with frenzied applause. When
IV it subsided, Professor Zmrhal addressed the meeting in his own words.

He laid stress upon the accomplishments of our Czechoslovak army, to whose deeds the political recognition of our independence is to be ascribed in a very large measure. After his address, Professor Zmrhal presented a group of Ruthenians from Hungary, a nationality not so much heard of hitherto, but which is also groaning under the yoke of Austrian terrorism. These guests were warmly welcomed; the enthusiastic reception made an obvious impression upon them.

Mr. Ondrej (Andrew) Schustek, well-known and accredited worker for the Slovak national cause, took the floor in behalf of his fellow countrymen. His address was short, but heartfelt and inspiring, and was delivered in the mellow Slovak language, the tongue of a people who have suffered long, and for whom the rays of hope for a better future have finally begun to shine. Stormy applause rewarded the speaker who was then followed by Mr. Jan Straka, for the Czechs:

WPS ALL PRO 30275

III H

- 13 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1918.

I G

I C

IV

"Czechoslovaks have been revolting against Austria and Hungary for the past four years. Great sacrifices were made by the people in the motherland and the Czechoslovaks in this country, before the just nationalistic demands were recognized.

"Our people across the ocean have suffered intensely. They were persecuted, jailed, and even faced with the gallows. They clung firmly to their just national rights granted to them by divine and human judgment--they demanded independence for Czechoslovak lands.

"We, in this land of the free, we American citizens, are conscious of our obligations toward our new homeland. Our slogan is always and everywhere 'America first!' As sons and daughters of Czech and Slovak mothers, we could not look disinterestedly upon the struggle in which the existence of our nation is at stake. We went to help our brothers across the ocean; we propagated and financed this movement for liberation. Our people, here and across the ocean, have declared war against Austria and Germany, our enemies

III H

- 14 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1918.

I G

I C for many centuries.

IV

"This war demonstrates that our old national legend of the 'knights in the Blanik' [a mountain] is coming true. When distress was deepest, our Blanik knights left Austria to join the ranks of the Allies. These valiant Czech warriors are battling in Russia, and on the French and Italian fronts. They command the admiration of the whole world. To these Czechoslovak forces goes first credit for the recognition of our independence.

"Our nation, the Czechoslovak army, and the Czechoslovak Council--the Czechoslovak government now--were recognized first by France, then by Italy, England, and, finally, by the Government of the United States.

"No wonder we Czechoslovaks have come here in a festive parade, to this public place, where the government-sponsored War Exhibition is being held, to testify to our gratitude to the American nation which has, through President Wilson, given the Czechoslovaks a rank as an equal among free nations.

WPA 111.1 (P001) 30275

III H

- 15 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1918.

I G

I C

IV

"Today's parade on Michigan Avenue symbolizes, indeed, the triumphant induction of the **Czechoslovaks** into the ranks of the Allies, warring against Germany and Austria.

"In this solemn moment we renew our pledge of loyalty to this country, and swear fealty to the Stars and Stripes. In deepest reverence, we thank our President for the recognition of the Czechoslovaks. In looking up to the Czechoslovak flag waving at the side of the Stars and Stripes--and fully conscious that our work of four years' duration has won the recognition for our nation--in this moment of mighty emotions, every Czech soul may justly intone the 'Te Deum,' and we may well add: Glory to thee, our motherland and home of the brave, glory to the Czechoslovak soldiers and their banners!

"On the occasion of today's celebration let us promise to each other to hold out in serried ranks till final victory!

"Let us support our Government in every one of its efforts, particularly by

III H

- 16 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1918.

I G

I C buying Liberty bonds in the campaign which is to open soon. We are
IV ready to give until it hurts, our goods and our blood, everything
for Czechoslovak independence. After this celebration closes, let
everybody hasten to take his place on deck of the ship! There is a task for
everyone! Everyone should stand behind our leader, Masaryk. Everyone, on
to the fight for the liberty of the Czechoslovak nation!"

After Mr. Straka's address, the assembly sang "America," which closed the
program of this beautiful and momentous celebration. All the participants
left, convinced that they had given expression, in a befitting, dignified
manner, of gratitude to the American people and its great president, Woodrow
Wilson. They all felt fortified by their virtues, which won for them the
distinction of being called "the most desirable citizens of the North American
Republic."

We cannot conclude the report on this festivity more aptly than by voicing
the gratitude and the heartfelt greeting which is today on the lips of every

III H

- 17 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1918.

I G

I C one of our people here and across the ocean:

IV

"Be praised, great American people, raised upon the pedestal as protector of oppressed nations because your sons have shed their blood. Greetings to the Star-Spangled Banner, symbol of everything that is good, sublime and noble! All hail to you, President Wilson, who, by fortitude of character have realized the dream of the greatest thinkers in the history of mankind--to see a world free and without slaves."

WPA 111, 1911-1912

III H

I G

IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1918.

TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE

(From the Czech National Alliance)

The hearts of the Czechoslovak people of this country are filled with joy today. We stand before the flag of this glorious Republic in deep emotion, bowing our heads in deepest reverence and love for our President, Woodrow Wilson.

The Government, through Secretary of State R. E. Lansing, has proclaimed the independence of the land of our fathers. It recognized the Czechoslovak National Council as the provisional government of Czechoslovak lands and gave the proclamation into the hands of our beloved leader, the venerable Professor T. G. Masaryk.

We are hailing, in this glorious, historical action, the greatest day for Czechoslovak-Americans in the history of this Republic. Our eyes are filled with tears, and our tongue does not find words suitable to express the deep

WPA 111-1 PK01-0275

III H

I G

IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1918.

feeling that surges through our hearts.

From the grave of the past there rises the newly born Czechoslovak nation from which we came; the nation of our forefathers who peered into the future for fully three hundred years visioning, but vainly expecting--liberation.

After days of utter oblivion, after years of want and shame, after centuries of suffering and misery, the hour of liberation is approaching. The words of our great Jan Amos Komensky, which reverberate over our lands like the peal of a bell, are coming true: "I too believe in the Lord, and that after the storms of ill will, brought upon our heads by our sins, are over, thou wilt again rule thy own destinies, Oh my Czech people!"

Our land will be free again. We have worked for four years for the nation from which we came. We followed Thomas G. Masaryk, whose name is dear to us, and will be still dearer to the coming generations of our nation. We followed his footsteps over broad unplowed acres into which he sank his shovel plow. In

III H

I G

IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1918.

sweat and white heat, in hope and despair, that is how we staggered through grievous days. But our love of freedom could not be shaken, and neither could our firm belief that the day would come for which we had been waiting--the day of liberation and victory.

That day has come, for America, which is our homeland, has done what it could not have failed to do: It drew the sword--justly--for the freedom of the oppressed nations, and, therefore, also for our own nation. We were not disappointed in placing trust in America, just as the democratic world will not be disappointed by its president--Woodrow Wilson.

America is our fatherland. Reiterate your vow on July 4--repeat the pledge we gave to the flag of this Republic. Let us promise to devote our work to her, make sacrifices for her, and give her everything we possess. Whenever she calls on us, the Czechoslovak people will rally under her banner, determined to make sacrifices--and she is worthy of them.

Czechoslovak people: May all Czechoslovak hearts be aglow with the purest joy

III H

I G

IV

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1918.

over this solemn recognition, and jubilate all over this Republic. Let the American people see the gratitude which fills your hearts by gathering in large camps and meetings next Wednesday. This should be observed wherever Czechoslovaks live.

We greet the leader of the Czechoslovak nation, T. G. Masaryk, commander of our heroic Czechoslovak army. We pledge our loyal support in this hard task, till the end of the troublesome days.

We believe more than ever before in a victory for the Czechoslovak nation. Fate does not want the Czechoslovak people, or its future generations, to perish.

Liberty for the Czechoslovak people grows out of humiliation and oppression, starvation and blood, sacrifices by Czechoslovak sons, who suffered on the banks of the Vltava and the Vah and died on the banks of the Marne, in Poland, on the plains of Siberia, in the snow-covered Alps--out of a sea of tears and sacred hopes, which fortified the Czechoslovak people in the immense struggle

WPA 0111 PROJ 50275

III H

I G

IV

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1918.

of mankind--out of love for their motherland shown by children of America--out of the glorious strength of Thomas Garrigue Masaryk and his faithful co-workers, out of the Czechoslovak soil, soaked with the tears and the blood of our forebears and consecrated with their ashes--out of the whispering and rustling of the woods and orchards,--out of the deep mysteries which lie in the streams of our old homeland,--out of songs and the truth and our rights for which the sons of America, too, are shedding their blood.

Czechoslovak America, devoted to truth, faithful to the Stars and Stripes, loyal to its president, Woodrow Wilson, greets today a new and bright future for the Czechoslovak State.

Bohemian National Alliance:

Dr. L. J. Fisher, chairman.

Vojta Benes, secretary.

WPA III - PROJ 307/5

III H
I G
IV

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1918.

Reverend Ino Kestl, chairman.

Fr. Sindelar, secretary.

WPA ALL FROM 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1918.

CZECHOSLOVAKS THANK AMERICA

In the Name of their Brothers and Sisters across the Ocean,
and on their Own Account, they Herald a New and Bright
Future for the Czechoslovak State

The Czechoslovaks of America express their ardent gratitude to President Wilson, who showed himself to be a true friend to the oppressed nations; also, to the leader of the Czechoslovak nation--Thomas G. Masaryk, and finally to the undaunted Czechoslovak army. [A picture, four columns wide and half a page high, shows a Czechoslovak warrior at the side of President Wilson.]

This picture is the work of our highly esteemed friend, O. Valasek, whose artistic cartoons are known to the Czech people of America through American publications. The Austro-Hungarian and the Prussian eagles have waged a ghastly war for the domination of Central Europe, and the entire world. They are coveting the Slavonic nations of Russia and the Balkans. But the

III H
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1918.

Czechoslovaks are barring their way. The Czechoslovak army is defending Russia and Siberia. The Czechoslovak state, formed as a result of this war, stands on the borders of Germany, raising high the emblem of its ideals and its strength to prevent the Prussian eagle from invading Balkan lands. The **two-headed** Austro-Hungarian eagle lies dead, slain in a combat which it had provoked. The swords of the Czechoslovak heroes have destroyed that geographic conception called Austria-Hungary.

In the solemn manifesto of September 3, 1918, President Wilson recognizes the independence of the young Czechoslovak state, thereby inducting it into the community of free nations. He stands behind one of the small nations of Europe with his great moral and physical power, he the liberator, to whom the Czechoslovak people turn today filled with hope, and with feelings of deepest gratitude.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I B 2

I G

III H (Slovak)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 6, 1918.

[PRESIDENTIAL DECREES]

(Editorial)

Every Czech and Slovak rejoiced over the decision of President Wilson, by which the Czechoslovak nation is declared free, and on a par with the other Allied nations. Each one, regardless of how much he helped the cause, is overjoyed, and considers every act of our President a wise measure designed to bring about a victorious ending of the war.

We should not find fault with his executive orders--not even with his latest, although it sounds the knell for our beloved beverage, beer.

Considering the quality, however, in which beer is dispensed at present, it will not be missed very much.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3075

III H
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1918.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC ACCLAIM
Chicago Press Welcomes Czechoslovak
Independence

Nearly all English language newspapers in Chicago have given prominent space to the recognition of Czechoslovakia as an independent state, and some of them have even added historical explanations of the decision of the Allied governments and its political aspect. The Chicago Daily Journal and the Chicago Evening Post were the most outspoken among these papers, and their articles were very elaborate. These two publications have always acted very favorably toward the movement for Czechoslovak independence, and their reception of the news regarding the Allies' proclamation of Czechoslovak rights was most enthusiastic.

The Chicago Daily Journal printed an article captioned "Hail Bohemia" in the issue of last night.

ALL PROJ. 3027

III H
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept, 5, 1918.

The Government of the United States has recognized the Czechoslovak nation as an Allied nation, and the Czechoslovak National Council, whose head is the heroic Professor T. G. Masaryk, as the provisional government of an independent state. This news is hardly less gratifying than the reports of the Great British victory in Picardy. It is the recognition of a people small in number but great in intellect, which has rendered services to humanity which exceed their visible value.

It is the death sentence for Austria-Hungary. It is the end of all attempts by the degenerate Hapsburg family, to keep the possessions it has succeeded in accumulating by stealth. This step has removed the danger and fear that the coming peace would be nothing more than a bungled affair. It gives new impetus to the revolutionary movement which has already permeated the Hapsburg monarchy, and awakened every Serbian, Croatian Slovenian, Pole, Ruthenian, and Rumanian, as well as every Czech and Slovak.

III H
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1918.

The Chicago Daily Journal, in particular, has every reason to rejoice, since it was one of the first, if not the first, American paper to advocate a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary and full recognition of the Czechoslovak nation. The benefit to all mankind far exceeds our rejoicing, and the Chicago Daily Journal is only joining in the general outcry from the entire American republic when it says "Hail Bohemian".

The Chicago Evening Post welcomes the Czechoslovaks into the midst of free nations. The Czechoslovak people have taken up arms against Austria and Germany, and put an organized army of their own into the field. This Czechoslovak army is fighting under officers of its own nationality. It is fighting our enemies according to the rules of civilized warfare. This is why the Government of the United States recognizes the Czechoslovak National Council as the de facto government. One hundred thousand warriors, three thousand miles from their home, have created their own new nation. This is the drama of the recognition of Czechoslovak independence, which was proclaimed yesterday. The Czechoslovak soldiers [in the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1918.

Austrian army/ who surrendered to the Russians in the last mighty offensive
are the ones who formed the nucleus of the Czechoslovak army.....

WPA (ILL.) PA 1.3991

III H
III D
I G
IV

BOHEMIAN

Chicago Daily News, Sept. 4, 1918, in the
Scrapbook, p. 90, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,
130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

SEES BIG CZECHO-SLOVAK AID.

John R. Palandech Views United States Recognition as Factor for Victory.

Foreign language editors of Chicago are unanimous in their belief that recognition by the United States of the Czecho-Slovaks as an independent nation means the certain overthrow of the foes of the Allies in Russia and the ultimate establishment of a Russian government that will be a strong factor in the defeat of the Central Powers.

"It is one of the greatest things that have happened since the United States entered the war," declared John R. Palandech, editor of the Balkan World.

III H
III D
I G
I V

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Chicago Daily News, Sept. 4, 1918.

"It means not only that the Czecho-Slovaks of Europe will continue the struggle with greater courage and energy, but also that we Czecho-Slovaks of the United States will rise unanimously in an effort to get every one of our people into the war against Prussianism at the soonist possible moment."

Mr. Palandech is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of county commissioner.

V. A. Geringer, editor of Svornost, a Bohemian daily, was also enthusiastic over the situation.

Peters S. Lambros, director of the Chicago Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, endorsed the expressions of Mr. Palandech and Mr. Geringer.

III H
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni hlásatel, Aug. 26, 1918.

THE TRIBUNE WRITES ABOUT OUR CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY

The Chicago Tribune in last night's issue prints an article sent in by its Washington correspondent, Harvey O'Higgins, in which the vicissitudes of the Czechoslovak army in Siberia are described.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H

III B 2

I G

IV

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1918.

A NEW C.N.S. BRANCH

Many members of the C.N.S. (Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni--Czech National Alliance) residing at Cicero find it hard to make the long way to Cicero branch, which is located in the Sokol Karel Jonas quarters on 25th Street. They have founded a new branch at Warren Avenue Park. There was a meeting, arranged by the Cicero branch, at which the division was performed.

Professor J. Zmrhal and Mr. F. J. Kubec, chairman of the district committee of the C.N.S., spoke. The new branch will make it easier for members to pursue their purpose and continue their activities to promote the revolutionary movement which has the liberation of Czechoslovak lands as its ultimate goal. The attendance at the meeting was good. The new branch has members from Cicero and from Morton Park; besides these, thirty-seven new members were gained. Officers were elected after the two speakers had addressed the meeting.

Both speakers took the audience off its feet. Their ardent words were

III H
III B 2
I G
IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 21, 1918.

tumultuously greeted and rewarded with applause. We regret very much not to be able, for lack of space, to publish them.

We sincerely hope that all our fellow countrymen of Warren Avenue Park will become members of the new branch and thus show that they are doing their patriotic duty. The next regular meeting will announce the results of the election of officers.

"Thou must not do less than the simplest Czech soldier," says Professor Masaryk. This slogan should be in everybody's mind, and all should obey it. It is always better to come late than not to come at all. Best of success to the new branch!

For the Cicero Morton Park branch of C.N.S.

F. J. Kubec, chairman
K. Teplian, secretary

WPA (ILL.) PR J.3

III H

I C

I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 21, 1918.

LET'S PREPARE FOR SLOVAK DAY

Nowadays only one thing can really impress us--that which shows strength, enthusiasm, and willingness to sacrifice. Slovak Day, to be celebrated in the well-known White City park next Sunday, will surely excel in this respect. This is going to be a grandiose patriotic pilgrimage, and to pass it up would mean a national sacrilege for every sincere Slovak man or woman, and equally for every Czech man or woman, for we are united with the Slovaks in soul and in body.

That day will, in the first place, serve to honor those sons of the Slovak nation who are at present fighting for democracy and liberty, for their own nation, for America, and for all mankind. A gorgeous Slovak "Service Flag" is going to be raised there, and Czechs and Slovaks will take a solemn oath to support their soldiers with everything in their power, and not to cease to sacrifice everything they can possibly spare until the enemy, who is choking our dear ones in the land of our birth, lies in the dust--until the foe that

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 20275

III H

I C

I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 21, 1918.

is menacing our dear new homeland has signed a peace which will secure a happy, free life to the Czechoslovak nation and to all the downtrodden and exploited.

The golden Slovak heart--that inexhaustible well of enthusiasm and understanding for everything that is beautiful, noble, and just--is going to throb next Sunday with a beat that all Chicago will hear, and its echo will reverberate in the trenches in France, in the Italian Alps, in the vast spaces of Siberia--wherever Czech and Slovak youths are battling to provide for better days for their nation, where they are suffering untold hardships and are sacrificing their health and their lives for the most beautiful national and humane ideals.

No Czech, no Slovak should miss those glorious moments. Come all! Let all be prepared! It is so very little, indeed, that is asked in a time when thousands of our best sons are making the supreme sacrifice, the greatest sacrifice, within the gift of man--life itself! Let us, at least, show that we recognize their heroism, their strength of conviction, and that we know how to honor them as they fully deserve. That is why we call on Czechs and Slovaks to be at the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H

I C

I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1918.

White City park.

Colonel Hurban of the Czechoslovak army is expected there for Slovak Day. He is one of the foremost leaders of our army and one of the closest friends of our great leader, Professor Masaryk. His name is dear to every patriotic Slovak and will surely prove a mighty magnet Sunday.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 16, 1918.

CZECH INDEPENDENCE

The Chicago Journal in last night's issue printed an editorial in which Czech independence is warmly advocated, and the United States is urgently requested to follow other powers in recognizing it. The article reads as follows:

"Three powers have formally recognized the Czechoslovak people as an independent ally. France initiated this action, as she always does, in a calm, logical manner. Italy was next, and now Great Britain has taken the same step, prompted by a noble inspiration. The United States should be the fourth power. The sooner it recognizes Czechoslovak independence, the more our prestige will be enhanced, and our policy furthered. Twenty-four hours ago a message was smuggled in, announcing that seventy-four Czech soldiers had been executed, hundreds of civilians arrested, and German and Hungarian garrisons augmented. This is only a drop in the sea of blood

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30005

III H
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 16, 1918.

spilled. Tens of thousands of Czechs and Slovaks have been hanged, shot to death, or starved in prison since the beginning of the war.

"If service be the price of freedom, then the Czechoslovaks have the clearest right to it. Although shackled, they have smashed all Austria, which is now held only by the German supergovernment. They have conquered the German and the Austrian armies in an unequal struggle. They are now fighting on the Western Front in France and also rendering valuable service to Italy. They are the main force supporting Russia against a mixture of bolshevism and kaiserism, and their career in that country amounts to an epic not heard of up to today.

"There are, however, still more potent reasons for the recognition of Czechoslovak independence. It is necessary to choke Prussianism to death. Study your map as you will, and you will not be able to conceive of the

WPA (1111) PROJ. 20075

III H
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 16, 1918.

idea of a free Europe without an independent Czechoslovak state. That flat land surrounded by mountains is the key to liberty for central and eastern Europe. As long as that land is ruled by Berlin or by Vienna, there will always be the menace of a Pan-German empire. Czech lands must be freed because they need independence--because they deserve their freedom, which is at the same time necessary for our own safety. Why should we postpone acknowledgment of these plain facts?"

The Evening Post in last night's issue also treats this vital question:

"The Czechoslovak nation has become a reality through its recognition by Great Britain, France, and Italy and through the sympathy extended to it in the United States. That nation has been organized by the Czechoslovak National Council and is represented by three armies fighting for democracy on three fronts. Its people does not pledge fealty to the Hapsburgs any more, but

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 16, 1918.

on the contrary it is a sworn enemy of Austria and Germany. Its country is still under the command of the oppressors, true enough, but its people are revolting, and only military rule is able to maintain a vestige of Vienna's authority in Bohemia and Moravia. This means the beginning of the decay of Austria-Hungary, and the Allies are unanimous in their intention to see Austria-Hungary destroyed.

"One glance at the map will demonstrate the strategic importance of the Czechoslovak terrain. This territory, hemmed in by mountains, is a sort of mailed fist thrust between the ribs of Germany. It will stultify the designs of Prussia to merge the smaller, weaker countries if it is governed by men who do not recognize the sovereignty of Berlin. Czechoslovakia will take along the eastern Slavs. It will be the beacon light of liberty and revolution for the Yugoslavs and the Poles.

"It is for the United States to get together with the democracies across

III H
I G

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 16, 1918.

the ocean in their attitude toward the Czechoslovak nation. The manifestation of sympathy sent by the State Department recently should be followed up by a full, formal recognition of the Czechoslovak National Council as the trusted representative of the future independent Czechoslovak government.

"We must not be less bold and definite in our proclamation regarding this matter! There is no reason for giving any consideration to the attitude of Vienna. There can be no hope for a separate peace with the Dual Monarchy--a peace in the interest of Germany. We have a duty to perform toward that great element of our population, the Czechoslovak people, and we should give every help to that valiant nation."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 31, 1918.

HLASATEL INVESTIGATES SENSATIONAL RUMOR

Yesterday, we printed a news item, which stated that Miss Milada Jarusek of New York city had been sentenced to death in Vienna, Austria, having been charged with espionage. The New York Tribune, in yesterday's issue gave further details. It said, "When Miss Jarusek was sent to Austria by the Czech National Alliance, she traveled on the same ship with Count Bernstorff, formerly German ambassador to the United States. As a governess in Count Seckendorff's family, she had made the acquaintance of Bernstorff and some other prominent Germans. She had won their confidence. For this reason the Czech National Alliance decided to send her to Austria on the same ship with Bernstorff; there she was to investigate the attitude of the Czechs, and their representatives in parliament, to the proclamation of an 'Independent State of Czechoslovakian lands'."

Information to this effect was supplied to the New York Tribune, the newspaper says, by Milada Jarusek's brother, who is none other than

III H
III B 2
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 31, 1918.

Slavomir Kratochvil, whose real name is Slavomir Jarusek, who still lives in New York. He further stated to the Tribune that he had received news from his sister from Halifax, to the effect that Bernstorff was pessimistic in his attitude toward the war, and hoped for a peace with the United States through the mediation of Denmark. Before this, however, she had told him of a conversation which she had overheard, wherein Bernstorff predicted the full success of the German U-boat warfare.

This was the Tribune's story. Another item is printed in yesterday's issue of the Evening American; the story is by the New York correspondent, and states that the New York Czechs and Slovaks are very much disturbed over the report that Miss Jarusek has been sentenced to death for espionage in her native land. This shows that Austrian spies are working in New York and deceived Miss Jarusek, after having suspected her brother for several months. The New York Czechs and Slovaks, so the report states, will have to take some steps in the matter immediately.

III H
III B 2
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 31, 1918.

The Denni Hlasatel, in search of authoritative information, went to the Czech National Alliance, whose headquarters are in Chicago, and questioned Mr. Vojta Benes, school teacher, organizer of the Czech National Alliance, and, at present, also its secretary. We were greatly surprised to learn that the Czech National Alliance has never had any contact with Miss Jarusek, such as would have been necessary in a matter of such significance. He does not know the girl, and no one in Chicago does either. All Mr. Benes can remember is that the afore-mentioned Slavomir Kratochvil once asked him in New York to help his sister find a job. Just what kind of a job the girl wanted to get through the mediation of her brother, Mr. Benes cannot recall.

This sudden turn in the aspect of the affair compels the Hlasatel to view the authenticity of the reports with the utmost reserve, and with an attitude of watchful waiting for further developments. Realizing the full significance of the matter, we investigated, as was our duty, for the sake of our readers, in order to let them know what the National Alliance itself had to say.

III H
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1918.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Our Garden City was host to a distinguished guest yesterday. Colonel Vladimir Hurban of the Czechoslovakian Army stopped in Chicago for a few hours, on his way from Vladivostok, Siberia, to Washington, D. C., to deliver his report on the situation to Professor Thomas G. Masaryk. The visitor comes from our Czechoslovakian Army, to which the world press refers as "the marvel of history," which rescued the city of Vladivostok, and itself, in self-defense, from the claws of Bolshevism..... Colonel Hurban came from San Francisco accompanied only by two aides. He was not expected here, not even in the headquarters of the Czech National Alliance, where he called shortly after twelve noon. The officials made all possible, albeit hurried arrangements to insure a dignified welcome for the Colonel from the Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, and the Slovak League. Their representatives, and those of the press, gathered quickly to hear the Colonel's account of his adventures and experiences--as much as he deemed fit to disclose. Our guest is tall and wiry. His features do not show any signs of the strain and hardships he has

WPA (ILL) FROJ 30275

III H
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1918.

had to endure.

Colonel Hurban handed each of those present a document stating the purpose of his mission in Washington. We had to content ourselves with what this document contained, but we were told a few very interesting things during the conversation.

The Colonel declared that he himself no longer has any military distinction whatsoever because the part of the Czechoslovakian Army that is now in Vladivostok, is about to go to France, there to join the other part of the Czechoslovakian Army. He is simply going to join the others, if necessary as an ordinary private..... The Czechoslovakian Army in Siberia hopes to get to France via the United States. There are about 15,000 men. They feel confident that on their way through the States, they will find Czechs in America doing their sacred duty toward the motherland.

The Colonel spoke very little of himself. A smile crept upon his lips, however,

REF (111) PROJ. 30275

III H
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1918.

when he told of half a dozen San Francisco newspapers, each of which had written about him. They came out with an elaborate personal interview supposedly granted by him the day before. He himself had gone to bed immediately after his arrival. His aides slept in his room. These interviews allegedly granted by him were nothing but pure fiction.

The Colonel left Chicago at 4:30 P.M. Many prominent Czech leaders of Chicago went to the depot with him.

W.H. (H.L.) 11101.30775

III H
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 24, 1918.

FAREWELL

From the Military Committee of the Czechoslovakian Army

Another contingent of Czechs of America left Chicago, July 20, to join the Czechoslovakian Army overseas. On that occasion, the volunteers, gathered at the hall of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, were addressed by several speakers, among whom Vojtech (Adalbert) Linhart, Chicago Czech, attracted special attention. He had volunteered for the Canadian Army, and was wounded in action, losing his left leg. His words made a deep impression. We think it appropriate to print his address in full.

"To my highly esteemed friends, and to my dear comrades! I have returned from over there. You are on your way. I am not going to tell you what a soldier should look like, or what his duty is when he is about to fight for the liberty of his country. By coming here and enlisting in the Czechoslovakian Army, our

Denni Hlasatel, July 24, 1918.

revolutionary army, which today is fighting throughout the world, you have shown that you do not have to be awakened or agitated.

"I stand here before you a one-legged soldier--I left my left leg on the battlefield. They gave me an artificial leg, which is not easy to walk on. I am, nevertheless, a thousand times happier than any man of my age who shirks his duty, and walks the American soil on both feet.

"Believe me, the time is coming when the people of our nation will be classified according to what they have done for their country. The question today, of joining the ranks or standing aside, a coward, is merely one of personal honor. Those who refuse to come to us, are going to feel the consequences of their shirking. We are in a revolution, and every young and healthy Czech, should and must fight the tyrant. He who says that he is not concerned, that he can see no advantage for himself in suffering, is not only a bad Czech or Slovak--he is a reprehensible person; he is an egoist and a scoundrel of the first order.

Denni Hlasatel, July 24, 1918.

"When the Czech National Theater in Prague was being built, a peasant came along, and began to look at it with a smile of great gratification. When he was asked why he was gazing so intently, he answered joyfully: 'Why, this is my own brick.!' Dear comrades! We are building the temple of our national **liberty**. Is there anyone among us who does not want to be one of those individual bricks?

"Our temple must, however, be built of stronger material than clay. Our republic must be made of rock. We Czech and Slovak soldiers, in whatever uniform we may be, must not lose sight of this. You dear boys especially, who are on your way to France to increase the numbers of our glorious Czechoslovakian Army, should always behave in a manner appropriate to valiant soldiers.

"Our Czechoslovakian detachment in the Canadian Army, to which I still belong, has accomplished all that it possibly could, even though there were only a handful of us. It propagandized effectively for our cause, made a good showing

III H
I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 24, 1918.

before the enemy. I am informed that at present our detachment numbers two dead, and fifteen wounded. According to the latest reports, our boys in the Canadian Army have joined the Czechoslovakian Army. I hope you will meet them there.

"There were moments, particularly last fall, when some of us began to sink in body and in spirit under the burden of heavy duty and bitter fighting. We always remembered, however, that we were Czechs and Slovaks who were fighting that our country might live in freedom. Enthusiasm and love [of our country] stood us in good stead at such moments, and we did our duty without grumbling.

"You will, no doubt, also experience such moods. This is only natural, and will occur especially during the first days of contact with the enemy. When gloom begins to descend upon you, remember why you are there. Do not leave your position, obey your leader, and first of all, maintain an iron discipline. Always remember that you are not forsaken, that your comrades are behind and with you. Never allow yourself to become discouraged. Always be real,

III H
I G

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 24, 1918.

undaunted Taborites [soldiers of the Hussite armies].

"We who are returning, disabled, are going to see to it that you who follow us, will always be foremost in our consideration, and first to be remembered. I speak to you sincerely, as to my comrades. I have no reason to conceal from you the fact that everybody is afraid to die. One [person] is more afraid, the other less. During the first days, before one gets accustomed to that dog's life, the instinct of self-preservation will gain considerable hold upon you. We Czech soldiers should, however, remember one thing--that we are revolutionists. We are soldiers of our oppressed Czech nation. We have heavier duties than any other soldier. We are out to win liberty for our nation--not to preserve liberty!

"I am firmly convinced, and I trust unwaveringly, that the army of which we have become members, will not disappoint our nation, and that when this army has finally cleared its way to the former motherland, it will be welcomed gloriously,

Denni Hlasatel, July 24, 1918.

royally. Do not be afraid to die for your homeland, for your nation! When one is on the battlefield, one hardly has time for such thoughts. If a man is doomed to fall in battle, he will fall, without anybody's noticing it--cigarette in mouth, a smile on his lips--that is how he will die for his nation, for his ideals.

"Those of you who will be wounded, lightly or seriously, will be carried away--to a place where medical science is working veritable miracles. You will return to us, happy in the knowledge of duty performed, no matter how much you may have had to endure. Keep one assurance in mind--that you will not have to depend on charity.

"We won't be commanders, true enough, but we shall represent the will of a nation that will be respected and esteemed by all. Particularly in our Czech country, the soldiers in the national army will be the core of moral strength, all of us, who have enlisted of our own free will and conviction. We do not intend to abuse our power. We shall, however, have grown [to be] better and

Denni Hlasatel, July 24, 1918.

more honest men. This will be the result of privation endured and danger braved. We shall thus lead our nation to liberty, freedom, and brotherhood!

"I sincerely hope that you may have a happy voyage, that you may be successful in combat, and that you may have a victorious return to the motherland, the future Republic of Czechoslovakia."

We wish to thank all the generous individuals who contributed to the hospitality extended to our volunteers at the farewell party given for them last Saturday. [A list is given of the hosts and hostesses.] All the food was eaten at the supper, and nothing was left except some little sausages. The "Vcelky" (Little Bees), "Czech California" branch, were among the hostesses. Not only did these ladies do a lion's share of the work, but they also collected \$85.83 for tobacco. It was a beautiful affair, the memory of which will linger for a long time.

III H

II B 2 d (1)

II D 10

I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1918.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHICAGO CZECH PRESS VISIT
PROFESSOR MASARYK

Professor Thomas G. Masaryk's sojourn in Chicago was of short duration. He came last Sunday afternoon and was given a tumultuous, magnificent welcome incomparable to anything heretofore witnessed in our community. This morning he left Chicago on his way to Washington, D. C. where the most important duties call him.

At the capital he will enter an ardent plea before the most influential authorities in behalf of Czechoslovak independence. He worked for this cause in an identical manner in Paris, London, Russia, and other cities and countries. Professor Masaryk will present our government circles with the most reliable information about the conditions in Austria with which he is more intimately acquainted than anyone else. The length of his stay in Washington is not definite; it may stretch over several weeks.

Since the Professor will not be in a position, until he returns, to give his

III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1918.

I G

fellow countrymen here an outline of the work accomplished by him during the past several years, he called representatives of the press yesterday to express his appreciation for the reception accorded him by the public. This intimate interview took place in the Blackstone Hotel where Professor Masaryk was stopping, and where he received a great many distinguished visitors in spite of the limited time. Those who paid him this call could not help noticing a certain fatigue about the aged man, unquestionably the effect of the many interviews he granted. Nevertheless he devoted a full hour to us, an hour of friendly confabulation that will ever belong to our most precious memories. Present at the interview were Jindrich (Henry) Ort for the Denni Hlasatel, A. V. Geringer and R. J. Psenka for Svornost, Thomas Kraus for Narod, and J. Novak for Spravedlnost. Attorney Karel (Charles) Pergler, the Professor's inseparable companion on his American tour was also present. Just before the group of Czech-American journalists entered, Professor William R. Harper, of the University of Chicago, had made a call.

As mentioned before, our visit took on an informal character, and can hardly be

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1918.

I G

classified as a typical interview. Masaryk comes to us as a statesman on an important diplomatic mission, and is, consequently, reluctant to answer certain questions. What Masaryk imparted to us was no more or less than a handful of reminiscences from his propaganda work of several years devoted to our ideals and cause. Some of them were known to us and had appeared in the columns of our papers before. Masaryk declined, at least for the time being, to play the part of a source of information. He desired, on the contrary, to obtain directive information on various details to serve him when in Washington.

And right here his attention was called to a movement which is ever growing, and the ultimate aim of which is nothing less than the suppression of all foreign-language newspapers. Professor Masaryk was entreated by us to oppose this movement with the entire weight of his influence. There can be no doubt about the vigor, and the virulent character of this movement. It was propagated by the Chicago attorney, Levy Mayer, at the governors' conference in New York, and by United States Senator King, from Utah, who is preparing to propose a similar law. Masaryk's attitude on this question is purely rational. He believes in rigorous

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1918.

I G

 censorship of the press in France, England, and the United States as well. At the same time he supposes that the government recognizes the valuable service rendered by the loyal foreign-language press which forms a bridge between the government and an overwhelming majority of the immigrant element. He assured his visitors that he would do his utmost to bring clarity to the viewpoint of the highest government circles in Washington.

Professor Masaryk then spoke of our own Czechoslovak Army, on which his activity is especially concentrated. What he chose to reveal was extremely interesting. Most of our volunteers, of which this army is composed, are in Russia at present. There were fully 50,000 in that country, all of them eagerly expecting to be transported to the battlefields of France. Meantime this number has surely increased by another 50,000. The majority of the volunteers are former prisoners of war taken by the Russians from the Austro-Hungarian Army. In Italy, also, there are about 20,000 Czech volunteers. How many of them have been transferred to France by now cannot be definitely stated at this moment. Should Masaryk succeed in providing means for the transportation of volunteers, we could,

NPA (ILL) PROC. 30275

III H

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1918.

I G

within a short time, boast of having several brigades in France. To achieve this is one of the primary aims of Professor Masaryk's propaganda tour in the United States. The Allied governments have cheerfully agreed to pay for the upkeep of this army.

The political action for the transfer of our volunteers must be financed by voluntary contributions. Political action without funds is unthinkable. The Allies have, true enough, proffered financial aid to Masaryk. This was done indirectly, in editorials, booklets, and other journalistic media. Masaryk, however, declined the offer. He felt instinctively that to accept would damage rather than benefit our cause. The heavier the sacrifices on our part, the more we will be justified in our demands at the peace conference. The Czechoslovak Army in Russia presented more difficulties than could be perceived at first glance, we were told.....

The Professor continued by giving us a brief description of the method and procedure by which Czech soldiers in the Austrian Army went over to the Italians

MPA (L) PRO 30775

III H

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1918.

I G

and Russians....On one of these occasions Captain Fierlinger, then in the Czechoslovak Army, "captured" his own brother who wore the Austrian uniform..... The narration volunteered by Professor Masaryk absorbed the rapt attention of the journalists. They regret that they cannot let the public know everything that was said. Our leader asked the co-operation of the press, emphasizing, however, "that behind every line that is printed, the cruel and tyrannical methods employed by the Austrian government against the people that seeks liberty should be branded and pilloried as such".....

A painful, dolorous chapter from the account of sufferings was touched when the Professor spoke of his daughter Alice who had been kept in jail for months. The only reason that the Austrian government did not go to the extreme limit of punishing her for the "high treason" with which her father was charged is to be ascribed to the protest by American women, led by Miss Mary McDowell, well-known settlement social worker of the University of Chicago. In the face of their manifesto of indignation, even the Austrian government, which knows neither shame nor mercy, had to capitulate.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 20275

III H

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1918.

I G

It was almost 8 P. M. when we parted from the aged man whose work will be properly appreciated some time after the war is over. When we put to him a last question, asking what else might be done toward Czechoslovak independence, he answered in the manner which is peculiarly his own: "Work along as you have up to the present or, rather, work still more persistently. Be good Czechoslovaks, and especially, be good Americans. These two conceptions must be identified in you."

Thus speaks Masaryk.

APR 11 1918 PROJ. 20275

III H

I C

I G

IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1918.

ARRIVAL AND WELCOMING OF THE UNCONQUERABLE NATION'S
DEMOCRATIC LEADER

Thomas G. Masaryk Among Us--Czech Revolutionary Leader
Addresses the People

There never were moments more stirring, festive, and glorious in the history of our people in America than yesterday afternoon, when the Czechoslovaks welcomed their beloved leader, their "Daddy," as he is fondly called, in a downright triumphal manner. This endearing name "Daddy" is not a current, meaningless word just picked up on the spur of a moment of elation. Destiny itself willed that Masaryk should be called from the high seat of learning in Prague to become the tribune at the head of his oppressed nation, which yearns for liberty and rescue from Hapsburg slavery. Masaryk grew up within his nation; he has become its political apostle and the leader of its proud revolutionary army. Such is his significance, grasped wherever sincere Czechoslovak hearts throb--yonder, in that quiet cultural corner at the foot

III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

I C

I G

IV

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1918.

of the mountain Snezka, and the Cerchov, that mountain ever absorbed in deep thought, at the foot of the haughty Tatra mountains, on the battle-fields of France and Russia. It can fairly well be said of Masaryk, just as was said of the immortal Thomas Paine, whose prophetic words speak to us from the Declaration of Independence--that he was "most beloved and most maligned."

Declared a heretic by any haphazard Austrian henchman, crucified by any chance official nincompoop, up to the minister of foreign affairs himself, Count Czernin of ill repute, Masaryk rises before the gaze of his people to the heights of a national hero, taking over the sacred heritage from Karel Havlicek Borovsky, the Brixen a town martyr. There is nothing within the compass of human conception that this man would not be ready to offer upon the altar of his oppressed people--this man, old in years, but an undaunted, unwavering fighter, a figure so agile and fresh, the very type of ancient gladiator.

This is why the Chicago Czechoslovak colony welcomed "Daddy" Masaryk with fiery

III H

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

I C

I G

IV

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1918.

fervor, and in such numbers that yesterday afternoon saw the greatest multitude of our people ever gathered in America.

Only a few days have passed since our entire community was stirred up into high anticipation by the news of Masaryk's coming, but how much has been accomplished in preparing for the event! No national festivity, or impressive demonstration in our community can compare with the glorious demonstration which our people arranged for their leader yesterday. The "Loop district," so empty on Sunday afternoons, was changed, as if by magic, into a sea of jubilant human beings, who thronged the streets, paralyzing every means of transportation. Traffic was completely disrupted, its lanes being exclusively reserved for the distinguished visitor and his guard of honor, which counted thousands in a colorfully arranged procession--it was the Chicago Czech's and Slovak's day of celebration.

The welcome given to Masaryk fully equalled that given the Belgian, French, and British deputations before, although he came as a plain adherent of a

III H

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

I C

I G

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1918.

IV

nation which will not receive its just demands or come into its rights until the peace conferences. Masaryk came, saw, and conquered.

The call sent out by the reception committee to the Czechoslovak people, and to representatives of other nationalities, met with a lively response from all organizations, and individuals as well. In spite of the short time available for preparation, our organizations appeared in full strength, all of them in national colors and with flags.

When the hands of the clock were approaching twelve, the neighborhood of Madison and Canal Streets, and that of the Northwestern Depot, were rapidly becoming alive with activity, and the air reverberated with the strains of music from numerous bands. Every streetcar heading toward the Northwestern station was packed with people. Before the entrance of the building a forest of flags and banners had grown up.

The line of participants in the reception reached as far as Michigan

III H

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

I C

I G

IV

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1918.

Boulevard, to the Blackstone Hotel, where our distinguished visitor was to stay. The parade was so well arranged that there was no mishap nor disorder, and later it dissolved with great precision according to previous instructions. The performance resembled a perfect drill.

The Sokol organizations were posted before the depot. They had come in large numbers, and it was a real joy to gaze at these colorfully attired men who represent our national guard. They were led by their chief, Jarka Kosar, and made a stately guard of honor, one part of which wore red shirts, the other blue. Catholic and Slovak Sokol organizations also were represented in large numbers. It was a rally of the whole Sokol family.

The station building was overcrowded. There were present guests of other nationalities, dignitaries, numerous officials of the Federal Government, the State, County and City, and representatives of the press. Many visitors had come from Detroit, Cleveland, Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, and other towns.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

III H

I C

I G

IV

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1918.

Professor Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, a most sincere friend of the Czechoslovaks, the French consul, Mr. Barthelmy, the Russian consul, Mr. Volkoff, and the British vice-consul, Mr. Bernays, were among those in the waiting rooms.

Almost every Chicago English-language paper had sent a representative, and so had the Czech, Slovak, Polish, Slovenian, Serbian, and possibly some other Slavonic papers. Masaryk's visit was also given marked attention by various influential organizations, as for instance the Security League, State Council of Defense, etc. Our own prominent fellow citizens and public officials had made their appearance almost to a man, so that the reception for our guest was an extensive, general affair.

The eager anticipation of the multitude grew from minute to minute. The train was due at 1:30 P.M., but arrived seven minutes later. Attorney Karel (Charles) Pergler was with Masaryk from the time of our leader's arrival at Vancouver. The Reverend I. Kestl, Dr. L. J. Fisher, and

ALL PROJ. 3/1/77

III H

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

I C

I G

IV

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1918.

Mr. Schustek, had joined the two at St. Paul, Minnesota. Not until shortly before 2 P.M. did the gate leading from the waiting room to the station platform open, and a limited number of representative men were allowed to come out. Masaryk's arrival was announced by a gunshot fired on a nearby track.

Every sincere Czech and Slovak heart quickens its beat at the mere sound of the words "Daddy" Masaryk. How much more must those have felt who were able to approach our leader, and gaze at his expressive features, admire his smile and his lithe, elastic gait!

Professor Jaroslav Zmrhal performed the various introductions and presentations. Masaryk had a warm squeeze of the hand and a friendly word for everybody. When he entered the waiting room, a spontaneous, turbulent ovation was given him. The jubilant throngs formed a lane through which the venerable old knight of the defense against Austria strode to the sidewalk where a car was waiting. A special guard of honor was improvised for him, quite

III H

I C

I G

IV

- 8 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1918.

unexpectedly, by a squad of sun-tanned marines who had come on the same train, and who, viewing the enthusiasm of the crowd, joined **in paying homage**, following their intuition only.

The exultation of the masses reached the highest pitch when Masaryk's head became visible in the whirl of flags, waving hands, and Sokol caps tossed into the air. After the various dignitaries and the members of the arrangements committee had taken their places, the mighty throng began moving east on Madison Street. The procession was headed by Sokols, and also butchers' associations in the colorful garb of their guild. Czech and other organizations with their own bands formed the core of the line which moved in step with the music. The parade turned south on State Street to Eighth Street, where the Blackstone Hotel is located. On his triumphal ride Masaryk was closely accompanied by Federal detectives. Considering what German and Austrian spies and henchmen are capable of perpetrating, one may readily find it advisable to provide protection against these creatures.

WPA (ILL.) PKUJ. 3077

III H

- 9 -

BOHEMIAN

I C

I G

IV

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1918.

Very little can be observed during a parade, even in a great metropolis like ours. The number of participants is hard to guess; it is however estimated at between 75,000 and 100,000. There was one continuous line from the railroad station to the hotel. They were all there, men, women and children. The little ones also formed a line along the street, throwing flowers in the path of our leader's car. Many of the children were accompanied by school teachers. Their loving tribute provided a most emotional element in the reception.

The crowd was eager to hear their leader say a few words. They were disappointed when Masaryk rose, for it was only to pose for press photographers. The music played "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Kde Domov Můj" (My Homeland), "Hej Slovane" (Ho! Slavs!), and the Slovak anthem, "Nad Tatrou" (Above the Tatra). Everybody joined in the singing, whether he knew how to sing or not.

Vojta Benes, organizer of the Czech National Alliance, addressed the crowds. His words were not audible to many, because of the wide space and a strong

III H

- 10 -

BOHEMIAN

I C

I G

IV

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1918.

breeze. The applause which followed was proof enough of the effect Benes's words made upon the hearts of sincere Czechoslovaks. We print what we could hear.

"Czechoslovak people, Czechs and Slovaks! It was the hard-working, plain man who understood, when the call for help came to us from the old homeland. Miners and farmers followed the call that came from Masaryk. They joined in the action and were followed by thousands of others. These people have an opportunity to welcome the man who encouraged them in the struggle, and who has become their leader. Dear "Daddy," your head is gray, but we shall feel that all is well as long as you are with us. Although Masaryk has risen far above us, he has always felt attached to the plain people. He does not look down upon them, but uplifts them to his own level, to his ideals that flame from the lives of our patriots. Liberty and the idea of independence for our people always occupied the foremost place in their minds.

"Masaryk was the first to appeal to the Czechs in America, and under his hand

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

- 11 -

BOHEMIAN

I C

I G

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1918.

IV

those legions began to grow which now form the Czechoslovak Army in France and Russia. These legions became famous--so to speak--over night, at the very beginning of their existence. This has been evidenced by the salutes coming from the graves of our heroes to thousands of Czechs and Slovaks. Thousands of our people are welcoming you today, "Daddy" dear, and they hope that your work for liberty will be crowned with success. I welcome you, Professor, in the name of thousands of Czechs and Slovaks, wishing that you would find your well-deserved rest among us after three years of hard work. We wish that the bud of your work bloom into the beautiful flower which means liberty for the subjugated people."

These are about the words spoken by Mr. Lenes. All of us remember how many times he was interrupted by bursts of applause. Certainly no Czech or Slovak doubted that these words came from his heart.

Professor Jaroslav Zmrhal, member of the reception committee, presented Professor Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, who extended

WPA (ILL.) 1503 20275

III H

- 12 -

BOHEMIAN

I C

I G

IV

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1918.

a hearty welcome to Professor Masaryk. He spoke in effect as follows:

"Dear Professor Masaryk! I welcome you in the name of the universities of this country, and in the name of the public. I welcome you, who are the leader of a nation which we know and hold in high esteem. We know the history of the Czech and the Slovak people. We may justly state that there are no better citizens than those who have come from your country. They are most loyal to this land. The starry banner is for them the very symbol of democracy, at the altar of which they offer the lives of thousands of their sons. We feel confident that your work will have results, and bring to your people what is the most precious possession of this country, liberty and justice, of which Czechs have ever been the staunchest protagonists. We are extending our fullhearted greetings to you, and assure you that America will do everything in its power to promote the sublime cause personified by you."

As a reward for these few but significant words, Professor Judson was acclaimed by the huge gathering in the most enthusiastic manner. Our people surely

WPA (ILL.) P100.3075

III H

- 13 -

BOHEMIAN

I C

I G

IV

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1918.

grasped the import of the speaker's words, for they came from his heart.

Dr. Ludwig J. Fisher, chairman of the Czech National Alliance, introduced Mr. A. Mamatey, chairman of the Slovak League, who expressed a wish that found an echo in every one's heart. "Friends!," he exclaimed, "The only wish I harbor is that our tyrants across the ocean could see us at this moment and realize our sentiments. Then they surely would not speak any more of 'lack of solidarity' among the Slavs. These times call for united action. We are bending our efforts toward independence of Czechs and Slovaks. This day is devoted to work. We are welcoming Professor Masaryk, we Slovaks, and the Czechs, our nearest blood relatives, with whom we are fighting for an independent Czechoslovak state. Professor Masaryk! We wish most sincerely that you may enjoy the fruits of your work in our midst for many years to come."

Our brothers, the Slovaks, broke out into tumultuous shouts of approval, and

III H

- 14 -

BOHEMIAN

I C

I G

IV

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1918.

so did the Czechs. This demonstration reached a climax when Mrs. A. Cajak, from the Slovak societies, presented Professor Masaryk with a floral offering.

The Reverend F. Jedlicka welcomed our distinguished guest in the name of the Czech Catholics, and was followed by Mr. Tony Novotny, for the Czech socialists and workingmen. Pointing to history, Mr. Novotny declared that great men have always been persecuted by the enemies of our nation. "One such man is Masaryk, whom we have in our midst now. His ideals represent also the ideals of the Czech socialists."

Professor Zmrhal spoke in the English language, welcoming our guest in the name of resident Czechoslovak men and women. He assured him of American help in the promotion of his ideals, and declared that Czechoslovaks will prove to be conscious of their duty. Just as the American flag is now united with the Czech colors, so America will stand up for Masaryk. Mrs. Mary Stolfa, for Czech women's organizations, spoke in a similar trend.

III H

I C

I G

IV

- 15 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1918.

An unforgettable moment came when professor Masaryk rose to address the multitude. Eagerness to hear him speak had been repressed up to that instant. It discharged itself vehemently in turbulent acclaim. Some may have felt disappointed because he began in English, but he used the Czech language later on. He addressed himself to Professor Judson first.

"Dear Professor! The honor conferred upon me by your presence here reminds me of former times when I was frequently given the opportunity to speak at your university on the principles and ideals for which we fight and work today. My lectures, which I gave through the good offices of Mr. Crane and the University of Chicago itself, were only a sort of political prophecy by way of mention then, but the problems treated in them are acute now. I am convinced that sane and sincere politics must have a scientific foundation. Real democracy is actual peace, pure and simple. You, my dear Professor, have called us Czechoslovaks good citizens of this country. I assure you that we are. Why? We did not come here merely in search of our daily bread. We came to this land of liberty for something else, too, something

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

III H

- 16 -

BOHEMIAN

I C

I G

IV

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1918.

more sublime. We came here because of our desire for liberty and independence, these two treasures which are America's cherished possession."

Suddenly, unexpectedly, the aged man turned to our representatives, addressing them in our dear mother tongue: "Czechs, brothers, Czechs and Slovaks! I do not know what I should tell you, for I have said much already, yet there is something that I would like to mention. I want to confess--I should like to tell you how I joined our political movement.

"You know how, immediately after the war broke out, they began to oppress us in Bohemia. We were not allowed to hold meetings or councils; newspapers were confiscated and suppressed, gatherings broken up. That was the way the Austrian officials treated us. I was in Germany at that time, on my way to France and England. I returned to Bohemia, and the first thing I saw there was our Czech soldiers refusing to serve against Russia. I took the cue from them, and reasoned like this: If these soldiers dare to do such a thing, then it must be my duty, as their representative in parliament, to do

III H

- 17 -

BOHEMIAN

I C

I G

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1918.

IV

likewise. And so I began to make revolutions against Austria. This is part of my human nature.

"I should like to tell you about Czernin's mendacity. He had the cheek to contend that Czech mothers do not support the revolution against Austria! I have received numerous letters from Czech mothers which brand Czernin's contention a falsehood. I offer one such letter as an example for others. It reads: 'Your dad is already buried, and so is your brother--and you are still not in the Czechoslovak Army!' This letter was written to her son in Russia. It shows the attitude of Czech mothers, in whom rests the strength of our entire nation.

"I came from Russia, where I said good-by to some 50,000 Czech soldier boys, who were fully equipped, and waiting to be speedily transferred to the battle-fields in France. To accelerate this transfer is my task here in America. I was promised that an additional fifty thousand men will be ready within a reasonable length of time. This is going to answer Czernin's contention."

III H

I C

I G

IV

- 18 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1918.

The effect of the words of our dearest leader was immense. Waves of Sokol caps, hats, hands, and handkerchiefs went up into the air. Handkerchiefs first, before the people had dried the tears in their eyes and could utter cries of enthusiasm. "Kde Domov muj" closed this gigantic demonstration which will never fade from our memories.

Professor Masaryk was escorted to the door of his hotel by a Sokol guard of honor and police. Not until then did the throngs begin to disperse, confident that the man whose coming they had so eagerly anticipated would now be able to enjoy rest in perfect safety.

WFO: ALL, PROJ. 30275

III H
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1918.

TO THE CZECH PEOPLE OF CHICAGO
For a Festive Reception of Masaryk

We, delegates of all Czech organizations of Chicago, gathered in a meeting called by the Czech National Alliance for April 30 in the hall of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, in which we joyfully resolved to arrange for a triumphant reception for the greatest man of our nation, our "Daddy" Masaryk.

Next Sunday afternoon, shortly before 2 P.M., a train will arrive at the Northwestern Station, bringing to us a group of men. Among them will be our leader, whom we are going to welcome by an overwhelmingly enthusiastic manifestation of love and pride. Czech Chicago is going to demonstrate how deep-rooted is its love and devotedness for the tortured Czech nation. Let us welcome T. G. Masaryk again, after his many years of absence from Chicago, and let the world know how we prize those who are dearest to us.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1918.

He will come among us as the chief of the Czechoslovak Army--an army which has already earned the admiration of the world, and is going to win still more glory. He was known to us in former years when he was among us, a dear old friend whose heart and beautiful soul we have long since learned to love.

Czech children, Sokols, women, and organizations, workmen, and all others of you who sent us to that meeting at Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs Hall, all you Czechoslovaks, hear ye:

The time being too short, we have not been able to address ourselves to our community except in this way. We are confident, however, that our Czech and Slovak people will come in tens of thousands, and that the afternoon of next Sunday will be one never to be forgotten.

We request all participants to provide themselves with small American flags.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

III H
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1918.

The Sokols are expected to appear in their attire, just as will the organizations of our butchers. All flags carried in the parade should be preferably American flags. All information on arrangements will be published in our dailies. Places will be accurately designated, so that every group will know where to take its stand. Professor Masaryk will ride through Madison Street, then on Michigan Boulevard to the Blackstone Hotel. Every organization will form a group about its own leader. Only functionaries of large bodies will form a separate group which will greet Professor Masaryk at the entrance to the railroad station; they will wear special sashes.

We entreat all of you to help give our leader a royal welcome.

Chicago, May 1, 1918.

[Translator's note: A list of the organizations is omitted in translation.]

WPA (ILL.) PR01.30275

III H
III B 2
III C
I G
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1918.

TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE

(Summary)

"Great, glorious tidings have arrived in the metropolis of Czechoslovak America. With joyful hearts we are making the announcement to the Czech and the Slovak people that our beloved 'Daddy' Masaryk, the 'Grand Old Man,' dear to every Czech and Slovak heart, has arrived on American shores, to be welcomed in a few days by thousands of his loyal people.

"After the terrible days of the Russian Revolution, which he endured with grief in that country itself; after a lordly sojourn among Czechoslovak soldiers in the Russian Army; after times of privation and suffering, this dear old man has come to be greeted by us. We shall gaze at the kindly countenance and listen to his energetic message on the pursuit of our struggle.

III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

III C

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1918.

I G

IV "The 'Empress of Asia,' with Professor Thomas G. Masaryk aboard, arrived in Vancouver, British Columbia, on April 29, after a voyage of ten days. Our leader will step off the train at the Northwestern Station, Madison and Canal Streets, this Sunday at 2 P. M. He will be accompanied by Mr. Charles Pergler, who went to Vancouver to welcome him to our American soil. Three Chicago leaders are at St. Paul, Minnesota, for his reception. They are Dr. Ludvik Fisher, president of the Czech National Alliance, Reverend John Kestl, president of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America, and Mr. O. Schustek, president of the Slovak League.....

"We have been fighting for three long, hard years in Masaryk's name. For three years the value of his work was doubted, and his aims were snubbed. Now the moment has come when there will be an end to slights and checks, when we shall look into his eyes and soul, when tens of thousands will welcome him on the streets of Chicago.

"Thomas Garigue Masaryk, our pride and our strength, our hope and our pillar:

III H
III B 2
III C
I G
IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1918.

Hail to Thee!

"We shall receive him in a manner befitting a king, as a representative of our nation--of that tortured nation, of that fighting nation, of that nation that cannot be conquered in its great, sacred love for its rights and liberty. We shall greet him as the leader of the revolutionary Czechoslovak Army of liberty.....

"We are appealing to Czechoslovak Chicago to participate in the mass meeting which will be held next Sunday at which our people will loudly proclaim their loyalty to our nation. Let the streets from the Northwestern depot to Michigan Boulevard be lined with our people!.....Let this wonder in the Czechoslovak history of America become a reality that we can see our leader here in person!....."

.....

Arrangements for the festive reception will be discussed in a meeting at the hall

III H
III B 2
III C
I G
I V

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1918.

of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs on April 30, and leaders of our organizations
will be present.

.....

Dení Hlasatel, Mar. 16, 1918.

LIBERATED CZECH LANDS

(Summary)

The Chicago Journal printed another article yesterday on the Czechoslovak cause. It will surely be appreciated by every man with humane feelings.

100-111-1-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000

III H
III B 2
III C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 7, 1918.

CZECH CATHOLICS

It seems that the St. Cyrill and Methodius Branch of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America will do better than it has up to the present; in other words, this Branch will take a more active interest in the movement for Czechoslovak independence. It is time for us to get into action and work in harmony, to stop walking to the left when the other fellow is going to the right. This only hampers co-operation and impedes the progress of necessary and important work. How many meetings have been held in the Czech-American Hall, the headquarters of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics! How many patriotic people have expended their energies in behalf of our sacred Czech cause! Yet there is no unity in our actions.

An exchange of petty grievances, and a certain antagonism have been rampant among some of our women's associations for a number of years. This obstructs the path to beneficial co-operation. The Lord will, let us hope, work a change in these conditions. We are confident that the ladies of our Czech Catholic organizations will forget the past and get together to accomplish

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
III C

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 7, 1918.

something useful for the liberation of our enslaved homeland and for our dear Czech brothers and sisters abroad.

In our meeting at the Czech-American Hall we were informed of the invitation to co-operate with the bazaar committees. This call came from the Czech National Alliance and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics. Our Branch immediately called a meeting for the next Sunday evening, a meeting that was filled by members of almost every association of our district, Town of Lake. We decided to open a tent of our own at the bazaar. Our branch distributed booklets in which any gift contributed to the bazaar was checked, while white slips were handed the donors as receipts. The treasurer, Mrs. Marie Vones, 500 South Hermitage Avenue, was in charge.

All gifts were stored free of charge by our member, Mrs. Antonia Sereda, 5026 South Hermitage Avenue. She is one of our most devoted workers for the cause. The officers of our Branch are requesting collectors, men and women, to deliver gifts at the addresses mentioned above. We wish to explain that the reproach contained in the introduction of this article is not meant for

III H
III B 2
III C

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 7, 1918.

our young girls' groups, for they have always responded to any call from our Branch of the Catholic Alliance, and we know that they will continue in their endeavor.

III H
III B 2
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1918.

MEETING FOR CZECHOSLOVAK INDEPENDENCE

In these times, when the German hordes have invaded Russia, and the Austrian slavers' army is swarming over the Ukraine and the big cities that once were the camps of our glorious army, and where, in the land of the Volga, tens of thousands of Czechs are settled--in these times our people in the motherland, true to their traditions, speak to the world in words consonant with the prompting of their conscience.

Their voice is smothered; Czech papers cannot reach the outer world to demonstrate the determination and courage of the Czechoslovak people, they are suppressed by the Austrian censor.

Our workers for Czechoslovak independence have succeeded, nevertheless, in obtaining a document of great value, the Národní Listy (National Newspaper), in which the gigantic demonstrations of the masses of workers and the statements by Czech representatives in the parliament are described.

III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

I G

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1918.

We are also in possession of a proclamation issued by the Austrian prime minister by authority of Emperor Karl. This proclamation and the Czechs' answer to it should be heard by everyone. We must seek to make this proclamation and its answer known in Washington, so that the voice of the Czech people will influence the peace overtures made to the Government of the United States by the Austrian minister, Count Czernin.

To this end the Czechoslovak people will hold a demonstration Tuesday evening. Speeches will be given in Czech, Slovak, and English. The position of our people, their attitudes and demands, will be discussed in the presence of representatives of the English-language press. From this meeting resolutions will be sent to the President and to other governmental officials. The proclamations of Count Czernin, minister of foreign affairs, the Austrian premier, and, of course, the report on the manifestations of the Czech people and their representatives, will also be sent out.

It is evident that this meeting should play an **extremely** important role in

III H
III B 2
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1918.

securing the liberty of our Czechoslovak people. It will be shown that the Czechs and Slovaks of America are ready to support their nation in the old homeland, because it demands only what is recognized by general principles to be the right of all nations, liberty, independence, and self-determination. By the declaration of its representatives our nation proclaims that it insists that its demands for independence should conform with the slogan, "Liberty or Death". The demonstration will begin at 8 P. M., Tuesday, in the auditorium of Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš, 26th Street and Lawndale Avenue, and is sponsored by the Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics and the Slovak League.

100-1111803-30271

III H
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1918.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARMADA

(Summary of Editorial)

"As long as we did not have an army, we used to hear ignorant or malevolent people making remarks which disseminated distrust among our ranks in our movement. Leaders were accused of a lack of understanding of our needs. The call for an army became audible. The untiring work of the Česko-Slovenská Národní Rada (Czechoslovak National Council) succeeded in drawing the interest of the entire world to our cause, and finally the creation of a Czechoslovak Army was permitted. We would anticipate with joy some composure in our camp; we would welcome more vigorous action, more sacrifices, the awakening of justified consciousness and self-assertion.

"Yet, there are still some people who, for reasons incomprehensible to us, feel incapable of joining those who, urged by sacred inspiration, take up arms and go across the ocean to defend the rights to liberty of our nation,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I G

- 2 -

BULLETIN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1918.

to break the fetters forged around the necks of our brothers by the German-Magyar hordes.

.....

"Thousands of our heroes fell; thousands are still alive and although their health is undermined, they have a smile on their lips because they feel blessed by the consciousness of a duty fulfilled. Who can sink at the sight of these heroes?

.....

"Our military action is on the right track and on a firm foundation. If there should seem to be shortcomings here or there, do not become excited and condemn the whole action, but first sit or advise improvement, and thus become participants in the great work which is going to turn out better the more good people keep it in mind and further it.....

"Do not disappoint the confidence of our nation--the nation which is fighting in the old homeland, hoping and expecting that our nation, our volunteers,

1 (ILL) FK01 30275

III H
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1918.

will come and smash its prison with their strong, honest hands.

"The Czechoslovak Army is the flower of the best and most valiant sons of our nation. Hasten, and join their ranks!"

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

III H
I G
III B 2

BOHEMIAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1917.

FOR CZECHOSLOVAK INDEPENDENCE

It is true that Czechoslovak independence has not yet been officially proclaimed. Nevertheless, that independence is assured, if we do our duty to our own nation and to the Allies. Of what does that duty consist? It means maintaining voluntary but rigid discipline. A sense of that duty is the guide for those who strive for moral and rational perfection. It can be understood by those who are capable of responding to a suggestion from their organization. One of our duties is to pay our national head tax. Only people who are spiritually dead and who are void of self-consciousness will consider their nation a beggar for alms.

One of our foremost duties is certainly military organization. Every nation that wants liberty must fight for it and pay the price in blood. After centuries, we can again shoulder arms under our own flag.

A nation that ventures upon revolution and wants to be considered a sovereign

III H

I G

III B 2

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1917.

state must create a regular army of its own, in order to prove that it is vital and mature enough to merit the right of self-determination.

The Czechoslovak National Council has been empowered to organize a military force, with the consent and express will of our nation. Our nation is united in the old homeland and beyond its borders. The Czechoslovak National Council began its highly responsible task by proclaiming a general mobilization of the Czechoslovaks. Everyone who calls himself a real man must respond!

It is easy to forget the hardships of a few months. But the shame of treason committed against one's people will haunt one's posterity like a curse.

We must not fight anonymously in the various armies of the Allies. We should fight alongside them, as a compact military unit and under our own command! This will mean to us an open recognition of our right to our demands.

If our nation did not rise in its full strength, that would be tantamount to branding its forehead with the sign of inferiority and cowardice! Its very

III H

I G

III B 2

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1917.

fate for centuries is in the balance. Therefore, every man to the front!
Let women take the place of men, and children work at home!

Every honest patriot belongs to the nation in the first, and to the family in the second place. If he becomes one of our soldiers, he will be under the protection of the French Republic and will enjoy the same privileges as the soldiers of the French army enjoy. In order that he may not lose his spirits in worrying about the needs of his people at home, his family is assured of support. Besides this, our Auxiliary will also attend to soldiers' families.

Those who win liberty for our nation will have a voice in its organization. The nation will not only chronicle the names of its faithful sons, but it will also take care of them.

Those desiring more detailed information about the Czechoslovak Army in France are referred to the Czechoslovak Committee 3743, W. 26th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

III H

I G

III B 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1917.

AN APPEAL TO OUR READERS WHO HAVE NOT YET DONE THEIR DUTY

The new year is approaching. The events of the past twelve months make us hopeful that the new year will bring us better luck than the old. Many a change will take place. We are determined to make up for our neglect. Our conscience tells us to do our duty both to our native Czech land and to those who are battling for its liberty.

We wonder whether or not we shall forget our patriotic organization, the Czech National Alliance. We ponder whether we shall hesitate to send in our dues, which are only a dollar, or shall pay more, according to our circumstances.

Countless numbers of our fellow citizens have been giving this their attention for fully three years. Has any one of us neglected his patriotic duty, during the past three years? Has he forgotten to join the ranks of the thousands of willing workers and contributors in the Czech patriotic movement? These workers were motivated by a sense of duty that could not be made non-existent

WPA (1111) PROJ. 30275

III H

I G

III B 2

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1917.

by its neglect.

Hundreds of our Czech-American boys have already left for Europe to join the ever-increasing ranks of the Czechoslovak Army. This unit is a guarantee that the Czechoslovaks and their land shall not be forgotten at the peace conference and that this people shall, in fact, be remembered as long as this world exists!

Not everyone follows the example set by patriotic workers; not everyone becomes inspired with a manly determination; and not everyone heeds the call to the ranks of the Czechoslovak Army.

Some may not heed the call to become volunteers. However, there is no reason for their disregard of our appeal to them to join the serried ranks of the Czech National Alliance.

Who prefers to be called a "slacker"? Send in your dues today!

APR 11 1918 PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
I G
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1917.

OUR TWO GUESTS

(Summary)

Two highly esteemed men have arrived among us. Tonight they will be welcomed at the auditorium of Sokol Chicago. The meeting will be an occasion on which Czechoslovaks of Chicago will express their gratitude to France, our great sister republic.

Our guests were sent to us by our brothers who now fight for our cause in Russia. They are representatives of the Russian branch of the Czechoslovak National Council. They are among us at the very moment when we are gaining a great diplomatic advantage in the recognition of our Czechoslovak Army in France as a compact military unit. This army guarantees the recognition of our right to an independent Czechoslovak state.

We want to proclaim openly our everlasting gratitude to France. We want to join

WPA (ILL) 5901302/5

III M

III B 2

I G

IV

- 8 -

POHLEIN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1917.

our guests in doing this. We want, at the same time, to promise our young Czechoslovak brothers fighting in Russia that we will co-operate and help them in the fight for the liberation of the Czechoslovak nation!

Tonight, then, all Czechs and Slovaks, male or female, ought to be in the hall of Sokol Chicago! Let our dear guests, after their long journey from Siberia across the Pacific Ocean to America, be welcome again upon Czechoslovak ground! Let us greet them wholeheartedly and with brotherly love! They have come to work among us, to awaken our feelings in a decisive moment, and to encourage us. We are to testify to the old Czech proverb that "What is united by hearts cannot be separated even by the **ocean!**"

We are a virile part of the great patriotic movement of our nation, which is a great nation through the sacrifices of its sons and daughters in Czechoslovak lands and in Russia. Our sons and daughters who have given their blood and their

III H
III B 2
I G
IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1917.

lives to save the Czechoslovak nation from destruction have given our nation hope for the future.

Let us welcome those who represent both the ex-prisoners and the contributors of vast sums of money for our patriotic aims, while they themselves were in desperate circumstances. Those men and women paid the national tax joyfully and proudly with their blood and with their lives.

All of you should welcome our brothers from far-away Russia today. All Czechoslovak volunteers are to assemble at the home of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs. From there the parade will proceed to the home of Sokol Chicago, South Kedzie Avenue near 23rd Street.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of receiving the two guests at our offices. Zdenek Firlinger, captain on the staff of the Czechoslovak Army, and Editor Jan Jancek were introduced by Mr. Kubec, chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee on

III H
III B 2
I G
IV

- 4 -

DOMINION

Donni Blasitel, Dec. 29, 1917.

Military Affairs, and by Mr. Joseph Fvitzich, secretary of the Czech National Alliance.

Captain Firlinger has a pleasant approach, and the bearing of a young warrior. Seven medals won for bravery adorn his chest. He will instantly arrest anyone's attention. It is obvious that he has experienced the severe **discipline** of war, and that he has attained his distinguished position by courage, intelligence, and extraordinary talent for the science of warfare. He was born in Olomouc, Moravia.....

Our other guest, Jan Jancek, **editor** and writer, was born in Lunowberk, Slovakia, and is a member of the branch of the Czechoslovak Council with headquarters in Russia.....

All of us, Czechs and Slovaks, are expected to be at 2010 Chicago tonight. Welcome to our guests!

III H
III B 2
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 28, 1917.

CAPTAIN OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY STAFF IS GUEST IN CHICAGO

The Central Committee of the Czech National Alliance and the Czechoslovak Military Committee have arranged for a mass meeting to be held tomorrow at 8 P.M. in the auditorium of Sokol Chicago, 23rd Street and Kedzie Avenue. The Czechoslovaks will express their gratitude to France for giving the Czechoslovak Army a status of its own, which made its existence possible as a military, diplomatic and political unit. By her recognition France has helped our struggle for independence and recognition by other nations. She has consented to let us fight on French soil for our independence. This is our most important achievement in western Europe and the greatest success, so far, in the movement for our liberation.

While the organization of our Czechoslovak Army and the re-organization of Czechoslovak prisoners meet many obstacles in Russia, France aids our movement in every possible way. She even honorably discharges our volunteers from her army so that they can join the Czechoslovak unit. This unit, which has been augmented by several hundred volunteers from America, has

VPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 28, 1917.

become a symbol of the sovereignty of the Czechoslovak people. By the noble consent of France our Nationality is enabled to raise its own banner upon the world forum in order to show that we are one with the great democracies of the world and that we are determined to stand shoulder to shoulder with them until a glorious victory is won.

Tomorrow's meeting was called in order that Czech Chicago, the largest transoceanic settlement in America, may manifest its gratitude and loyalty to the French nation.

The meeting is called so that the masses of our Czech-Chicago community may welcome into our midst Captain Firlinger of the staff of the revolutionary Czechoslovak Army in Russia, a young man who has attained a high position in that army. As one of the Army's ablest officers he has been sent to America by Professor Masaryk in order to contact Mr. Jancek who represents the Slovaks in Russia. He is to help in the very difficult task of organizing the Czechoslovak volunteers. Although the agitation for volunteers has been quietly carried on, several hundreds of them have already left for Europe.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 28, 1917.

It is our duty to make the reception of the undaunted captain magnificent and representative of all the tens of thousands of Czechoslovak volunteers who are unselfishly sacrificing their lives.....

Tomorrow then, we shall hail two representatives/trans. note: The other representative is probably Mr. Jancek/of the Czechoslovak Council of Russia. They are sent by our dear leader Professor Masaryk, and they come from the heroic Czechoslovak Army!

Don't fail to appear, all of you! Czechs from Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, Slovaks from Moravia and the Trenczin and Liptov districts, all members of the Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, the Slovak League, Sokols, Socialists, Freethinkers, Catholics, Protestants--let us prove to our guests that our Czech Chicago does its duty, and at any moment can demonstrate its solidarity and its loyalty to the cause of our nation.

Tomorrow in the Sokol Chicago hall! Czechoslovak volunteers will march from

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 28, 1917.

Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs at 7:30 P.M., accompanied by a band.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
II D 10
II D 1
III D
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 18, 1917.

AID SOCIETIES CO-OPERATE SPLENDIDLY

The Czech National Alliance sent an appeal to all Czech Aid societies in the United States asking them to pass a bylaw according to which every member of each lodge is to pledge himself to pay five cents per month as a national "head tax". The money thus collected will be used for patriotic purposes in the pursuit of one aim, i.e. the liberation of Czechoslovak lands from Austro-Hungarian rule. Hardly had the appeal begun to circulate when there poured in reports which demonstrate that not less than forty-seven lodges will be glad to impose the tax upon their members. A similar response came from Sokol societies.

All other Czech organizations will be asked to do likewise, and are expected to join wholeheartedly. The Czech National Alliance in introducing the head tax does not intend to burden associations, Sokol groups, aid societies, or educational or singing clubs that are unwilling to make the contribution. What is asked of them cannot in any way compare with the sacrifices made by

III H
III B 2
II D 10
II D 1
III D
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 13, 1917.

the Czechoslovak volunteers of America, or recruits of the Czechoslovak army in France and Russia. Everyone is only asked to do what he feels to be his duty.

III E
II D 10
I G
IV

Denni

Denni Klasatel, Dec. 6, 1917.

TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNITY IN AMERICA

(From the Central Committee of the Czech National Alliance)

Dear fellow countrymen: We have been fighting for fully three years in behalf of Czechoslovak independence. For three years we have been willing and eager to contribute to the cause. The decisive moment has now arrived. Our Czechoslovak armies are assembled in France and Russia, which means that we have proclaimed war on Austria-Hungary. Three contingents of our Czechoslovak soldiers from America have already reached the soil of France, there to form the nucleus of the Czechoslovak army. We consider it the duty of the Czechoslovaks in America to pay a self-imposed head tax of five cents per month. This national tax will be used to sustain and boost the fighting strength of the movement for the liberation of our old homeland.

The Czech National Alliance is addressing itself to all Czech organizations with the request that they incorporate into their statutes a clause concerning this monthly patriotic contribution.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III
II D 10
I G
IV

- 2 -

Dec. 6, 1917

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1917.

The national tax is to be delivered by the various organizations to their governing bodies, such as grand lodges, etc., which, in turn, will give the money to the executive committee of the Czech National Alliance in their district.

We feel confident that all of our societies, associations, clubs, etc., will gladly agree to our expedient suggestion. The national head tax is going to be used for the following purposes:

1. Financing the political action which aims at the recognition of the rights of our nation.
2. Traveling expenses, exclusive of railroad and steamship fares, for our volunteers who will fight in France.
3. Aid for the wounded or crippled volunteers of the Czechoslovak army in France.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

III H
II D 10
I G
IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1917.

4. Exceptional cases of needy families of Czech-American volunteers.
5. Furthering of the Czech cause in America.

Czech America has, indeed, always donated generously to the promotion of our national aims. Today, we are fitting out our own army which will fight with the Allies. We have declared war on Austria and have begun a relentless combat. This is the time when our duty demands that we change into sacrifice what we have been giving our nation as mere charity!

Is there a single member of our organizations who would hesitate to part with as tiny an amount as five cents a month for his people? Where is the Czech who would not be eager to testify in this manner to his allegiance to that heroic nation, which is the most respected among the oppressed nations today, and which has, on that account, the best chances of winning its independence?

We request all organizations to elect delegates who will represent them in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

III H

II D 10

I G

IV

- 4 -

English

Denni Mlasatel, Dec. 6, 1917.

the Czech National Alliance. The annual dues to the Alliance are five dollars per organization.

There is not one sincere Czech who would not consider it an honor to contribute gladly and regularly to the great aspirations of his nation in its crucial moment!

Thousands of our fellow countrymen are shedding their blood at this hour, and hundreds of our volunteers are leaving America for France to sacrifice their lives. We implore you: Do not allow your nation to perish or permit its hopes for a happier future to be blasted!

Be unanimous in acceding to our request, and show that our ranks in America are kept firm and indestructible. Demonstrate that liberal-thinking America, which is standing up for Czech rights to independence, follows our great leader under the slogan, "We are going to hold out under any circumstances, and we won't give in!"

We wish you success in your work!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

III E

II D 10

I G

IV

- 0 -

Denní

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1917.

For the Central Committee of the Czech National Alliance: Dr. D. J.
Fisher, President, Joseph Tvrzick, Secretary.

III H
I C

CONFIDENTIAL

Donni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1917.

"LETTERS OF DONNI HLASATEL TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGATION IN CHICAGO"

The Chicago Daily Journal pays more attention to our national affairs than any other paper in our city. In last night's issue it printed an editorial about the recent events in the Austrian parliament concerning the latest report of a German-Austrian victory in Italy, which was received by the Czech representatives with deadly silence.

The article in the Journal states that the news about the occurrence came by wire from Switzerland. The telegrams stated that the first official news of the victory was presented to the members of the parliament, who were invited to show their elation. The German members did, but the Czechs and Slovaks remained silent. Few of the others responded, for three-fifths of the population hates its German-Hungarian ruler. Despite this fact, the Journal points out, the feeling of the Czechoslovaks has never before been exhibited so openly and daringly. Their courage and political maturity have made them a mighty unit with which it will be advisable to reckon.

WPA (ILL) (CONFIDENTIAL)

III H
I G

- 2 -

BOULEVARD

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1917.

Europe will be neither united nor safe if Czechoslovakia does not win its independence. Thus the editorial concludes.

WPA (U.S. Govt.)

III H
III B 2
I G
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1917.

TO ALL CZECHS AND SLOVAKS
Tomorrow is the Mass Meeting

The home of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, 2609 South Lawndale Avenue, will be the scene of a mass meeting of the Czechoslovak people of Chicago.

For the first time in Czech Chicago history, we are going to welcome into our midst one of the greatest workers and foremost fighters for the cause of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Milan Ratislav Stefanik, a native son of downtrodden but now recuperating Slovakia. Who would not know the hero who joined the French army as an ordinary private, became a famous aviator, and attained the highest rank possible--that of commander in the air force? Dr. Stefanik has been well known to us from the time when he spent a few days in Chicago several years ago on his way to Tahiti, where he had been sent by the French Government to make astronomic observations on Halley's comet. At that time, certainly none of us would have thought that the retiring young scientist who has become distinguished among astronomers would return as an



III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1917.

IV

heroic aviator, a lavishly decorated officer of the French Army, and one of the first and most fearless fighters for the independence of the oppressed Czechoslovak nation. We may now reveal to our readers that his daring flight over the Austrian front created a sensation and accomplished a great deal. The handbills with which he flooded the Austrian trenches from his plane contained the proclamations of the Czech and Slovak peoples, urging their fellow countrymen to escape and join the Italian Army.

We now extend our welcome to Dr. Stefanik as the representative of our highest national institution, the Czechoslovak National Council; to him, the hero, the scientist, the diplomat who, although seriously ill, still carries on the battle for the Czechoslovak nation.

There was a mass meeting in New York recently....and now it is Chicago's turn to show that it is the center and hub of the great movement, and also that it knows how to value the great merits of Dr. Stefanik.



III H
III B 2
I G
IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1917.

For three years we have been working in harmony for our people across the ocean. Let us demonstrate in this meeting for the representative of the Czechoslovak National Council that we are as loyal as ever to the cause of our people.

The rare opportunity for welcoming one of the greatest Slovaks of this turbulent time offers itself now, and it surely will not be overlooked by our Czechoslovak fellow countrymen.....

.....

Czech and Slovak legions are assembling upon the soil of that ancient democracy, France. Those volunteers are going to be recruited into a Czechoslovak army which will become a guarantee for the fulfillment of our demands and a security for a better future for our liberated Czech and Slovak lands.

Onward, men and women! Rally tomorrow at the hall of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs and show your unconditional devotion to the cause of your nation which is so



III H

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1917.

IV

heavily oppressed by the German-Magyar yoke!

The speakers will be: Dr. M. R. Stefanik, vice-president of the Czechoslovak National Council; Charles Pergler, director of the Slav Press Bureau, New York; Dr. Ludwig J. Fisher, president, and Joseph Tvrzicky, secretary of the Czech National Alliance.



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1917.

CZECH-AMERICAN SCIENTISTS', ARTISTS' AND WRITERS' PROCLAMATION
(From the Press Bureau of the Czech National Alliance
and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics)

Czech-American scientists, headed by Dr. Aleš Hrdlička and Professor Boh. Šimek, and Czech-American artists and writers, headed by Professor Pressig, R. Ružička, and the Ondříček brothers, issued a proclamation in which they express their confidence in the leadership of Professor T. G. Masaryk, the Czechoslovak National Council, the Czech National Alliance, and the Slovak League of America.

".....We declare that we shall follow you and shall not allow ourselves to be misled from the path along which you and we have been directed by the incorruptible Czech conscience, which subordinates personal and party interest to the common national weal.

"We shall follow the example of our brothers, the Czech writers and artists



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1917.

in the old homeland. We appeal to our fellow countrymen beyond the borders of Czech lands to remain unconditionally under national discipline, for our innermost conviction tells us that the fate of the Czechoslovak nation is in the hands of men of reason, men who are honest and ready for sacrifice.

"We gladly submit ourselves to this discipline; and we are going to persist, as we did in the past, in working for the liberation of our people.

"September, 1917.

"Signed:"

[A long list of signatures follows.]



III H

III B 2

I G

IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 5, 1917.

CHICAGO CZECHS MAKE CONTACT WITH RUSSIANS

(Summary)

A Czech delegation paid its respects to the representatives of the republic of Russia yesterday morning. One member of the Czech delegation was Henry Pavloff of the staff of the Denni Hlasatel. Others were: Dr. L. Fisher, Dr. Jaroslav F. Smetanka, and J. F. Stépina. The introduction took place in the amphitheatre on West 49th and South Halsted Streets. The Russian Ambassador, Mr. Bachmetev, was presented with a gift in the form of a book, in which the friendly relations between the Czechs and the Russians were especially pointed out. Doctor Smetanka addressed the Ambassador on this occasion, speaking in English, and appealed to him to intercede for and aid the cause of the Czechs. "The liberation of the Czech homeland would be greatly furthered by united action of Russia and America," Doctor Smetanka said. The Russian Ambassador answered by assuring the Czech delegation of the sincere sympathies of the Russian people.



III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 5, 1917.

IV

The Russians later met the Czechs again in the Douglas Park Auditorium, where Doctor Smetanka spoke again in the name of Chicago Czechs, and those of all other Czech communities of America. It can be said that the Czechs have made very valuable contacts with the Russians, which is expected to have a far-reaching effect upon Czech aspirations.



III H
III B 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 14, 1917.

[FUND FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE HOMELAND]
(From the Czech National Alliance)

The members of the Czech National Alliance have decided to send individuals to various associations to increase the funds for the liberation of the old homeland by collections. We entreat the executive committees of Czech organizations to extend a helping hand to our agents, whose activities will prove beneficial to our patriotic work. We acknowledge the receipt of collections made in several Czech organizations previously.....

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 13, 1917.

LECTURE TOUR

(From the Press Bureau of the Czech National Alliance)

(Summary)

We announce that Mr. Vojta Benes, a schoolteacher, is going on a tour through Minnesota, and North and South Dakota, where he will lecture in the Czech communities on the movement for the liberation of the old homeland. He will also help in the foundation of new branches of the Czech National Alliance. He leaves Chicago next month.



III H
III B 2
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, June 12, 1917.

TO CZECH-AMERICANS:
A STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECH NATIONAL ALLIANCE
IN REGARD TO MR. DYRYCH,
AND IN ANSWER TO THE ARTICLE BY MR. KAREL HOREK



(Summary)

"During the three years while I was President of the Czech National Alliance, I always endeavored to give preference to our dear cause and to avoid dissension. It was, this I know, polemics, which became the calamity of Czech America, poisoned public life, and sapped the strength of the Czech-American branch.....

"I regret that it is my duty to make a declaration to those who knew the difficult start of the activities of the Czech National Alliance long before the beneficent hand of Thomas G. Masaryk was felt.....

III H
III B 2
IV

- 2 -

BOLESLAV

Denní Hlasatel, June 12, 1917.

"Czech America must be given a clear view of the Dyrych affair. Mr. Horný writes about America as if he stood with his back to it; I am writing these lines face to face with Czech America because I use no lies.

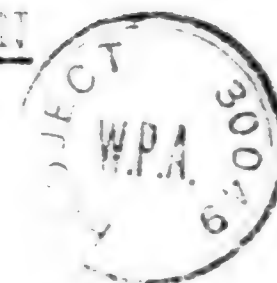
"It is not true that the expulsion of Dyrych was made under the influence of Dr. Eduard Beneš. I have not exchanged one single word with Beneš during my entire activity in the Czech National Alliance. It was T. G. Masaryk who informed me about the fatal doings of Dyrych. From that information I am submitting to Czech America terrible accusations, for the truth of which I assume full responsibility. I say this:

"While in France and in Russia Mr. Dyrych committed such terrible deeds that they threatened to destroy completely what Masaryk has built up during three years. I was horrified by this information, yet took cognizance of them without taking action; for I felt that it did not behoove me to mix with European affairs. When, however, Dyrych made attempts--and I have proof for that--to lead Czech America away from Masaryk and to demoralize our

III H
III B 2
IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN



Denní Hlasatel, June 1., 1917.

movement, I wrote to Masaryk:

'America, to the last Czech, stands behind you in whatever you plan to do in the Dyrych affair for the exoneration of our dear old homeland.' Not long after this I received the news from Masaryk, then in London, England--and not from Beneš--that Dyrych was expelled from the Czech National Council. While reading the letter, I felt distinctly the pains that the dear old Council must have suffered before deciding on such steps. The reasons for the expulsion are given in the letter, but they are of such nature that I simply loath to put them down in writing. However, I am willing, just as Mr. Horký is, to reveal the reasons to an assembly of honest and judicious people.....

I feel it below my dignity to expatiate on other naive contentions in Mr. Horký's pamphlet. Therefore, I shall not answer his statement that our central organization gave orders to throw stones at Dyrych; also, that Masaryk takes English money, for everyone knows from where the money for the professors of King [or King's?] College comes. I shall likewise not answer the question of

III H
III B 2
IV

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN



Denní Hlasatel, June 12, 1917.

money sent from our headquarters to Europe, because it is I who am mailing it through the American State bank to Professor Masaryk, and to him alone--and Czech America is sure to have faith in Masaryk. I won't answer Horký's attacks against the secretary-general, Dr. Eduard Beneš. Horký attacked him because the former did not dare attack Masaryk's very person before all Czech America, in spite of the great relish--one can scent this from the pamphlet--with which he would have done so.

We all are willing to appear before the court of our nation and give an account of our work. There is where Dyrych will have to appear and where Horký will be brought; he, the man who has soiled his literary shield by writing the pamphlet. Before a court such as this the affair will be tried.

The Czech National Alliance, the pride of the Czech people in America, must not suffer, and neither must the unfortunate people who cry for liberation in the old homeland. We joyfully accept the leadership of the Czech National Council, just as the Czechs in Russia have done. We have achieved great victories under the banner of T. G. Masaryk, and we intend to follow it toward

III H
III B 2
IV

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN



Denní Hlasatel, June 12, 1917.

further future successes.

(Signed) "Dr. Ludvík J. Fisher
President of the Czech National Alliance in America."

There follows a postscript with a solemn promise by Dr. L. J. Fisher to pursue faithfully his national duties as president of the Alliance.

III M

I

BOHEMIA

Denni Label, June 9, 1944.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

(Summary of editorial)

The uprisings in Prague, capital of Czech lands, which have taken place recently against the Hapsburg dynasty and its government, have caused a mighty echo to reverberate among us Czechs in America.....

Prague and other Czech towns have spoken. They have openly declared their solidarity with the Czech leaders who, headed by their representative in the Austrian parliament, Mr. Hofac, have upheld the program of liberation as outlined by Professor T. G. Masaryk, upon their shield.....

Czech Chicago is the largest Czech community beyond the borders of our old homeland. It must follow Prague with a similar manifestation.....The English



1111.
I

- 2 -

1111.

Dear Mr. [unclear], June 9, 1917.

Language matters are given due consideration to the news from Prague.
Every Czech and every Slovak's heart is sure to be filled with great joy over
the tidings..... There will be a mass meeting in the Wilson Brewery park on
June 12, with Clarence Darrow, our old friend, as one of the speakers.....



III H
I F 4
I C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1917.

[DISCRIMINATION BY THE CITY COUNCIL]

(Editorial)

Resolutions passed by the Chicago City Council advocate the liberation of the Irish, the Chinese, and the Poles, but they omit the Czechs, although our people represented in that body and our activities are important factors in the city's social and political life.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1917.

(Editorial)

The Chicago Chief of Police is a good German who believes that his fellow-countrymen will remain loyal to the United States. He has, however, designated a special squad to keep an eye on them. He won't take chances.

[Translator's Note: Herman Schuetler Chief of Police, Chicago.]



III H
III B 2
I E
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Mar. 20, 1917.

CZECHES PLAT'D OVER RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

The victory of the Russian people and their establishment of a democratic government has echoed in joyous sounds throughout the Slavonic world. Professor Thomas Masaryk, leader of the Czechoslovak people, was the first to congratulate the Russians upon the revolution successfully accomplished. He sent the following manifesto, in the name of the Czechoslovak people, to his old friend and fellow-protector of the Slavonic nations, Pavel N. Miljukov, Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"In the name of the Czechoslovak National Foreign Council I can say: 'We are joining your great work for the Slavonic nations and for mankind. The Slavonic questions are solved, and free Russia has now the full right to liberate the Slavs from the German-Magyar-Turkish yoke. We have joined our Slavonic brethren in this war. Austria-Hungary has taken horrible revenge, but the sacrifices of our martyrs are outweighed by the triumph of your splendid revolution.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
I E
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Ilasatel, Mar. 20, 1917.

The union of the Polish countries under a free Russia, the unification of the Galician and Hungarian Russians with Russia, the unification of the Servo-Croatians with the Slovenians, and the liberation of the Czechs and Slovaks --all this will be realized through the rebirth of Russia. Not only the Slavonic peoples, but also the Romanic peoples, the French, Italians, and Roumanians, will see their just national hopes fulfilled. A free Russia means a most crushing blow to Prussianism and Pan-Germanism. A free Russia spells death for the treacherous enemy of all Slavonic nations, Austria-Hungary. A free Russia is equivalent to a strengthening of the Allies. A free Russia, together with France and England, will solve the ancient question by an organic union of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Your great eastern republic can connect this phase of world politics with a reconstruction of Europe and a reorganization of mankind."

Nasaryk also sent a proclamation to Rodzianko, president of the Duma. It read:

"The Czechs and Slovaks welcome the triumph of your revolution. The ideals of the Slavonic leaders will materialize. The vastness of the Slavonic lands will be equalled now by the magnitude of Slavonic intellectual culture. We have always

CPA FILE 1801.1077

III H
III B 2
I E
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Mar. 20, 1917.

loved the Russian people, and we have joined our Slavonic brethren in this war against the common enemy. The thousands who perished by the fierce vengeance of Austria-Hungary are martyrs now for the freedom of Russia. The Slavonic questions are solved, now that the freedom of Russia is assured. Devoted to you and your glorious cause, Professor Masaryk, representative of the Czech people and president of the Czechoslovak National Council."

The central committee of the Czech National Association in America sent the following cablegram:

"To the President of the Ministry, Prince Lvov, Petrograd: Thousands of Czechs in America are greeting the Russian people and their democratic government, hoping that Russia will get rid of the enemies of all Slavonic peoples now, and will put an end to the German-Hungarian tyranny. The Czechs, united all over the world under the leadership of Professor Masaryk, are greeting the Russian people, the head of all the Slavonic peoples."

Miljukov, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was sent the following cablegram by

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
I E
I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 20, 1917.

Doctor L. T. Fisher, president of the Czech National Association:

"In this moment when Russia has accepted a government by the people, we, the Czechs of America, hasten to express to Your Excellency our feeling of boundless joy over this happy change. We salute the exalted Russian nation which has gained liberty not only for herself, but which will win it also for the smaller Slavonic nations. We hold sincere admiration for you as one of the founders of New Russia. In the name of our leader, Professor Masaryk, we hope for an early victory of great Russia, convinced that this will also bring freedom to the Czechs and Slovaks."

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20275

III H
II D 6

CONFIDENTIAL

Dennis Glasatel, Mar. 16, 1917.

ALICE MASARYK RELEASED FROM PRISON

According to telegramic news received here from London, England, Miss Alice Masaryk was set at liberty after two years in an Austrian prison. She is the daughter of Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, prominent leader in the political movement for the liberation of the Czecho-Slovak people.

The report seems incomplete, and contains a note by the Austrian government to the effect that the young woman was released only on account of the illness of her mother. Miss Masaryk, like other Czech girls, had been imprisoned for no other reason than that her father was able to escape the clutches of the Austrian government.

Mrs. Mary McDowell, a settlement co-worker of Miss Masaryk, was the recipient of the message, as she was known to have taken an interest in the vicissitudes in the life of the girl. The two have been acquainted for several years, and were active in the University of Chicago Settlement.

III H

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I C

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 16, 1917.

LET'S APPRECIATE THE FRIENDLY AMERICAN ATTITUDE

(Editorial)

Tens of thousands of copies of newspapers printed in the English language are sold in the Czech districts of Chicago. Not every reader is wont to observe how these papers view our cause, our efforts toward the liberation of our old homeland. Some of the papers, on the whole, which are friendly toward the Czechs, informed us that they could not give special attention to a fraction of the populace of Chicago if they cannot see signs of special interest in the articles written for that fraction. The fault lies with our people who do not sufficiently patronize the papers friendly toward us, but buy copy of papers of decidedly Teutonic leaning; they do so because of habit. But now we have to see to it that the papers our people read shall be informed about our aims.

III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIA

II B 2 a (1)

I C

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 13, 1917.

From the very beginning of the war it was the Chicago Daily Journal which, aside from the Herald, was most friendly toward us. Lately, it hardly missed an opportunity to proclaim its sympathy for our cause. This should suffice to the Czechs and Slovaks to support that paper in every way.

Letters of appreciation of articles printed in the English press should always be accompanied by requests for other items of a similar trend. This sort of patriotic detail work will help to acquaint the American public with our aims. The Bohemian Review, a monthly, which interprets our wishes in the English language, should also be supported, and find its way into the libraries not only of Chicago, but the suburbs. There is no obstacle in the way of information about our cause. Let's go ahead!



III H
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1917.

FLATTERING ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS FROM ALLIES

We learn from Mr. Alois Vana, president of the Bohemian National Association, Pilsen Branch, that the latter has received a telegram from the English and Russian embassies in which they express appreciation for messages sent to them by the association as a result of the decision of the Allies to make the independence of the smaller nations a main condition for the conclusion of peace. One telegram read: "Heartfelt thanks for the manifestation of your interest and sincere wishes for an early realization of your legitimate hopes. - Bakhmeteff." The English **embassy** answered as follows: "I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your telegram in which you proclaim the gratitude of your organization for the attitude taken by us in regard to the Czecho-Slovaks. Sincerely yours, Cecil Springg - Rice."



III H
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Masatel, Feb. 1, 1917.

ALLIES ACKNOWLEDGE PLANS OF CZECHS

Mr. Adam Vasa, President of the Chicago District Milzen (Milsen) branch of the Bohemian National Association received a telegram from the Ambassador of France, Jusserand, which is as follows: "Your telegram has filled me with joy, and I have seen to its delivery to my government. France and her Allies shall not forget manifestations of gratitude so glowingly expressed by the Czechs and Slovaks of the United States, as well as their just wishes for a victory of liberty all over the world. Sincerely yours, Jusserand."

The Russian Ambassador, Exe. George Gachemetev answered the manifestation of the "California" branch of the Bohemian National Association by a telegram sent to its President, Mr. Vojtech Jada: It read: "I thank you heartily for the manifestation of loyalty to my fatherland. I am sure that your just hopes shall finally be realized."



III H

I C

I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1917.

CZECHS AND SLOVAKS GIVE THANKS TO THE ALLIES

The "Ustredni Vybor Ceskeho Narodniho Sdruzeni," (Central Committee of the Czech National Association) in accordance with a resolution passed in the mass-meeting held in Chicago by the association, sent the prime minister of each of the four allied powers a telegram of thanks for their decision by which the liberation of the smaller Slavic nations from their present rulers has been made one of the prime conditions for the conclusion of peace with the Central powers.

Aristide Briand, premier of France, was addressed as follows: "The Czecho-Slovak citizens of the great trans-Atlantic sister republic, numbering more than one million souls, are thanking you, as the representative of the glorious French nation. Five hundred years ago, we were allies of France. Prague learned from France. The Czechs fought for France. The Czech parliament protested against

III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

I C

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1917.

the annexation of French provinces in 1871. Czech volunteers are shedding their blood on the battlefields of the Champagne for the common cause. We love free France who fights for freedom; we love France, the great democratic republic. Love for France spells love for mankind itself. Glory to France, the land of heroes, that guides mankind towards a happier future!"

To Premier David Lloyd George: "Great Britain, great in her history, and still greater in her future, has joined her allies in their demand for freedom of the small nations. Three hundred years ago, an English princess was our queen. Today, our people are united with England by strong social ties or the struggle for justice and against violence. Great Britain, led by your energy and your genius, will save the future of Europe and of mankind. Today, when the Allies proclaimed the future liberation of the Czechs and Slovaks, one million

III H

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

I C

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1917.

Czechs of America manifest deepest gratitude and joy. The brotherhood of the human race, founded upon equal rights for nations, large or small, will survive the ages. Ten million Czechs and Slovaks all over the world wholeheartedly wish the best of success to England, the protector of small nations."

To Prince Galicin, premier of Russia: "The voice of holy Russia reached the Czechs in America demanding, in accord with her Allies, the freedom of the Czech and the Slovak nations. More than one million of American Czechs and Slovaks owe gratitude to you, the head of the government of His Majesty. Glory to the Czar, the liberator! May the great Russian people prosper as the beacon light of all Slavs, leading them into battle for justice and the rights of the oppressed brethren!"

Premier Paolo Roselli of Italy: "Today, when the Czechs and Slovaks

• III H

• I C

• I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1917.

celebrate the proclamation of the liberation in sight for their native lands, the Czechs in America request you to accept our thanks and ardent well wishes that Italy may progress from victory to victory over our common enemy. Not until the nations oppressed by Austria are free will it be possible to establish a reign of freedom and justice in Europe."

III H

III B 1

III B 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1916.

STRAZ OSVOJENYCH HAS A PETITION WHICH IS TO BE
PRESENTED TO CONGRESS

Straz Osvojenych [The Guard of Enlightened Peoples] held its annual meeting last evening. After the members had attended to the current business of the evening and to the election of officers, a very interesting motion was presented and carried.

In the transaction of the current business more than a hundred letters were read announcing the names of delegates to the Straz Osvojenych for the year.

At this meeting nearly all last year's officers were re-elected. The following are the officers: chairman, Vojtech Cada; secretary, Mr. Soukup; financial secretary, Mr. Vaclav Janda; treasurer, Richard Mejdrich. Dr. Iska was re-elected trustee.

It was Dr. Iska who made a motion just before the close of the meeting, the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

III B 1

III B 2

- 2 -

BCHENTIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1916.

sense of which was that the Straz Osvojenych shall present a petition in resolution form to the Congress of the United States urging the Congress to request the delegates selected five years ago to the International Parliamentary Union and to request the European countries as well and the other civilized nations to take into consideration the interests of the smaller European countries and to respect these interests when new conditions have to be met after the war.

In this petition which the Straz Osvojenych is to send to Congress attention is especially to be directed to the position of the Czech nation, and emphasis will be placed upon the fact that the desires of the smaller nations can best be fulfilled by an international congress of delegates of all the nations interested, which will give to the smaller nations a chance to make known their desires and their earnest endeavors to free themselves of their oppressors. These smaller nations would hardly get a fair representation at a peace conference.

In the opinion of Dr. Iska, the sponsor of the motion, this contemplated peace

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 1

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1916.

conference would decide to act in a matter so momentous as the freedom of smaller nations in Europe, or at least to grant to these nations autonomy.

Dr. Iska's motion was referred to the organization committee, which holds its meeting next Monday, and at that meeting he will without delay make his motion and see to it that it is carried, and that the document is sent to Congress.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 4, 1915.

TO ALL BOHEMIANS AND BOHEMIAN
ORGANIZATIONS IN AMERICA!

The end of the old year is approaching, and the New Year will soon be with us. The transition from one year to another is being used as an opportunity to give our best wishes to our relatives, friends, and all those with whom we are, in one way or another, associated.

This will be the second New Year's Day that millions of our blood sisters and brothers suffer through the privations of war, and still more from the oppression of the Austrian military.

It will be a sad New Year, in which the thousands of crippled, hundreds of thousands of widowed and orphaned, and thousands of imprisoned will be marching before the mental eyes of our horrified sisters.

III H
III B 2
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 4, 1915.

There is only one thing being asked for by our nation--to be able to hope that, after all this privation and suffering, the nation may start living a happier, better, new life!

The war has proved to us here in America and to our people in the old country this one fact: that our nation is atoning for another's sins, paying for another's mistakes, and that it will continue atoning as it has heretofore as long as it does not have complete liberty, the right to self-determination and state autonomy, that is, in one word, independence.

In these days when the persecution is getting more and more determined and is reaching even the wives of our journalists and political leaders, it is necessary for Bohemian America to recognize her duty and to do it.

There is no better time for this than the present transition from one year to another!

III H
III B 2
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 4, 1915.

Let every individual, every one of our national organization, make a contribution to the New Year's gift to the Bohemian nation which, in its entirety, will be presented to Professor T. G. Masaryk and Deputy Durich [member of Parliament], in order that they may be enabled to work in accordance with the recent proclamation of independence, and fight for the liberation of the Bohemian nation with sufficient means for the realization of the beautiful dream that now unites all good Bohemian men and women: the independence of the Bohemian nation!

Let us make our sacrifices gladly and in a happy spirit, and, instead of many empty talks, let us prove by deeds that we both wish and work for a better and happier future for our nation.

Brave Bohemians are fighting on Russia's vast steppes, on the fields of Northern France, and in the Balkans for Bohemian independence. They are shedding their blood far from their native land, far from their relatives

III H
III B 2
I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 4, 1915.

and friends.

Even though they may be separated from us by a wide ocean, we are joined with them in one beautiful and sacred desire! They are dying; we are working--must be working--in order that their deaths may not be in vain!

Let us all get together and make our sacrifice for the benefit of the struggle for Bohemian independence!

All individual donations will be acknowledged by name and by Bohemian-American settlements, and the articles acknowledging the donations will express the thought that the donors are wishing better times and a happier future to the Bohemian nation. The management of this paper is one of the depositories of such donations.

Collection blanks will be sent, upon request, by the headquarters of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) at 3639 West 26th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

III H
II D 10
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Elsatel, Nov. 24, 1915.

STUPIDITY OR ARROGANCE?

From the Americky Pomocny Vybor (American Relief Committee [?]) in Vienna we have just received a proclamation asking us to organize collections for the benefit of blinded and crippled Austrian soldiers. The senders have not even had sense enough to have the proclamation which they want to see published in Bohemian newspapers translated into the Bohemian language. All they have sent is a German and an English copy. But we should be willing to overlook this lack of good manners--which, by the way, shows what kind of people are behind this action--publish it, and bespeak most generous contributions, if there were the slightest hope that the money collected among our Bohemian people would be used for the benefit of blinded and crippled Bohemian soldiers, the most pathetic of all the soldiers, because they were forcefully sent to the slaughter against their will, against their convictions. But there is no such hope. If Austria should continue to exist, if it should have the means to take care of the victims of a war which it has waged for the sole purpose of promoting pan-German ideals, the Bohemian crippled soldiers will be the very last to receive any support.

WPA (ILL.)

III H
II D 10
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 24, 1915.

Besides this, it appears very doubtful if any crippled soldiers would receive the benefit of money collected as a result of that proclamation. The money is supposed to be sent to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Washington, D.C., which will send it to one or another Imperial and Royal bureau in Vienna. And the Imperial and Royal bureaus now need every penny to equip other unfortunate young men and send them to slaughter, to cause new thousands of them to be blinded and crippled, and that is undoubtedly the purpose to which any money that the Imperial and Royal bureaus can lay their hands on, would be turned.

We certainly shall not neglect our duty toward our crippled brothers, and shall do it as soon as we have the certainty that the money we send will be received by them, and that our contributions will not be used for some more killing and crippling.

Finally, we should like to know who is behind the Americky Pomocny Vybor. The letter accompanying the printed proclamation is signed by one Dr. Geo. A. Kubler. That name is absolutely unknown to us and sounds very much German. Why are there

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

. III H
II D 10
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 24, 1915.

no Slavic or American names? All this supports our suspicion that the whole action is nothing but a trap set by the Austrian government to catch some American dollars, one of which is now worth more than six crowns.

MPA (11) 110.

III H
III B 2
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 22, 1915.

BOHEMIAN PRISONERS OF WAR ARE SEEKING
THEIR AMERICAN RELATIVES AND FRIENDS

The Narodne Socialni Beseda J. V. Fric (J. V. Fric National Socialist Club), which regularly mails Bohemian-American publications to Bohemian war prisoners, has received a number of enquiries and requests for effecting contacts between individual captives and their friends or relatives in America.

The following captives held in Omsk, Russia, write that they have relatives or friends in America.....[Translator's note: Twenty-five names with places of birth or residence in Bohemia are omitted in translation.]

From Irkutsk in Siberia we have heard from [three captives].

From Bijsko in Siberia [five names].

From Serbian camps of captives there are [five names] seeking their friends.

III H
III B 2
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 22, 1915.

Those whom this announcement concerns are requested to contact J. J. Fekl,
2816 South St. Louis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Enclose a stamp for reply.

III H
III B 2
I G

BOHEMIA

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 11, 1915.

AFTER RETURN FROM BOHEMIA
Dissatisfaction with Our Action

A certain lady who desires to remain anonymous and who has recently returned from the old country where she had had an opportunity to follow the developments ever since the beginning of the war has intimated to us in a conversation a number of interesting observations which we do not hesitate to pass on to our public. We do so after a thorough deliberation and careful consideration of all we have been told. What follows is not our opinion, but a true reproduction of what we have heard from her. The subject matter is so important that we consider it imperative to divulge it for the purpose of general information and discussion. It refers to conditions in the old country and to our action, particularly our political action conducted here in behalf of the land where our cradle stood in Europe.

It seems that the people in Bohemia are not pleased with everything we have been doing here in America. The political action, which no doubt, is

WPA (HLL) PROTECTED

III H
III B 2
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Nov. 11, 1915.

conducted with the best of intentions, is reported to us as having, so far, done more harm than good over there. The people of Bohemia are of the opinion that there is not enough deliberation behind our actions, that we do things with undue haste, and that we do too much talking rather than acting. Our action is said to have dragged the names of many people in Bohemia into public discussion by the press, and these people are now paying for it in being subject to the agonies of Austrian persecution. Austrian political authorities in the old country, it is said, are very well informed about everything that goes on here. And that is very detrimental. They know all about our political action, and the authorities.

The idea seems to be that we here in America should act wisely and with proper deliberation because any hasty act, no matter how trifling it may be considered on this side of the ocean, is liable to cause damage the magnitude of which we cannot possibly have any conception. Less talking and more doing should be our slogan. Boasting cannot do any good and does a lot of damage. What is needed is deeds--deeds of truly deliberate, serious, men

WPA (HLL) PR

III H
III B 2
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Klasatel, Nov. 11, 1915.

and women who are fully aware of what they are doing and know how to proceed in order to be helpful to the old country, rather than deeds of people whose lack of perspicacity causes damage. The lady in question has talked with many prominent Bohemian political leaders. All of them approve of Professor Lasaryk's activities because they do not doubt his honesty. They suggest, however, that we should be careful how we spend the money we collect, and that we see to it that that money goes principally to the Bohemian nation, because it is the Bohemian nation that is, and must remain, the first concern of American Bohemians.

The lady also said that Bohemians in the old country would like to be sure that the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) is really an organization of just such character as it is believed to be in Bohemia. But they want more deeds. All they have seen there are many solicitations of funds and readiness to send the money to the right place at the proper time.

Our visitor told us also, after considerable hesitation, that she herself

MPA (LL.) PR

III E

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 11, 1915.

had almost become one of the victims of the Bohemian-American lack of perspicacity. Also she was being persecuted by Austrian authorities who went so far as to threaten her with imprisonment. Believing that that lady could render them good and important services, they urged her to promise them to become their spy in the place where she resided at that time, and later on also in America, in which case they would discontinue their persecution. Of course, our lady gave them an angry and most emphatic refusal. This offer has been repeated several times with great urgency, and just as many times refused, finally with the remark that they should deal with her just as they deal with other people in similar cases and in full accord with their famous methods of persecution. Some of the lady's friends urged her to give in--seemingly at least--to the authorities. It took a long time and much money before she succeeded in escaping from the old and return free to her new country. She has come back with a definite mission which she will carry out in all details, particularly in regard to the Narodni Sdruzeni. That mission is the

WPA (L.L.) 100-1-20275

Denni Ilasatel, Nov. 11, 1915.

reason why she wants to keep her identity a secret. If it became known it would do harm not only to herself but also, and more particularly, to those whose company she had kept in the old country.

While still in Bohemia, she had heard and read that the Bohemians in America wonder why there was no revolution in Bohemia the minute the war broke out. She had to smile, she said. They do not want a revolution in the old country, because they know that it would fail. They know the Austrian government only too well and know that it had expected and was prepared for a revolution in Bohemia, and that the fact that it did not occur was a sad disappointment for Austria. A revolution would have been nipped in the bud, not only by her own German and Magyar regiments that are stationed everywhere that the outbreak of revolution had been expected, but also by parts of the German army that were standing ready for just that emergency. For these reasons the people remained quiet and even went so far as to offer help in the form of hospitals, which are now the most serious concern of a large majority of the Bohemian people. The people do not

III M
III B 2
I G

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 11, 1915.

want to give the government the slightest cause for any kind of intervention, because the war is quite enough of a catastrophe and a sufficient source of misery and sorrow for them.

Otherwise she was not very communicative in regard to conditions over there. All she said was that the living is very expensive in the old country and that a great deficiency, even absence, of all foodstuffs and other commodities is expected very soon. Prices are extremely high and there are cases where a person who has the money to spend is unable to buy what he wants. Daily there are sad and pathetic scenes in front of shops where victuals are sold and which are under the supervision of the city and the military authorities. Similar scenes occur in front of the places where the so-called "bread cards" of unhappy renown are being issued to the people, and in front of bakeries where they are exchanged--with the addition of money--for bread. The old country has an altogether different appearance from what it used to have. It resembles an immense hospital into which a steady stream of freshly wounded soldiers is flowing and on whose grounds

III M

III B 2

I G

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 11, 1915.

convalescents try to recapture their health by walks in the fresh air. But what a sight the majority of these convalescents offer! Many are without arms, legs, and other parts of the body, cripples for life with the possibly saddest outlook into the future. And these are all over, in cities, towns, down to the smallest villages.

III H
III B 2
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1915.

PREMIER ASQUITH TO THE CESKE NARODNI SDRUZENI

The Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) of Chicago has received the following cablegram:

"I feel obliged to offer you my apology and an expression of my deep regret that I am unable, because of illness, to keep my promise to preside over the inaugural lecture of Professor Masaryk. I have congratulated the Royal College on his acquisition, and I have been able to give him the assurance that he is cordially welcome to London as a teacher whose personality and wisdom have made an impression upon the whole Slavic world, and also as a man whose great courage we fully appreciate. We are convinced that his presence in London will add to the sympathy existing between the Russian nation and Great Britain. The Allies are waging the war, in the first place, for the freedom of small nations, for their liberation from the tyranny of their more powerful neighbors, and to enable them to develop

WPA (ILL.) PR01.30275

III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1915.

their own national talents and governmental constitutions. Our thoughts and sympathies are now primarily directed to Serbia, whose intrepidity is gaining for her new friends and increasing admiration.

"H. H. Asquith".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

III H

III B 2

I G

IV

III B 2 (Croatian)

III B 2 (Serbian)

III B 2 (Slovak)

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 13, 1915.

CHICAGO SLAVS PROTEST

Reject Dumba's Insult

The hall of the Pilsen Auditorium yesterday witnessed a powerful and unified protest against the insults which Dr. Dumba inflicted upon the Bohemian and Slavic people when he claimed that they are uneducated, read nothing, and may be enlisted for Austria's ends with mere promises, while the German people are intelligent, discuss all current events, and are therefore also friendly toward Austria's objectives. It is only natural that a protest had to be voiced against this insolence and that the representative of the Austrian government, which has been sending thousands and thousands of our finest men to slaughter on the battlefields, had to be put in his place. True enough, the Austrian government is not the only one whose manhood bleeds in this war, but the indisputable, historic truth is that the Austrian government, in obedience to orders from Berlin, is the one to inaugurate this world-wide slaughter of humanity whose end and

BOHEMIAN

MPA (ILL.) PRODUCTIONS

III H
III B 2

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 13, 1915.

IV

III B 2 (Croatian) effect are yet in the dim and distant future. It is,
III B 2 (Serbian) therefore, also responsible for all this bloodshed.
III B 2 (Slovak)

Yesterday's demonstration assembled once again the whole Slavic family and furnished the evidence of that Slavic co-operation, whose existence has been questioned by so many of our people until recently, and which can be of real value when used in practical politics in matters concerning the old country.

The days are past when Vienna could accuse the Slavs of disunity and petty bickering artificially produced and nurtured by our enemies, in order that others may take advantage of us and reap cheap benefits. This is not the first time when our unity became so clearly apparent, a unity which, while quite natural, is also quite indispensable when real results are to be achieved in these difficult, history-making times. But it would be a great mistake to relapse into idleness after a meeting of this sort, no matter how successful, and wait for somebody to insult us again and thus wake us from

III H

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 13, 1915.

IV

III B 2 (Croatian) beautiful, but useless, dreams. What we need now is a
III B 2 (Serbian) continuous political education, an education free from
III B 2 (Slovak) all Utopian ideas, an education which will make our
people capable of purposeful, and therefore valuable
and fruitful political work.

After the opening of the meeting by the president of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance), Dr. Jaroslav S. Vojan was introduced. He delivered a long and excellent speech in which he completely refuted the statements made by Dr. Dumba and stressed our gratitude to President Wilson for his prompt action in this case. He explained that the President, having made a rapid and thorough investigation of Dr. Dumba's activities, immediately cabled Vienna and requested the recall of Dr. Dumba from Washington. (A long applause.)

Just like Dumba, the Austrian consul in Cleveland, whose activities resemble those of Dumba, should be sent home (Bravo!) We know that there is plenty

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36-70

III H

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 13, 1915.

IV

III B 2 (Croatian) of money available, said Dr. Vojan, for those who will

III B 2 (Serbian) work for Austria's objectives in this country. This

III B 2 (Slovak) money is being used by the representatives of the dual

Monarchy to sway public opinion, at least that part of

it which is susceptible and gullible enough to accept lies for truth.

Having outlined the political development of Bohemian lands since the year

of 1848, Dr. Vojan proved that Dr. Dumba has not even the slightest con-

ception of the cultural life of the Bohemian people, and it is therefore

easy to refute his statements and return the insult to its source. Ad-

hering to the opinion of Palacky [the first modern historian of the Bohemian

nation] that Austria will exist as long as the Slavs tolerate its existence,

we, as Slavs, solemnly proclaim that we do not want Austria any more, that

we do not desire its further existence!

His speech was followed by an address by Dr. Osusky, who talked on behalf of the Slovaks. His spirited address left a deep impression on the whole audience. Its tone was calm but most effective, and therefore rewarded by

WPA
(11-11-15)

III H

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 13, 1915.

IV

III B 2 (Croatian) many bursts of applause. In general, he talked about

III B 2 (Serbian) the oppression of the Slovaks in Hungary and of the

III B 2 (Slovak) lack of gratefulness on the part of the Austro-Hungarian
government for the services rendered it by the Bohemians

and Slovaks, as well as the other Slavic nations of the Monarchy, in times of distress and danger. Once the danger had been averted, the persecution of the Slavs became stronger and more unbearable. At the present time, however, the Slovaks have learned enough from history to know that only that government has the right to exist which takes care of the nation's supreme needs, that is, culture and education. It is only the Austrian and Hungarian governments that deny their nations the opportunity for education, for independent cultural development, a fact supported in their implication also by Dumba's claims, and therefore these governments have no right to rule these nations. (Bravo, applause). In reviewing what the Austro-Hungarian government has done for its nations we see that it was nothing more and nothing less than putting obstacles in the way of their development. Apponyi, who, during his tour through America, never failed to maintain that Hungary is an

III H

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 13, 1915.

IV

III B 2 (Croatian) island of liberty, stated here in Chicago that any
III B 2 (Serbian) attempt at independence of non-Magyar nations of Hungary
III B 2 (Slovak) will--in that land of liberty--be suppressed by force.

Under such conditions it is quite clear that the Slovaks cannot be enthusiastic for the Austrian cause. Those who do not help in the fight against men like Dumba, and by that token also against Austria, deserve nothing else, upon their possible return to the old country, but the gallows, many of which, according to Dr. Dumba, are being prepared in Austria just for that purpose. (Applause!)

Editor Paladic [the name is at times spelled "Palandech"] spoke on behalf of the Serbs, and Professor J. J. Zmrhal addressed the meeting in English. He was given the task of explaining the Bohemian and Slavic attitude toward the recent events in the language which all people, members of all nations in America, understand. This was of particular importance because the meeting was attended by reporters of the American newspapers in Chicago. Professor Zmrhal's speech was a most excellent one, and it was received with general

WPA (ILL) 11-1-1967

III H

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 13, 1915.

IV

III B 2 (Croatian) approval.

III B 2 (Serbian)

III B 2 (Slovak) Professor Zmrhal based his speech on two premises:

First, that with the advent of the Slavs, the world will receive a new, more refined, healthier and more advanced culture than the one by which it is dominated at this time. The greatest writers of the twentieth century, the greatest artists, the greatest creative spirits in sciences, will come into the light in the era which now begins and which is being ushered in by Russia, the greatest representative of the Slavs. The second premise on which Professor Zmrhal based his lecture was opposition to militarism. This is quite natural, he said: The whole Slavic culture is founded on the true love of all humanity, therefore we must propagate antimilitaristic tendencies. Our purpose must be to abolish militarism both in the old countries and here in the Union. That will insure peace which is necessary to all creative work. Working in that direction, we must of necessity fight everything that promotes militarism and perpetuates its rule. The common people are already antimilitaristic, therefore their

WPA 111

III H

- 8 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 13, 1915.

IV

III B 2 (Croatian) sympathies are with the Slavs.

III B 2 (Serbian)

III B 2 (Slovak) Dr. Biankini spoke for the Croats. He showed that he has not lost any of the punch which characterized his speeches in the Vienna parliament, of which he was a member prior to his settling in America. Speaking about the political struggles of the Croats against absolutism, against the suspension of the Croatian constitutional rights, against the rule of absolutistic bans, against the Hungarians, who have been engaged for decades in the process of ruining Croatia, he found all the zeal and elan that distinguished his oratory in the Vienna parliament. His speech, permeated by an ardent love of his country, also contained words of scathing criticism of that part of the Croatian press which is subsidized by Austrian money and through which the Austrian government is trying to mislead the Croatian people in America.

The Slovene, Dr. Alois Truker, followed Dr. Biankini, and after his address the following resolution was adopted at the meeting:

MPA (ILL.) Project 2025

III H

- 9 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 13, 1915.

IV

III B 2 (Croatian) "The participants of the meeting held in the Pilsen

III B 2 (Serbian) Auditorium September 12, 1915, agree upon the following

III B 2 (Slovak) protest:

"Whereas, The former subjects of Austria-Hungary as well as those who immigrated to this country from that unfortunate Empire, have been mercilessly attacked by the Austrian Ambassador Dumba on the occasion of his defense of his subversive activities, by calling them ignorant and uneducated and adding that they are unable to stand by themselves in this country, and

"Whereas, In talking about them in this unheard-of manner, he assaulted their character as citizens of these United States of America, implying that they are liable to become traitors to the best interests of this country, and

"Whereas, We consider it our very first duty to be loyal to this country which we have adopted and whose best citizens we endeavor to be; therefore

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2

- 10 -

BOHEMIAN

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 13, 1915.

IV

III B 2 (Croatian) be it

III B 2 (Serbian)

III B 2 (Slovak) "Resolved, That we refute most energetically and emphatically the assaults and insults of the Austrian Ambassador Dr. Dumba, as based on lies and malice. Be it further

"Resolved, That we refute in bitterness the implication of Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, that we might become disloyal to the interests of the United States. This implication we denounce as the blackest malice of an Austrian ambassador against former subjects of his country. Be it further

"Resolved, That the nations represented at this meeting, former Austrian subjects, are quite able to take care of themselves and therefore reject most emphatically Dr. Dumba's attempt to hide behind them in the defence of his conspiracy. Be it further

"Resolved, That Dr. Dumba's claim that he is able to control and bribe the

MPA 111

III H

- 11 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 13, 1915.

IV

III B 2 (Croatian) members of the nations represented at this meeting is
III B 2 (Serbian) based on complete ignorance, arrogance, and malice,
III B 2 (Slovak) which qualities have always been the characteristics
of the Austrian bureacracy, which has never found it
worth the while to learn the true character of the people whom it was to
serve. Be it further

"Resolved, That Austrian Ambassador Dumba's presence in the United States
is detrimental to the welfare of naturalized citizens who came to this
country from Austria. His continued presence in this country is obnoxious
to all United States citizens hailing from that Monarchy. Be it further

"Resolved, That we reject and condemn any sympathies with the warring
nations which go so far as to endanger the best interests of the American
people; we condemn them as treason against this country, to which we pledged
absolute loyalty when we had the great pleasure and satisfaction of renounc-
ing the allegiance to European monarchs. And be it further

III H

- 12 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 13, 1915.

IV

III B 2 (Croatian) "Resolved, That we proclaim our loyalty to any and all
III B 2 (Serbian) duties we took upon ourselves when we became American
III B 2 (Slovak) citizens, and are always ready to perform them under
any and all conditions."

This resolution was unanimously adopted and signed by the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance), the Srbska Jednota (Serbian Union), The Chorvatska Liga (Croatian League) and the Slovenska Straz (Slovak Guard). It carries an amendment approving of the steps taken by the United States Government leading to the removal of Dr. Dumba from the United States.

Local English-language newspapers deal with this meeting on their first pages. Although the Chicago Examiner is notoriously a black-yellow [Austrian colors] paper, it could not ignore the resolution of the Slavic population of our city. Its first page carries a detailed report of this meeting under the heading: "Austrians of Chicago Denounce Dr. Dumba," and the full text of the resolution adopted at the meeting.

III H

I G

IV

IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1915.

FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE BOHEMIANS' GOOD
NAME AGAINST DUMBA

Chicago's Slavic Population Will Deal with
Austrian Ambassador's Provocation in the
Auditorium Today

Congressman A. J. Sabath's Letter to President Wilson

[Half-tone, three column-sixth of a page, portrait of Dr. Dumba]

The Austrian Ambassador in Washington, Dr. Dumba, has been a guest in this country. He has been using this hospitality in a manner which corroborates our old saying about comforting a viper on one's own bosom. An Austrian nobleman in name, he has been guilty of criminal deeds elsewhere besides the United States. Ambassadors who are our guests are expected not to set our roof afire, not to try to deprive us of our livelihood, and not to endanger our families by their questionable and definitely criminal plotting. In Dr. Dumba's case anyone who entertained such expectations would have been disappointed--even those who, in their charity, have been closing one or even

III H

I G

IV

IV (Jewish)

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1915.

both eyes at the clumsiness in diplomatic and social circles which he has manifested in his utterances and articles on many occasions. Some time ago, in an article in the North American Review concerning the causes of this war, he ran against the good name and reputation of the Slavic nations. He has been given a prompt reply by a member of our editorial staff, Mr. Skala, who, in an article published in a prominent place by the Daily News and a number of New York papers, disclosed the true and real causes of this war. This, it seems, held Dr. Dumba for a few months, but his hatred of everything Bohemian did not diminish. Recently, after the disclosure that he has been organizing strikes in this country, the country whose hospitality he has enjoyed, strikes by which he attempted to cripple whole industries and deprive thousands of families of their livelihood, he gave new vent to his hatred in a special interview with American newspaper reporters. He made the bare-faced statements that the Bohemian element is unintelligent, does not know how to read and write, and doesn't read anything, while the German workingmen are "some corkers," with an all-round education, able to talk intelligently about any and everything, men with whom one can deal sensibly. But the way to deal

III H

I G

IV

IV (Jewish)

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1915.

with the Bohemian workingmen is to promise them on one hand everything under the sun, on the other to put God's fear into them in the old country, threaten them with police investigations, persecute them by court martial, and otherwise deal with the relatives of American Bohemians in the old country so that American Bohemians will think twice before trying to make an honest living by working in factories that manufacture war materials for the Allies.

Of course, Dumba's statements aroused our public to a considerable extent. We have considered it our duty to protest on behalf of our countrymen against Dumba's insults and his efforts to diminish the value of the work of Bohemian and other Slavic workingmen in the United States, and have expressed the expectation that the matter at hand will not remain without the attention of our Congressman A. J. Sabath. In this expectation we have not been disappointed. Prompted by our article, Mr. Sabath, on the eighth of September, sent a letter to President Wilson. We quote:

III H

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

I G

IV

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1915.

IV (Jewish)

"To His Excellency Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

"My dear Mr. President,

"Together with millions of rightly thinking citizens I approve wholeheartedly the steps you have been taking in these exciting times. I am convinced that all loyal American citizens have utmost confidence in your energetic political actions relative to our international situation, and I am sure that you will not permit our country to become engaged in the gigantic struggle now being waged in Europe. I can understand that the serious tasks you have to perform, the serious problems you have to solve, fully occupy your attention, and it is for that reason that I venture to call your attention to an interview of Austrian Ambassador Dumba, who is trying to justify his unwarranted intervention in our internal affairs by wilfully insulting a large number of our people who, although formerly Austrian subjects or children of former Austrian subjects, now are good and true, patriotic American citizens. He should be



III H

I G

IV

IV (Jewish)

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1915.

immediately condemned for the shameful arrogance with which he maintains that these people (that is people of Slavic nationality) are ignorant and that he can use them, therefore, to incite strikes in various industries in the United States. According to my opinion, his statements made him impossible [sic], and I am making the polite request that, while considering his program as disclosed by Archibald's letters, you would also kindly take this insult into consideration, and demand that he be recalled by the Austrian government. An action of this kind will make other representatives of foreign countries understand that you would not tolerate either their interference in our internal affairs or their insults to a large percentage of our population.

"Yours very truly,

"A. J. Sabath."

A fine counterpart to this action of Congressman Sabath, who has proved by it that he is a staunch defender of the rights of both our immigrants and our

III H

I G

IV

IV (Jewish)

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1915.

citizenry, is the resolution of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) as published in this paper yesterday.

In addition to all this, a huge protest mass meeting is going to be held in the Pilsen Auditorium at 2:00 P. M. today. It will be participated in by our Slavic brothers, and their speakers will also address the meeting. It is up to our countrymen to attend this meeting in large numbers and thus show that they can not only read, but also properly deal with those who insult them and who tried--and cannot any more now--to deprive them and their families of their livelihood.

After that, we shall have done with Dr. Dumba. But let us not forget that Dr. Dumba is not more than a wheel in the whole system that sends our people to be slaughtered on the battle fields, and the best brains of our nation to the gallows. If Dr. Dumba has dared to try putting into operation a plan by which thousands of American families would be put into misery and confusion,

III H

I G

IV

IV (Jewish)

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1915.

if he has dared to insult the Bohemian people in such a shameless manner, here, where he has to exercise at least a degree of restraint, where can the limit be to which his "boss", the Austrian government, is likely to go in the persecution of our brothers in the old country, where there is nobody to stop it and where our people are completely at its mercy?

In our present protest against Dumba we are raising our voices against the bloodthirsty system prevailing in the Austrian Monarchy, a system that murders our fathers, brothers, and friends.

III H
1 A 1 a

BOHEMIAN

Denní Mlasatel, Sept. 11, 1915.

SCHOOLS FILLED TO OVERFLOWING WITH BOHEMIAN CHILDREN

(Editorial)

The fact that the schools are filled to overflowing with Bohemian children is the very best refutation of the insult which the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, inflicted on the Bohemian workmen by saying that they are uneducated. As a characteristic of the prevailing conditions we wish to mention that we are not only the first ones, but so far the only ones who have uncompromisingly taken the part of our workmen against the accusations of Austrian Ambassador Dumba, who has said that the Bohemian element is uneducated. This, of course, does not mean that we are alone in protesting against these insults and against the attempt to damage Bohemian families, a circumstance which will be clearly explained to Dr. Dumba in the very near future.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1915.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION OF THE BOHEMIAN NATION
(By the London Correspondent of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni
[Bohemian National Alliance])

One eighth or one tenth of the members of the Bohemian nation living outside the borders of Austria-Hungary and Germany have a most difficult and responsible task to perform in this war: to direct the Bohemian politics, that is, the so-called "high" politics. The Bohemian nation in its own country must remain politically inactive. It must not even as much as express its opinion, or publicly manifest its wishes and desires, much less take active part in dealing with political matters. It sounds like a paradox, but we who live in "enemy countries" have much more freedom and liberty than our countrymen in their own land.

Consequently, overseas Bohemians have taken the political reins of the nation in their own hands. Since the people at home are not free to express their

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1915.

views, it becomes our right and duty to speak and act for them. Thus, we also carry a great deal of responsibility for the future development of the Bohemian nation. How shall we acquit ourselves of the obligation? Only history will give the correct answer.

Immediately after war was declared, we took sides unanimously and unequivocally, with the Triple Entente, and have tried, as far as conditions have permitted, to help it to victory. This automatically made for the anti-Austrian and anti-German trend of our politics. As a consequence of the first step we have been obliged to adopt a definite political program. This program is simple and clear: the independence of the Bohemian nation.

Having adopted this program it became our natural duty to find out whether or not we have the agreement of the whole Bohemian nation. We are firmly convinced that we have. Who would not desire the independence of the Bohemian

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1915.

nation? All Bohemian political parties had the so-called "Statni Pravo" (State right, or "home rule," a movement in every respect similar to that of the Irish prior to the establishment of Eire) in their programs. Only the Socialist-Democratic party did not agree with the idea of the Statni Pravo, but what was its reason? Certainly not that it would not desire the independence of the Bohemian nation, but because the Statni Pravo was impossible of realization under normal conditions. This is very clearly apparent now: Bohemian independence cannot be achieved except with the help of other countries and as a result of great international conflicts.

In working, then, for Bohemian independence we may be sure of the full agreement of the whole Bohemian people. All that now remains to be answered is the question whether or not Bohemian independence can be realized, can be achieved. The realization of Bohemian independence obviously depends on the victory of the Allies over Germany. Without that victory there can be no independence--that, I believe, is a known fact. Of course, we all firmly

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1915.

believe that the Allies will win and that, therefore, Bohemian independence will become a reality, but let us try to answer the question of what would happen if the Allies did not win, or if their victory were not to be such as to enable them to exact the requirement of Bohemian independence as one of the conditions of peace. Would that be the end of us? Certainly not. There is no need to fear. Our independence would be, of course, gone, but not the existence of the nation. We should be facing Germany's ire and violence, but we should succeed in defending ourselves. We are not alone in the world. We have the sympathy of all the democracies of the world, and the support of all Slavs. The awareness of our allegiance to the great Slavic group of nations engenders in us new strength, new vital energy, and daring hopes for the future. It has succeeded in leading us out of the deepest national deterioration to the present flourishing state of our economic and cultural life, and it will lead us further--to full political freedom and economic independence.

III H
I G

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1915.

All this, of course, would apply only in case the war were to take a bad turn. Many of our countrymen ask what would happen to us in case the war does take a bad end. I should like to reply that it would not be as sad as one might think, and that, therefore, nobody should be afraid of the consequences of our anti-Austrian politics, our anti-Austrian propaganda. No nation has ever received its rights by spinelessness and submission, but many of them have exacted respect and admiration even of their foes by energetic and daring words and deeds.

However, the Allies' victory is certain. Hence our duty is to get ready for it and to know what we want, to be clear and definite in our demands. When the time comes to deal with the Bohemian question, when we shall be asked what we want, it will be necessary to give a definite, concrete, and unanimous reply. In giving it or not giving it we shall show our political maturity or our political childhood. And that is what will decide our future.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1915.

At the present time it is necessary to mobilize all our men and all our resources. It is necessary to enlist every Bohemian, every Bohemian must become an active part of our movement for independence of the Bohemian nation. Furthermore it is necessary that absolute unity prevail in our camp. These historic times do not permit us to indulge in the pleasures of partisanship, in the delight of political competition. A small nation must act as one whole, one being, when it wants to achieve its rights.

Finally it is necessary to awake our Slavic consciousness, our Slavic feeling. It is in the Slavic people that our strength, our future lies. The stronger and the more firmly entrenched the idea of unity and brotherhood is in Slavonic nations, the better chances we shall have, the more calmly, more securely shall we be able to look forward into the future.

It has been said that Bohemian independence depends on the Allies' victory.

MPA (ILL) PR 1.3.3.3

III H
I G

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1915.

That fact itself gives us the obligation to do all we can to help them to achieve that victory. There are many ways in which this can be done. But the best way is to work for and promote the smooth, rapid, and uninterrupted supply of munitions to the Allied armies. That will hasten their, and our, victory.

III H
I C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1915.

CHICAGO DAILY JOURNAL
ABOUT THE BOHEMIANS

The resolution and clear manifestation of the Bohemian point of view of the relationship of the Bohemian nation to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy made public in its English text as reprinted in yesterday's issue of our paper has, quite naturally, aroused attention also in the English language papers, and the Chicago Daily Journal devotes an editorial to it. We are not among those who are elated about any and everything an American newspaper prints about the Bohemians. Much of it is erroneous, based on ignorance and, sometimes, bias. But the remarks of the Chicago Daily Journal are so pertinent and flattering that we feel we should make them known to our readers.

The Chicago Daily Journal, a publication favorable to Slavic ambitions, deals with the mentioned proclamation in an article entitled, "Bohemians for America and against Austria". The article outlines the standpoint of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) and continues as follows:

Ms. A. 9. 2. 30275

III H
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1915.

"This proclamation should serve as an example to all American citizens of foreign extraction. We do not care to have here any hyphenated patriots. We do not want any double allegiance. We require loyalty of that kind which is manifested by these 'Americans of Bohemian origin' who have for the United States a loyalty pure and sincere, devoid of any moral taint and spiritual restraint. The Bohemians have merited an expression of thanks, and the confidence of every American".

The Chicago Daily Tribune writes in a similar vein, stressing the fact that the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni has thrown out the hyphen of the "Bohemian-American" by declaring that we are loyal to the United States only.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30270

III H
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Alasatel, Aug. 20, 1913.

TO ALL GOOD AMERICAN BOHEMIANS
(From the Ceske Narodni sdruzeni /Bohemian
National Alliance/)

The Bohemian cause has received a warm reception in the British press. A number of friends of the Bohemian nation are now informing the British public of the general situation and the demands of the Bohemian nation, and are preparing British public opinion for the time when the Bohemian question will come to the stage of diplomatic negotiation. Today it is quite safe to say, with satisfaction, that the Bohemian question will not disappear from the European international forum, and that it has reached an all-European importance. To be sure, Bohemian contacts with other nations have been growing during recent decades, but these were economic and cultural contacts, not political ones. In international politics, the leaders of the Bohemian nation have always been most careful. However, the Bohemian question is receiving attention on its own account and merits. Former Bohemian contacts with the outside were always of the most innocent nature

WPA (ILL.) F

III H
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Alasatel, Aug. 28, 1915.

because the foreign, and particularly British, public had no deep understanding of the Bohemian cause. Even several months after the outbreak of the war, there was no idea among the Allies of solving the Central European problem by partitioning Austria and giving her component nations independence. In the course of the developments brought about by the war it has become apparent that the expected revolution in Austria will never take place--because it would obviously be suicidal for Austria's non-German nations--and those who had been friends of the Bohemian nation before the war were becoming interested, through the work of Bohemian organizations outside the country, in the solution of the Austrian problem in the only just and proper manner, that is, by liberation of Austria's components. The fact that this solution has never entered the minds of British and French diplomats before is easy to explain. Before the war it would have been considered, by the French and British, as a direct offense to try to secure any kind of action for the political independence of our nation, because the preservation, and even strengthening, of Austria--for the balance of power with the growing importance of Germany

WPA (ILL.)

Denni Mlasatel, Aug. 23, 1915.

and Russia--was considered by them a European necessity. And let us not forget that our modern Palacky [Translator's note: important Bohemian historian of the first part of nineteenth century], Professor Ernest Denis, our greatest friend, has voiced his agreement with Palacky's now discredited opinion, that Austria has its mission and Bohemians have a mission in Austria.

But the war of aggression which Austria started, and subsequent developments in the Austrian Monarchy in the direction of complete subservience to Berlin with future annexation of Lapsburg lands to Germany--a plan with which Austrian Germans now dare to face openly the impotent government--have completely changed the basic opinion concerning Austria's raison d'etre. And now, Denis, as well as J. Steed, the great British journalist, who is extremely well-informed concerning Austria's conditions, and who even during this war was in favor of Austria's preservation, providing it would completely shake the influence of Berlin, are the most ardent partisans of an independent Bohemian state. With these there are any number of friends who refused to be deceived (as were even many overseas Bohemians) by the

WPA (11.11.15)

III H
I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Ilasatel, Aug. 28, 1915.

seeming indifference of the Bohemian nation.

The French and the British press more and more frequently print articles about our demands. In addition to papers mentioned on other occasions there are now three new ones which justify our hope for the final victory of our cause. Even in the pessimistic atmosphere of the present Russian retreat it is impossible to deny that the Bohemian cause, regardless of developments on the battlefields, is gaining general support, and will gain more in the time of the final decisive victory. And this victory will be due, as articles in many French and British papers prove, partly to the co-operation of overseas Bohemians and their organizations.

Here we are giving in translation three such documents, three examples of the method by which the British public is being informed concerning the situation of the Bohemian nation. In the Spectator, a very influential and popular London weekly, in the issue of July 10, there is an article entitled "Austria-Hungary is falling apart"....

III H
I G

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Aug. 28, 1915.

Translator's note: The article which follows is omitted in translation.

Thus goes the article in the Spectator, a publication which is very close to the highest political personages in the British Empire. How encouraging and gratifying to all good Bohemian hearts should such words of a serious British publication be! What a different, much deeper conception of true work for the Bohemian cause it inspires! The same paper has, in the July 24 issue, an article by our well-known friend, M. J. Kelly, entitled "Bohemia and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy".

Translator's note: The article which follows is omitted in translation.

This statement by a great Irish friend of the Bohemian nation makes all argument unnecessary and serves the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni as a competent recognition of its work which now is achieving decided successes on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. But it is to be desired that the Bohemian

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Blasatel, Aug. 28, 1915.

emigrants should always bear in mind the words of three of their august predecessors: Komensky (Johannes Amos Comenius), Vojta Naprstek [Translator's note: an early and most prominent Bohemian immigrant in America] and finally, also, the scion of the old noble family of the Counts Bratislav of Mitrovic. Komensky: "I believe that thou wilt resume the management of thy own affairs, oh Bohemian nation!" Naprstek: "'No oceans can separate those who are one in heart' should be the motto of our days." The last of the trio, A. H. Bratislav, should be our example in spreading overseas the knowledge of Bohemian matters. Let us quote from the Spectator one of the foremost British journalists, James Baker, who accompanies an original article about the family of the Counts Bratislav of Mitrovic by the following explanation:

[Translator's note: The article which follows is omitted in translation.]

Since, then, the English press now writes so convincingly and so hopefully about the Bohemian cause and the future independence of the Bohemian

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

• III H
• I G

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 23, 1915.

nation, should it not be the duty of every one of us to exert all our efforts toward the liberation of our native country.

Let Bohemian America talk with conviction equal to that of our British friends overseas, members of another nation, but men who have an understanding of the rights of the Bohemian nation and of a healthy development in free, liberated Bohemian-Slavonic lands.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30 5

III H
III B 2
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 20, 1915.

BOHEMIANS IN CANADA

The Denni Hlasatel has received the following letter with the request that it be forwarded to the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) in Chicago:

"Dear Friends: Circumstances compel us to write to you, as the representatives of the Bohemian nation in America, and to ask you to intervene for us with a letter to the local town council and to the Canadian government. Working in the local coal mines here, there are 115 Austrians and Germans, all of whom are considered England's enemies, although we have told the authorities that we are Bohemians. There are really only fifteen Germans here, and the rest are Slavs who do not even know the German language. The English do not want to work with us, being afraid that we might cause some explosion or fire, so they want to start a strike. The officials do not know what to do; they threaten to send us into a camp. We should very much appreciate anything you can do for us, and we promise to continue supporting the Bohemian cause.

WPA (111) PROJ 30275

III H
III B 2
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 20, 1915.

"Sincerely,
"Alber Vavera,
"Box 286, Springhill, Nova Scotia, Canada."

The letter was accompanied by five dollars, which we have returned. No doubt the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni will take up this matter and do all they can to help our countrymen in Springhill. But such is the lot of our countrymen everywhere. The aims and desires of our nation are so little known that we are being considered Austrians not only by the people in Canada, but also by the British and French, who should know more about us. It was quite a task to achieve decent treatment of our countrymen in France, and this matter has not been settled until very recently in Great Britain. But we are sure that this case in Canada will be properly adjusted in due time.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1915.

BOHEMIANS ARE FOR AMERICA, NOT FOR AUSTRIA

The Austrian Government recently sent a note to the Government of the United States demanding an embargo on the export of armaments. This demand, which is not justified either by international law or by the past or present practice of the Austrian and German Governments, was followed by a communique to the effect that the Austrian Government, by way of backing up its demand, threatens to mobilize American-Austrians and American-Hungarians, of whom there are some six millions in the United States, and thus prevent the manufacture of armaments.

The time has come when it becomes necessary for the former subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Government to proclaim unanimously that they are definitely opposed to the Austrian demand for an embargo on armaments and ammunition, and that the threat to mobilize them is the lowest kind of arrogance, cheekiness, and impertinence.

The Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) feels that it is

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1915.

entitled to speak in behalf of all American citizens of Bohemian or other Slavic descent, and, speaking in their behalf, it declares itself very definitely against an embargo on the export of ammunition and armaments. Americans of Bohemian origin are of the opinion that such an embargo would be a highly un-neutral act, and that it would be absolutely unjustified also from the moral point of view, because it would be an act of unfriendliness toward governments and nations waging war against the aggressiveness of the German and Austrian Governments.

No doubt the Austro-Hungarian authorities and officials are losing sight of the fact that there is no Austrian nationality. The Bohemians in the old country, unfortunately, are still under the iron heel of the Austro-Hungarian absolutism, but they do not sympathize with the Government in this war, and the Americans of Bohemian origin are very happy that they have severed all connections with that government. What is more, the Bohemian newspapers in America are at present publishing a proclamation by the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni urging all Bohemians residing in the United States to become citizens of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1915.

United States as soon as possible, and thus repudiate what, according to their opinion, is the odium of being Austro-Hungarian subjects.

If, then, the Austro-Hungarian authorities talk about a mobilization of their former subjects living in the United States, they knowingly disregard the fact that the majority of Austria-Hungary's population are in complete disagreement with the purposes of the German and Austrian Governments. The Germans in Austria and the Magyars in Hungary are mere minorities of the population of those countries, and are the only ones who desire an Austro-Hungarian victory, but they do not desire it for the sake and advantage of Austria-Hungary. The Germans in Austria desire it because they are Germans, while the Magyars, present allies of the German Kaiser, desire a victory for their own private interests, that is, to continue in suppressing, oppressing, and exploiting the other nationalities living in Hungary. But neither the Germans nor the Magyars in Austria-Hungary feel any attachment to the country or love for its incompetent and corrupt rulers.

The history of Austria during the last four centuries is nothing but a tale of

III H
III B 2
I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1915.

injustice and woe for non-German and non-Magyar nationalities. The hands of the Hapsburgs are just freshly stained with the blood of Bohemian martyrs who were put to death simply because they had enough courage and backbone to refuse to fight for a government which is worse, in some respects, than even the worst Turkish rule ever was. It is a known fact that many Bohemian regiments in the Austrian army have been decimated and disbanded because the Bohemians did not wish to fight for the interests of the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs.

The Bohemians who are settled in America and United States citizens of Bohemian origin have been strictly maintaining, and are in favor of, neutrality, although they sympathize fully with the Allies, who are fighting for democracy and the rights of small nations. But they feel that they would not be doing their duty as men and citizens, if they now failed to voice a protest against the machinations of Teuton partisans in America, or if they failed to proclaim very definitely that, since the Austro-Hungarian authorities talk about the mobilization of Austrians and Hungarians in America, these authorities must exclude the American citizens of Bohemian origin, and Bohemians who are settled in America,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
I G

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1915.

from their calculations. They must exclude Italians, though they may be Austrian subjects, and also all Slavs who, together with the Bohemians, had to suffer under the tyrannical Austrian Government.

In the interest of truth, and because the Bohemians honestly desire that this country may stay in peace with the whole world, we now caution the German and the Austrian Governments, and their hirelings and partisans, that these intrigues will have just the opposite effect they wish to achieve, and may very easily lead to an open break with the Government of the United States.

As has been said before, the Bohemians are desirous of remaining neutral in the days to come. But the German and Austrian Governments must realize that, in case the laws of neutrality and the moral obligations binding the citizens of the United States should be abolished, the Bohemian, Slavic, and Italian inhabitants of America will voluntarily enlist by the thousands in the armies of the Allies, in order to participate in the struggle against a world domination as has been planned by the Berlin and Vienna Governments. Also, if it

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

III H
III B 2
I G

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1915.

should come to war between Germany and the United States, the former Austrian subjects will march in thousands under The Star-Spangled Banner and will offer the United States Government more than a few regiments of well-trained men: men who will gladly give their lives for human rights, for the cause of justice and liberty, and for the cause of independence, in the same way as the Bohemians in Europe have given thousands of their best sons to France and Russia.

The Bohemians have always been a democratic, liberty-loving people. We are well aware of our duties toward this country. We wish to abide strictly by her laws. We would never do anything that would make it more difficult for our President successfully to follow his policy of keeping this country out of war. But should war come we shall do our duty in defending America's prestige before the world, and prove that nobody in the United States treats Austria's threats and intrigues with more scorn than former Austrian subjects.

Finally, we wish to say that we do not issue this proclamation as "hyphenated Americans". We do not know any Bohemian-Americans. We are Americans of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

III H
III B 2
I G

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1915.

Bohemian origin, who are just as proud of that origin as the descendants of pilgrims who came over on the Mayflower are of theirs. We are entirely in accord with those who wish to see America prosper in peace and we shall never be unwilling to support, with all means at our command, those who are entitled to speak and act on behalf of the United States.

In this proclamation we have given reasons why we reject with the utmost contempt any claims of Austro-Hungarian officials for support, assistance, or help by former subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy here in America.

Given in Chicago, Aug. 6, 1915.

(Signed) The Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III
III B 3 a
I G

BOHEMIA.

Denni Lasatel, July 29, 1915.

THE OLD AND THE NEW COUNTRY AT THE TIME OF
LAVLICEK'S DEATH

(Editorial)

This is a sad coincidence. Just fifty-nine years ago today the Bohemian nation in the old country suffered a loss that is still being felt. It was the death of a man whom the whole nation revered. He died in his prime, and at a time when his insight, his energy, and his sterling character were most badly needed. On the twenty-ninth day of July, 1856, in Prague, the noble spirit of Larel Lavlicek Morovsky was released. An immense sorrow and sadness enveloped the whole country.

The anniversary of this day of grief finds our Bohemian colony again in deep mourning and pain. Hundreds of families of our countrymen, our close friends, have lost members who had been their hope for the future, whom they loved, who were their supporters and providers. In other cases,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 3 a
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, July 29, 1915.

the whole family became extinct, perished without leaving even one single member with us. A black blanket of intense grief covers our colony on the treacherous Lake Michigan, and thus we fell closer to the spirit of the sad anniversary in the old country. But no matter how intense our sorrow over the loss of so many dear ones, who, almost under our very hands, disappeared, we may be able to assuage our pain by meditating about the suffering in which we find our country at the time of the anniversary of Havlicek's death.

[Translator's note: Havlicek was the first important publicist, journalist, and political leader of the re-awakened Bohemian nation.]

Such news about the losses of young lives and destroyed hopes as have shattered our souls these days, is reaching our families in the old country daily, and in incomparably greater numbers. Over there, hardly an hour passes that a mother does not mourn the death of a son, a wife shed tears over the loss of a husband, children realize the passing of a father, and sister weep over the passing of a brother.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

III B 3 a

I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1915.

Here our friends were going on an excursion, in high spirits and looking forward to a pleasant day of rest and recreation. Many of them died, but those who did not perish, survived in good health, with the possible exception of those who suffered bruises and minor accidents that do not mean more than a summer shower.

But over in the old country the picture is quite different. The thousands of young men who bid good-bye to their mothers, wives, sisters, and children, embrace them as would those who have their homes against their own will, against their own conviction, knowing that they may never return, and that if they do they may come back to their native hearths maimed for life, pitiful ruins and remnants of young men once healthy, husky, and strong.

May the realization of the incomparably greater suffering which, for over a year now, has been the daily lot of our countrymen abroad--a suffering without hope for an early end--alleviate the sorrow of our friends here.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

- 4 -

SECRET

III 3 3 a

I G

Denni Alasatel, July 29, 1915.

However, the anniversary of Havlicek's death reminds us today again of our duties to the old country, duties which we cannot neglect even in a time of our own general mourning. It is remarkable indeed that the six decades dividing us from the decease of our unforgettable Havlicek have not been able to change anything of the validity and aptness of his ideas and views concerning the future of the Bohemian nation, have not been able to weaken anything he had written. This fact may perhaps be taken as an indication that our nation has not yet, politically and economically, gotten over the stage of re-awakening, or perhaps,--and that is more likely--it is an indication that the foundation of the life of any nation must remain firm and permanent if it is to expect a strong, healthy future. If this is the case, Havlicek's merit, not only as a political prophet but also as a most honest teacher, (persists to this day) because there has been nobody after him who has penetrated closer to the Bohemian soul, has known better its most secret places, understood better how to communicate with it openly and honestly. Havlicek understood also the significance of our history and its inevitable consequences for the present and the future of our

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

III B 3 a

I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 23, 1915.

whole nation. In the times through which we are now living it is most appropriate that we should repeatedly call to our minds his views, his ideal of an independent Bohemian state as the home of a brave and enlightened Bohemian nation which has preserved the character of its Slavic spirit and Slavic tongue. It was because of his subscribing to this ideal that he used stoutly to maintain that "political liberty without national liberty is without any value whatever. A nation in whose administrative offices, schools, and public affairs a foreign language is used, has no true liberty, no true democracy. It is ruled by an aristocracy, of the worst kind--the aristocracy of language.

Considering the present state of affairs in the old country we cannot but see the truth of these words: The history of the whole world proves that governments and rulers respect the rights of nations more because of fear than because of love. But a nation only inspires fear when it is mature in its political convictions. It is therefore our foremost duty to bring all classes of our nation to such political maturity.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

III H

III B 3 a

I C

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

Donni Masatel, July 29, 1918.

Does not this same consideration point out clearly the direction which our efforts should take in this country? Is it not our duty to proceed in accordance with this principle if we want to secure a place of importance and influence in the public affairs of this country? It is remarkable how very much "real American" there was in that Slavicek whose monument, after such a long period of years, came to be erected on American soil.

Slavicek's Slavic feeling was practical, devoid--particularly in his later years--of any romanticism. This he expressed concisely when he said: "While it is our desire to remain Slavs, we do not wish to become Russians; but we certainly should prefer being Russians to being forced to become Germans." His practical political ideal was to unify all western and southern Slavic nations, and by this unification assure each of them liberty and national progress.

"This far, we have been attracted to each other more by instinct, by the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H

III B 3 a

I G

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Masatel, July 29, 1915.

feeling of a common danger, by common inclinations, than by anything else. But now it has become necessary to work together like well-organized political sections of one whole. The tie of mutual support and protection between the Poles, the Bohemians and Slovaks, the Yugoslavs, and the Ruthenians is the only solid foundation of liberty for the smaller Central European nations. A firm, but elastic union must be formed for the protection of our rights against powerful enemies and aggressors.

"The complete emancipation from Germany in every respect must be our eternal and ever-present slogan. Therefore the study of Romance literature and languages should be the principal endeavor of our more able, more talented youth."

These principles of his, and many others, have remained in full force until today. They are valid for us also in this country, although they would have to undergo minor changes in their practical application.

III B
III B 3 a
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Masatel, July 29, 1915.

His honest love of practical democracy, his yearning for truth, his clean record in political, literary, and sociological controversies, his intrepidity and courage accompanied by tactful ways of defending what has been found to be good and true, may be the foundation of Bohemian culture, prestige, and power also in Bohemian America, not only now, but also in **the time** when this great nation will have grown out of this period of astonishing moral and economic changes and will start to live a calmer life of real and worthy cultural work of its very own, and will base its existence upon foundations which will be quite different from the mere materialism that now prevails.

This time may be far distant, but it will come. And then Lavlicek, projected by the Bohemian man into the field of the present American struggle, will shine again like a clear, fine, Bohemian garnet, proud to proclaim his Bohemian origin.

MPA (ILL.) PKUJ. 30275

III H
II D 10
I C
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 21, 1915.

ALL EXCEPT US

(Editorial)

The nationals of all the countries that are affected by the European war are working here feverishly for their brothers abroad, trying to help them to victory if they are belligerents, or alleviating their suffering if they are in distress. The Germans are, as always, the most diligent ones, sending enormous sums of money to Germany, and helping in the promotion of German interests here and abroad even though their work is detrimental to our own great Republic. The Italians, the French, and the British, all do their patriotic duty, and so do the Serbians, Montenegrens, and the rest of them. But we Bohemians, after a somewhat weak initial spurt at the beginning of the war, have slackened down a great deal, and there is danger that when our help is most needed, our indifference may become complete. Some say we cannot help this because such is our unfortunate natural character that our enthusiasm catches fire rapidly, like a sheaf of straw, but burns out just as rapidly. They say we have not enough energy, endurance, unselfishness--those

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

III H
II D 10
I C
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 21, 1915.

qualities which ensure real success in the life of a nation. But, of course, we do not want to admit this, and we cannot admit it because, if it were true, it would mean the death sentence of our country.

In these great historic times every nation must make the greatest sacrifices, every nation is required to furnish the strongest proofs of its ability, energy, and will to live, of its justification to continued existence. Not even the Bohemian nation will be given anything it does not deserve. We want to believe that our brothers in the old country are doing all they can in this respect. But that certainly is not the case in regard to the Bohemians in America.

WPA 611A PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
III G
III A

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 16, 1915.

TO ALL BOHEMIANS AND SLOVAKS

We appeal again, and most urgently, to all our countrymen to apply immediately for their first citizenship papers, that is, to file their intention to become American citizens. Also, those who have already filed such intention and have not yet received their certificates of citizenship should apply for them at once, in case they are already entitled to them. It will be to their own interest.

It is impossible to stress sufficiently the importance of every Bohemian's getting rid of his Austrian allegiance as soon as possible. This is now not only a requirement of national honor, but also a matter of necessity. It is quite possible that those who forget to perform this duty toward themselves will regret their negligence, but it will be too late. There should, by this time, be no Austrian subjects of Bohemian nationality in America.

The Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian
National Alliance).

III H
II B 2 d (1)
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 8, 1915.

PRESIDENT WILSON ORDERS ARREST OF A BOHEMIAN

(Editorial)

President Wilson has ordered the arrest of one Rudolf Malik, Bohemian born but of Austrian conviction, because of writing an indecent letter to the President. Well, we could put in jail dozens of people who berate us because of our stand toward the Austrian Emperor, and send their letters by mail. But why should we do harm to these poor souls? No such letters can get us angry or excited. We remain calm and composed and put them aside.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I G

I C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1915.

THE YUGOSLAVS FOR THEIR HOMELAND

It is a fact that the world war has disclosed our weaknesses, our weak points, when it caused us to be confronted with such problems as we never have dreamed of being called upon to solve, and for the solution of which we have not dared to hope. From the life in our microcosm we have been thrown into a world current of great political conceptions, and it is up to us to show what we can do, and to show it on this colossus of a world arena. We Bohemians have always been expected to take the lead in any movement, and to find the best way toward the realization of those ideals for which our ancestors have never hesitated to put their lives at stake. This expectation is the result of our magnificent history of deeds that had been causing upheavals throughout Europe. The reputation gained for us by our ancestors still exists among the peoples of the world, but are we worthy of it? Viktor Dyk [a contemporary poet of repute] points out in a recent poem published in the "Lidove Noviny" [People's News, a daily published in Brno, Moravia] that we are wavering, biding our time and waiting to see on which side fortune will smile in order to give it our sympathies, to

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 3021

III H

I G

I C

- 2 -

ROMANIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1915.

align ourselves with it. All this in spite of the fact that the trend of our history clearly points out the direction of the road we should take in the European confusion. That road is straight, independent, drawn by a clean character and selected by a warm heart, devoid of pose and theatrical effects, simple in its principle, unassailable because protected by an impregnable wall built by its fundamental truthfulness and honesty.

During the more recent years we have been guilty of abandoning this road in many instances for the lure of some side road, and always paying very dearly for every one of such opportunistic steps. We are in a similar situation now. Our position of leadership among the Slavic nations is, though we may not care to see it or admit it, in considerable danger. A number of facts supporting this statement may be found. Just recently the Yugoslavs issued a manifesto to the British Parliament signed by the president of the national assembly of Dalmatia, former Mayor of the City of Split (Spalato) and member of the Austrian Diet, Dr. A. Trumbic, the president of the Yugoslav Committee of Chicago, Dr. Biankini.....here follow some twenty names of prominent Yugoslav leaders in Austria-Hungary.....

III H

I G

I C

- 3 -

ROFETIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1915.

The names of these prominent Croats, Slovenes, and Serbs prove clearly that there is a united national will among the Yugoslavs, that they stand in a solid mass behind their demands, and the manifesto shows that these demands are not only of the most serious, far-reaching character, but also that they are presented to the British people and their Parliament with a definiteness and self-assurance permitting of one, and only one, single interpretation. Of course, the manifesto defines very clearly the status of Yugoslavs in Austria. The preparation of it is a matter of great political importance, and since it is the first of its kind issued by Austrian Slavs, it has made a deep impression in European political and diplomatic circles, and it has the advantage that it will be the first to be considered when the time for it comes. Whatever comes after it runs the danger of appearing to be an invitation.

/Translator's note: The text of the Yugoslav manifesto is omitted in translation./

Would that we could present to the world something of a similar nature,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I G

I C

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1915.

something definite, stating exactly our position and our plans for the future, and--find our leaders, both here and abroad--ready to sign the document, come what may.

WPA (ILL.) PRO 11-11

III H
III B 2
I C
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1915.

"IN THE NAME OF THE NATION"

(Editorial)

Those who have been following our Bohemian-American life since the beginning of the World War cannot deny that our public, and with it also a part of our press, have been looking at the developments in Europe from a point of view which has changed, and had to change, several times. In order to prove that this is so it is sufficient to go through the issues of any one of our newspapers which have recorded the events of the period between June 26, 1914, to the present. If the war has had any beneficial results, and it has had them, and will have still more of them, we will find that we shall be among those, whom history will subject to a severe, merciless judgment and we shall stand before that court without any protection, and without any biased help.

The very first impact, upon our Bohemian-American public of the war crisis was so powerful and implacably logical, that it has, in the course of time, shattered

III H
III B 2
I C
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1915.

all our weaknesses, and has caused us to admit that the problem which has presented itself to us cannot be solved by any usual routine, or any slogans and phrases borrowed from our speakers at political meetings. Neither can it be solved by our pretence of being something into which we have had time and opportunity to develop, or of having something in our nature which actually was not there. But the events following the impact have forced us to a penitent confession, and in time we shall see still more clearly how pertinent it is, that the matters developing in the old country are nothing to be dealt with by a few gala mass meetings and flowery speeches. Simply, they have shown us that this is the time when we are being **tried** on our maturity, our seriousness, and our honesty with ourselves.

More than that: The course of events in the near future will surely confirm the opinion of those who maintain that all that is going on in regard to our nation both here and in Europe, is a touchstone that will prove whether or not we are able to live the life of a nation that is not only independent, but one that is truly free. It must be sufficiently free to consider

III H

III B 2

I C

I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 25, 1915.

the long-yearned-for freedom not an aim, but only an important means in the difficult struggle of perfecting its own self and developing such nobleness in public and private life as our Komensky (Johann Amos Comenius) desired to see among us, and which is the only criterion of the true value of a whole nation and of each and every one of its individual members.

Bohemian America has set for itself a very lofty objective: to help secure that means for the future development of our nation. But what Bohemian America was the first to violate was the freedom of independent thinking, independent judgment of the development of conditions and opinions. Briefly, the past eleven months, aside from giving us a number of happy moments, tend to show that, while trying to secure freedom for others, we have frequently behaved in a manner much more dangerous for personal freedom than would an Austrian gendarme of the Bach absolutistic premier, early second half of nineteenth century/ era.

The first two things we did, in our effort to bring liberty to our nation,

III H
III B 2
I C
I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1915.

were--to violate and suppress the freedom of opinion and to enthrone a patriotistic police system. There is no scarcity of documents to prove it, but it is not our purpose to reopen painful wounds by bringing up things which are now just a part of documented history. One thing is sure: The consequences of our actions during the brief immediate past are sorely felt in our life, and because of them our national work, all our patriotic efforts--in spite of the many paper votes of confidence, etc.--are not, and cannot be, as successful as we should like them to be. That we are not the only ones who feel that way, or that the expressed opinion is not an opinion of an isolated individual only, will be seen from Zachar's outcry in the current issue of the Cechoslovak. His article is entitled "Ve Jmenu Naroda" (In the Name of the Nation) and reads in part as follows:

"In the name of the nation, Bohemian America is collecting cents while Europe burns. In the name of the nation, wide-awake organizations are applying for their charters, in the name of the nation sincere enthusiasts are tearing down the dams of ignorance, prejudice, and selfishness. All that in the name of a

WPA (111.1) PROJ 30271

III H
III B 2
I C
I G

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1915.

nation which had been buried, now is being resurrected, and looks hopefully toward the East where a new day is being born.

"We feel the magic, the majesty, the sacredness of the phrase: 'In the name of the nation'. Refusing to recognize any authority, we bow to the authority of this phrase and do not feel that its light yoke would be any burden. Thus we think that others also feel this yoke to be sweet, that others also enlist with zeal in the royal service of the country.....Sad news has come to us in a few letters from Chicago, sad, because they remind us of the famous words of Governor Johnson of California, uttered in the 1912 Republican Convention held in that city: 'Never before in my life have I seen so many politicians!'"

When thinking about this outcry that resounds from far away Baltimore to Chicago that "there is something rotten in the State of Denmark," we think that there is something rotten in our Bohemian-American community. Because of that our national organization is not functioning as it should; consequently,

W 111.1 P 101.3077

III H
III B 2
I C
I G

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1915.

in spite of any and all denials, our national work is weakened in its depth, and in its width, and in its quality.

This fact is being felt all over, and now it is not only being felt but also talked about, which makes our great cause suffer.

There is nothing greater at stake than the future of our nation. It would be erroneous to believe that Bohemian America as such could make sure of our nation's future. The point is that Bohemian America can either help in making sure of our nation's future, or--and that possibility is being too frequently overlooked--make the process more difficult by her indifference.

There is one thing, however, we must avoid by all means: to think lightly of the nation's majesty, to use the phrase "in the name of the nation" upon the slightest provocation, to use it as a shield behind which a profitable trade may be made, a thing that has, alas, happened several times. The question is whether or not we want to bear the shield; to keep the name of

III H

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

I C

Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1915.

I G

our nation clean, so that it would offer to everybody protection and security such as is offered, for instance, by the American flag. A national organization is of some value to the whole only when all its members realize that in the process of fulfilling its mission it must avoid all pettiness, all pettishness, all gossiping, and all intrigue. There is also the self-importance and idle pride of individuals who, no matter how good intentions they may have, lack sufficient tact, good will, and tolerance to be the cement that forms the foundations of society, but are rather an acid that keeps apart and dissolves them. No weaklings, no pussyfooters who are afraid to bump against somebody or something, here and there, even if they know their cause is good, can promote a national organization which would enjoy the necessary prestige and be generally respected. It is less possible still to promote and maintain anywhere an organization which is pervaded by the spirit of a national police.

The outcry of our Baltimore friends goes deep and comes just in time. It is not yet too late to make the necessary changes to rectify these many slips--

III H
III B 2
I C
I G

- 8 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1915.

and to bless and sanctify the work by the purity of the zeal. Who will--who can accomplish this? Nobody else will, nobody else can, but one who has the right to say:

"In the name of the nation."

III H
I B 3 b
I G
I C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1915.

OUR "NEUTRAL" YOUTH

(Editorial)

The other day, at the meeting called by the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) in the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs Hall, we saw very many of our men and women, young and old; but our youth, the young people born in this country, appeared to be missing. Those who were present were almost entirely our immigrants; some of them may have been here for very many years, but nevertheless they were born and at least partly reared in the old country.

The indifference of our youth, the children of Bohemian parents, is all the more discouraging and regrettable because we see German and Polish youths and others born here forming one front with the immigrants of their various races. Our young men have even been heard to say such things as:

"I am an American; I am a neutral. What do I care about the independence of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3275

III H

I B 3 b

I G

I C

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1915.

Bohemia?" Sentences in quotes are in English in the original.7

Such language used by a young man reared by a Bohemian mother is bound to hurt. It is not worthy of an American or of a Bohemian. Everybody who claims to be a good American should burn with the love of liberty, should defend liberty not only here in America but everywhere, else, should do all he can to help secure liberty for other nations, and should be an enemy of tyrants and oppressors, no matter where they may be. But first of all, he should help to secure liberty for the nation whose son he is, the nation to which his parents were or are native. Would such a "neutral" not be proud to say that he is derived of a free nation instead of admitting, as he now must do, that the country in which his parents were cradled is subject to foreign rule. If such "neutrals" are impervious to the appeal of anything idealistic, they should at least have sufficient personal pride, enough egotism, to feel that they ought to help in the liberation of Bohemia, if for no other reason than their own personal gratification.

WPA (ILL.) FCOL 30275

III H
III B 2
III A
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1915.

LET US TELL THE TRUTH!

(Editorial)

It is truly astounding how frequently our correspondents, both men and women, write about the old country only in order to deride it and express their enormous preference for the United States rather than the country where they were born or from which those have come to whom they owe their lives. They write about the old country very thoughtlessly. If there is anything that hurts us it is to receive and read letters of that kind. We read them carefully, line after line, to make sure that we read correctly, and only after overcoming our intense dislike, do we edit such a letter for publication. If we are trying to print them in full, it is only in order to show our readers that there are many of our nationality who like to sling mud at the country where they were born. The reasons for such mud-slinging are usually grossly material. It is because in their old home, by reason of unfortunate circumstances, they did not get

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
III A
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1915.

along as well as in their new home; they could not eat and drink their fill as easily in the place where their mothers gave them birth as they can, by reason of changed conditions, in America. Also, because they did not feel as free and unrestrained in the old country as they do in their new, adopted home.

These two are the principal reasons and those most frequently given why many of our correspondents extol America to the point of calling her "Golden America," and talk about the old country in a derogatory way. We remember quite well-- it is not so long ago--when a debate on this point developed between our correspondents, a debate which soon reached the heat of passion and which we had to put an end to because it degenerated into personal attacks and insinuations. We are glad to admit that at that time we wrote an article in which we took the position of those who spoke well of the old country, and expressed our disapproval of all those who were trying to disparage her.

After the publication of that article, letters on the topic stopped coming to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
III A
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1915.

our offices for a time. But soon again some correspondent thought he wanted to write about the old country, and again in the sense that the living conditions over there are most pitiful as compared to those in America. From between the lines of such letters, again began emerging a heaping platter, spreading its always excitingly stimulating aroma, with a huge, foaming jug, a thing which, let the truth be told, is still very much in the minds of most of us here in Bohemian America. This again became the topic of many letters, and if we still give them publicity in our columns it is not because we approve of them, or, still less, agree with them. In fact we print them as examples of letters as they should not be written, hoping that their writers will understand, and next time, write about something else.

Since our hope seems to be vain, we consider it our duty to say why we disapprove. Our old country, while not directly in the path of war with all its horrors, yet is subject to a great deal of suffering through the present conditions in Europe. It will take a very long time before she recovers from all that she has had to

WPA (ILL.) PRON 30275

III H
III B 2
III A
I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1915.

go through so far. Let us hear in mind that her suffering is not diminishing; in fact, it is increasing from day to day, and will be increasing as long as the war lasts. This suffering, these horrors will multiply if the actual fighting should be carried into our beautiful countryside, in the immediate vicinity of our native cottages, which now resound with the sighs and sobs of mothers, wives, sweethearts, and children who have been left behind. Our old country writhes already in a despair, the degree of which we cannot even imagine. Under such circumstances, would it not be better to sympathize with the old country, and try to help her as much as we can rather than to pass derogatory remarks about her, none of which have any other effect but to humiliate and discredit her in the eyes of America? Our old country, even for us here in our new home, remains our mother, and we, as her children, must not despise her, but we must be grateful to her for bringing us up at least so far that we have been able, although in a far distant country, to obtain a firm footing, and to achieve a considerable degree of prosperity. Having come so far, it is our duty to remember our debts, the greatest of which is the one we owe, and shall always

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
III A
I G

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1915.

owe, our old mother, whom we must never forget. Let us be grateful to her for whatever she has been able to do for us, even if that may not have been a very great deal. Derision and mud-slinging is a mighty poor way of showing appreciation. Let us not forget that Bohemia is and always will remain our mother who raised us, while America is only our father, a father who takes care of us according to our deserts as measured by our work. We should honor both our mother and our father, but our mother must remain more dear, more precious to us because she suffered more with us and for us, and even in her suffering she always tried to give us as much of the best as she could.

Now she is suffering while we are in comparative prosperity. Let us not forget her, let us give her, quite of our own free will, according to our abilities, and let us do it now when her need is greatest. Let us help her not for our own sake, but for the sake of our sisters who, deprived of their husbands, fathers, and sons, cling to her and seek consolation in their sorrow and despair under her protective wings. Let us do our duty toward them. The knowledge of

III H
III B 2
III A
I G

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1915.

duty well done will be our compensation for having given of our substance when the need was most burning, for the most sacred purpose. By helping them we help ourselves, for are we not a branch of the great tree of our nation, a strong, living branch which soon will blossom again in a way it never has blossomed before.

Let us keep all that in mind. Let us keep in mind that we can help through the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee), and through the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance). Let us give to them generously and often. They have a most important duty to perform and need our full support. If we all do our part we shall get our minds off all such shameful ideas and notions as writing derogatory letters about our own old mother country.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

BOHEMIAN

III H

II B 2 d (1)

I C

III H (Slovak)

Denni Mlasatel, Apr. 30, 1915.

THE BOHEMIAN-SLOVAK QUESTION

(From the Korrespondenčni Kancelar Svazu

Cesko-amerických Journalistu [Correspondence Bureau of the Association
of Bohemian-American Journalists])

It is certainly a most encouraging sign that Bohemian-Slovak unity is gaining understanding both in the Bohemian and in the Slovak public, and there is every indication that the Bohemian-Slovak question will be successfully solved shortly after the war. As a proof we submit an article from the Slovenský Denník appearing in Budapest. It was published in the issue of March 28 and sent to us with a request that we disseminate it most intensively. We are glad to do this, and are forwarding the copies of the article particularly to the Slovak papers with whom we deal, knowing that other Slovak papers will publish it with an indication of its source:

"The Slovak question"

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H

II B 2 d (1)

I C

III H (Slovak)

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Apr. 30, 1915.

"Prague March 28--After the outbreak of the world war all activity in Hungary's internal politics stopped. There were no more articles discussing the Slavic nations or the Monarchy, and even the inter-Slavic relations between Austro-Hungarian Slavs have lost the interest of the readers. But the problems involved in these relations have remained unsolved.

"Of course, we have been somewhat afraid to write what we have thought--there was the censorship. But perhaps we were more afraid than we should have been. Now all fear of censorship is waning, and the discussions of domestic political problems are entered in freely. The great masses of our nation are coming to the conclusion that we shall not be annihilated by the war, that our cause has the best possible chance of success, and that our most daring hopes are not unjustified. And our thinking people, men who have been systematically working on their pet ideas, are now returning to them, and speak about autonomy, about the death of the denationalizing chauvinism, etc.

"Now, we wish to point out one thing. Our brother [that is, Bohemian] press

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H

II B 2 d (1)

I C

III H (Slovak)

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1915.

and public opinion over the River of Morava are growing very favorable to us. The love for the Slovaks and the understanding for Slovak affairs is increasing. The Slovak language has been put on the same level with the Bohemian. All Bohemian papers are printing Slovak articles. If I could explain all this more in detail and more thoroughly, and tell what a change there has been in the hearts and minds of our Bohemian conationals, the pessimists among us would be surprised, and our doubting Thomases would acquire faith. All Bohemian newspapers deal with Slovakia: [Article lists names of ten of the most important dailies, several weeklies, and some monthly magazines appearing in Bohemia and Moravia.] If they had enough Slovak editors and writers, no issue of a Bohemian paper or magazine would be without a Slovak article or a Slovak column. But unfortunately we have to admit that there are no Slovak authors; there is no intensive political and cultural life in Slovakia, and therefore there is nothing to write about, and nobody to write about it.

"Over across the Morava, a great deal is being written about us. There's not

III H

II B 2 & (1)

I C

III H (Slovak)

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Apr. 30, 1915.

all is original, not all quite true. But that does not matter. Many prominent writers now study the Slovak question. Soon we shall have many who will be helping us in our work, therefore many who will be helping us in our struggle. The war will speed up the ever, once, if not the solution of our problems, both literary and cultural. But even so, we have decided to be optimistic, although we fail to do so clearly in many respects. The present war is based on co-operation of several powers on each side, and on the concentration of their efforts. Let us try and solve our Slovak question on the same principle; let us concentrate our effort too; let us be optimistic that it will be solved in the proper way."

[Translator's note: The quoted article is in the Slovak, not Bohemian, language.]

WPA (H1) PROJ. 302/5

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1915.

HOW ABOUT THIS?

(Editorial)

A certain farmer in Michigan, whose name we shall publish in this paper eventually, makes a remarkable proposal. A national tax should be levied, he says, which would amount to one dollar per house for house owners, and per one hundred acres for farmers. Editor's note: This Bohemian "national" tax is intended to supplement or replace voluntary donations to national activities such as was relief.7

As a starter he send five dollars for his four hundred acres. Will there be any followers? Will there be anybody to give this proposal serious consideration?

III H
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1915.

IDLE APPEALS

(Editorial)

The appeals directed to our more affluent countrymen to contribute larger amounts of money to the movement aiming to secure for our old country the best possible advantages, or even full independence, when the war shall be ended and peace negotiations closed, seem to be all in vain. It would almost seem that there are not even one hundred people among us who could donate fifty or one hundred dollars for the realization of the supreme desire of our nation. But once the war is over, and again tours to the old country are being drummed up, we shall see that there are among us hundreds, perhaps thousands, who will find a few hundred-dollar notes, or even a few thousand-dollar notes by which to show the people "at home" what "big shots" they have become in America. But we have considerable doubt that such tours will be receiving as an enthusiastic a welcome and as much hospitality as they used to, when our countrymen overseas learn how small, selfish, and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1915.

indifferent we have proved to be in times when the most sacred desires of the Bohemian nation were at stake.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II D 10
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1915.

CONDITIONS IN SERBIA

(From the Bohemian-American Press Bureau)

Sir Thomas Lipton, who traveled through Serbia to learn about conditions prevailing there, describes his experiences in words that make the blood freeze in any reader's veins. According to his words, Serbia is one huge open-air hospital in which the sick have no bed, linen, and frequently even no straw or hay to lie upon, and they seldom have even the care of a physician.

"I have found," says Mr. Lipton, "people on highways and field lanes who were too weak to crawl to a hospital. These were being picked up and loaded into farm wagons pulled by oxen. Frequently, the wife and children were prodding the oxen while the husband was raving with fever inside the wagon. There are hardly enough healthy people left to dig graves for the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II D 10
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1915.

dead whose bodies lie unburied in cemeteries. The situation is completely out of the control of authorities. There is a crying, desperate need of medical supplies, tents, hospitals, physicians, nurses, modern equipment, and clothes with which to replace the dirty rags, full of vermin, that spread typhoid germs."

Concerning the hospital in Dzevdzelia (Djevdjelia)--where our Dr. Guca became ill and his wife suffered a fatal illness--Mr. Lipton has the following to say: "The place is a village in a wild, uncultivated country, and the hospital is established in a former tobacco factory belonging at one time to Abdul Hamid. Sick men lie here in clothes in which they lived for months in the trenches, filthy and crawling with vermin, suffering with typhus, typhoid fever, dysentery, and smallpox---Austrian prisoners of war play the role of nurses. The stench all this exudes is impossible to describe."

What Mr. Lipton says about the Serbs will be of interest also: "There is

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II D 10
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1915.

not a braver nation in the whole world. You never hear a word of complaint from them. One of the reasons for the rapid spreading of diseases is the black army bread which is issued to the sick and the remnants of which are gathered up in the hospitals by peddlers and sold to people who have nothing else to eat. The streets are swept and hospitals cleaned by Austrian prisoners of war whose numbers are rapidly decreasing, the prisoners dying of typhus and other diseases."

Now, please let our readers realize that these "Austrian prisoners" are mostly Bohemians of whom there are close to fifty thousand in Serbia, and that these brothers of ours, our blood and the flower of our nation, live there in rags, filthy with vermin from which they suffer unspeakable torture and which carry dangerous contagious diseases. Bearing this in mind, you will understand the urgency of the cablegram requesting American Bohemians to collect and send good clothes, linen, and foot wear to Serbia. This is not only a matter of comfort, cleanliness, modesty, or protection against cold, but a matter of

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II D 10
I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1915.

life and death--life and death of Bohemian people.

Articles for Bohemian prisoners of war in Serbia may be deposited with the following countrymen who have agreed to collect them:.....[seven names are given]. We shall greatly appreciate hearing from additional countrymen who will volunteer in this service. Whoever has a friend in Serbia or a relative who is a prisoner of war may put his name on the package or bundle, and the Serbian Red Cross will make an effort to deliver the package to the addressee.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I C
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1915.

THE BOHEMIAN-SLOVAK QUESTION, THE
FUTURE BOHEMIAN STATE, AND BOHEMIAN AMERICA
by
A. G. Melichar

Chicago, Illinois, March 28

The Bohemian State, the longing for it, is not a product of Bohemian-America. This, no doubt, we all know, but it is less generally known that the number of friends and enthusiastic defenders of this yet unborn State is much smaller in America than we might have expected. Just in these last few days a brief but rather inconsiderate note concerning the behavior of Bohemian soldiers and political leaders in this war appeared in the newspapers. Its writer remembered--with an audacity worthy of a better purpose--those Bohemian men who threw themselves body and soul into the fight against the Russians and Serbs. Bohemian-America immediately was ready to pass its ruthless judgment

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I C

I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1915.

on these soldiers, and many found a new pretext for buttoning up their pocket more tightly, if possible, than before, and without a feeling of shame.

But the question so far has not been how our people in the old country behaved in the face of the present developments in Europe, but rather how we, here in Bohemian-America, have behaved toward our old country in these present critical times. This question should and can be answered today with a certain reservation. It seems to me that it is not the purpose of Bohemian-America to pass judgement on things during the course of their development and criticize the manner of that development. If such things should be condemned, I believe there is plenty of time for such condemnation in the future.

Even here in Bohemian-America, where we have the possibility of considering the conditions in the old country from a distant and independent point of view, where we have learned to know and appreciate new conditions and new public institutions and therefore should be able to determine how far Austria-Hungary is a suitable or unsuitable frame for our old country, we find opinions which

III H

I C

I G

- 3 -

BONNITAN

Denni Blasatel, Mar. 30, 1918.

are not a bit better than those (opinions) which we condemn but which we often are unable to rid ourselves of. Current events have shown that we in Bohemian-America have learned very little about true political thinking, and still less about political acting. It is not that this country is an unfit place for serious political thinking and working; it is not that it could not give such thinking and working the proper appreciation and insure for it an altogether different place from that which it now occupies. The failure to recognize this fact leads, according to my personal opinion, many of our countrymen to a false interpretation of conditions in the old country; it causes them to disregard all the maltreatment and abuse that the Hapsburgs have been meting out to **our** nation since 1620; it makes them believe even today that we have reasons **for** sympathetic treatment of Austria, and that what has been black and ugly for four hundred years will now become white and beautiful and shine like the silver of new-fallen snow.

If we consider just a few instances of the last century, we find many reasons to

WPA III, PKU 3025

III H

I C

I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1915.

be extremely dissatisfied. Let us take, for instance, the so-called language question which to many here in America seems to be a matter of most trifling consequence, a worthless whim. If such an extremely polyglot country as America can be without a language and a nationality question, why, they say, "can it not also be fixed somehow in Bohemia." Well, it is just that "why" where the rub comes in. Why can the law be enforced everywhere else but in Austria which, let the truth be said, has more liberal laws perhaps than any other country in Europe? Conditions in Austria have been developing in an entirely different direction and the results are also entirely different. For one thing, the German language was not introduced in Austria as a language necessary for uniform intercommunication in matters of state administration, but merely because it was the mother language of the ruler and therefore more important than the language of the people. The anti-democratic feeling of the Hapsburgs cannot be better characterized than by their directly instinctive aversion toward the language of a nation they have ruled and which has sacrificed for them the lives of its best men and most precious possessions times without number.

But there is some good in every evil: The national oppression substantially

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I C

I G

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1915.

helped our national awakening, an assertion which took hold of all strata of the people in 1848. At that time even the Germans felt the strength of this nationalistic movement, it was just at that time that the stubborn opposition of the government and the Germans to everything Bohemian really began, as Palacky [first modern Bohemian historiographer] so aptly points out. It has never been the purpose of this struggle for our nation to dominate the Germans, just as now it is not its purpose to dominate the Slovaks. All we have wanted is equal rights with the German people, although we have a three-fourths majority in our country and could claim much more than mere equality of rights.

Some of the successive governments of Austria proclaimed in the more recent times that they were trying to introduce equal rights for all of Austria's nations, but mere proclaiming is not enough to enforce a principle, and this principle still awaits enforcement. There are still heated arguments about the interpretation of the conception of equality of rights, and this argumentation will be taken up by the Germans again after the war, particularly if they should succeed in bringing it to a somewhat honorable peace, and the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I C

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1915.

interpretation will be still more detrimental to the Bohemians. In fact, these governments have never tried to eradicate these unbearable conditions in Bohemia and, behind the scene, have been doing all they could to suppress the whole Slavic element in general, and the Bohemians and Slovaks in particular.

To demonstrate more clearly the great seriousness of this burning question, let us recall that the [Austrian] census showed 357 persons out of every 1,000 as "using the German language in their daily contacts". When, however, a census of persons in civil (public) service was taken, it showed 479 persons out of every 1,000 were "using the German language in their daily contacts," that is, 122 more than to what they were entitled. In the military service there were 429 [out of every thousand], and in government and [imperial] court service, 460 instead of 357, that is, 103 more than the correct quota, to say nothing about the definitely scandalous conditions prevailing in the courts where a Bohemian could not seek justice in the Bohemian language when the court was in the so-called "Uzavrene Uzemi (literally, "closed territory,"--territory, city, town, or village with

III H

I C

I G

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1915.

actual or assumed German majority, the Sudeten of unhappy Munich memory). In the same courts a German could **fight** his legal battles in German, freely-- and all over the country! Now, these same Germans who brag every day about their culture and therefore claim exceptional privileges, have shown in the official census that the percentage of literacy among the Germans is 91.84 while the corresponding percentage among Bohemians is 93.88. Among the Germans in Bohemia, there are 6.83 per cent who do not know how to either read or write; among the Bohemians, only 4.26 per cent. It is difficult to guess where the superiority of German "culture" in "barbarous" Slavdom really comes in.

It is not necessary to explain that the Slovaks are still worse off than all that. In reply to my question as to the standpoint of the Party of Independence toward nationalities other than Magyar in Hungary, put to him on the occasion of his visit here last year shortly before the outbreak of the war, Count Karolyi made the following statement: "The Party of Independence does not know any

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30213

III

- 9 -

SECRET

I C

I C

Jenni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1918.

again become an emperor and as taken up the role of the reactionary, undemocratic and unconstitutional country it had been playing before.

If the Austrian Ambassador in Washington now complains that there is a Pan-Slav movement in Austria and seeks its causes in Prague, he is not worth the money paid to him from the treasury of the twenty-seven million people in the monarchy, because, in the first place, he is here to protect the interests of the subjects of the Austrian Government, not to accuse them of disloyalty; in the second place he repeats the fatal historic mistake for which Austria has started paying already and which, in the end, will seal the fate of that monarchy, the monarchy that has never understood its own mission and will have to leave the world arena before its bi-trials reveal that it is all about.

The Bohemian political leaders, on the other hand, had a clearer insight, and all of them, without distinction of political parties, have been expressing themselves in favor of Austria; and thus, alas, generations have grown up

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III 11

I 3

I 6

- 10 -

XXIII

Jenni Filasatel, Mar. 30, 1913.

which could not imagine any other place for the Bohemians than Austria. But these political leaders have it never of an Austria that would finally abandon its mistakes and become a healthy place where those who live within its boundaries would find justice. In that, of course, Austria has a dim continent and has remained blind to the fact when victorious Russian armies have crossed her border.

When Bohemian-America takes all this into consideration, there will not be a single nationally conscious Bohemian who could be serious in his defense of that country of injustice and aristocratic notions. To this opinion we are led neither by hatred, nor by Pan-Slavism, nor by any feverish, nebulous imaginations. We are led to it by the only possible interpretation of the unavoidable trend of historical developments and the stupid stubbornness of Austrian policies and its government.

"The way you make your bed is the way you will rest," says an old Bohemian proverb. It may not always apply in this country of unbelievable possibilities

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I D

I G

- 11 -

SCHE I. A

Denni Macatel, Mar. 30, 1913.

where there are always kind people who gladly take care for others, but it certainly has been given its responsibility in the land of the double-headed eagle, and therefore it is not necessary to doubt its truthfulness.

III H

I C

I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1915.

THE BOHEMIAN-SLOVAKIAN QUESTION, THE FUTURE
BOHEMIAN STATE, AND BOHEMIAN AMERICA

by

A. G. Melichar

It is about time that we got right down to the bottom of the Bohemian-Slovakian question and stopped considering it from personal viewpoints--whether or not we like this or that fellow in one of the camps advocating this or that opinion--we do this too often. This certainly is not the time to "get even," to avenge ourselves for various petty annoyances, and--as the Slovan puts it--make little private deals. If our political actions in this gigantic struggle of forces of world-wide importance are to bring any real practical results, we should be the first to realize--it seems to me--that the present political action, here or in Europe, should not be used to serve as personal publicity for some of us, to get good "jobs" for others, or for still others, to judge the Bohemian-Slovakian question by their personal sympathy or antipathy to one or another actual or

III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

I C

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1915.

would-be leader. It is my modest opinion that there is so far no reason to fear, as some of us apparently do, that this great era has not found us on a high enough level, that it has not found us well enough prepared, and that even our hearts are not big enough, or warm enough, or sincere enough.

If we track down the reasons which some people in Slovakia are using against us Bohemians, we find that they frequently have their origin in the personal failures of some individuals. Bohemian capital in Slovakia was reproached at one time for its failure to co-operate with the Slovaks and its preference for a rapprochement with Hungarian capital. This reproach was justified to some extent. Bohemian capital, organized in Bohemian banks, has never been in principle against co-operation with the Slovaks, but it asked some security for its investments, and the Slovaks, although they had about seventy-five banks of their own, did not seem in a position to give that security because they were too accustomed to the "Hungarian" ways of doing business and investing money. [Translator's note: That is, they give more regard to considerations of nationalistic character for instance, supporting "Hungarianizing"

WPA #11.9 PROJ. 30275

III H

I C

I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1915.

establishments regardless of the probability of losses.] The Bohemian banks, however, were awake. They made their trained employees available to Slovak financial institutions, and this method soon showed excellent results. It provided a basis for financial and commercial contacts with the Bohemian institutions, and the Slovak financial structure became so strengthened that when, in 1913, one Hungarian bank after another went into bankruptcy, the Slovaks could point proudly to the fact that not a single Slovak financial institution got into serious difficulties during that period.

The fact that the Bohemian banks not only gave the Slovak financial enterprises the proper training in a short period of time, but also saved a great deal of the hard-earned money of the Slovak people simply cannot be denied. It was only natural that the Bohemian bankers always tried to see to it that **the money** entrusted to the Slovak financial institutions should be handled as safely as possible. Nobody should have been surprised when, for instance, the Zivnostenska Banka [Translator's note: the largest bank in Bohemia] in Prague, having financed to the extent of almost fifty per cent all the enterprises of the

REF ID: A111, 19001.31775

III H

I C

I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1915.

Tatra Bank [Translator's note: the oldest Slovak bank] could not see the American deals of that bank without taking action. It is well known that these deals brought the Tatra Bank to the brink of ruin, and it was only proper that the officers who caused the losses, which amounted to millions, were discharged, upon Zivnostenska Banka's insistence. This should not, however, be used by just those persons in the Slovak camp as a reason for working, here in America, against the closest Bohemian-Slovakian co-operation; although that action may have cost them their "jobs," it also prevented enormous losses to Slovak investors.

These are the circumstances we have to bear in mind when we hear or read that some Slovaks are against a united Bohemian-Slovakian front. The view that what is being done in the old country is none of our, Americans' business, and that all should be left to the "recognized leaders in the old country"--to use the latest popular expression--is quite untenable and definitely wrong. I know quite well the kind of "political actions" for the benefit of the old country

III H

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

I C

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1915.

that are being taken here in America, but if we should not be in a position to make clear even the very principles of what the Bohemians' and Slovaks' political demands should be, no matter what happens to Austria-Hungary, and if we should have to wait for directions from home, it certainly would be much better if we here in America left everything alone. I do not mean to say that we should not work together with responsible elements over there, because that is, of course, the first condition of success, but we here must first make sure what our "political ideals" are, or plainly: what it is we want!

Our political aims, our traditions, the meaning of all our cultural and economic work of the past decade, has been to strengthen Slovakia, to strengthen Bohemian-Slovakian unity. If our work in America follows the same principle, and goes along the same line, it will win praise from "the recognized leaders in the old country". I should go even so far as to maintain that to give the fullest measure of attention to the Slovaks, to try and convince them that they

III H

I C

I G

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1919.

also have certain obligations toward us, is for us, American Bohemians, nothing less than a definite command. Conditions here and in the old country force me to this conclusion. Here in the United States, for example, we Bohemians enjoy being called the most advanced of the Western Slavs. It is, therefore, our duty to help the local Slovaks because we form with them, a block of one million souls in this country. Their progress, therefore, is also a matter of our own selfish interest. It is not at all irrelevant whether there are a million of us here, or only five hundred thousand, or on what cultural level we are, but it is really unnecessary to enlarge upon this matter.

There are many reasons that date back to the homeland, and they are very important ones. Perhaps the one of greatest practical importance is the fact that the Slovak immigrants are among those who most frequently return to the old country. Anyone who is at all familiar with conditions, knows how much advanced are the ways of a Slovak who has American experience, who has acquired a broader vision, a wider horizon in this country, and what a wonderful influence he can have on others if he is a nationally awakened individual, a man

III H
I C
I G

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1915.

who, in our sense of the term, "knows what he wants". We cannot be indifferent to this situation, if we realize that this country is the only place where we can, without fear of trouble, promote our Bohemian-Slovakian political ideals.

What I have tried to indicate here so far, is that Bohemian-Slovakian unity is not dangerous for the Slovaks, that the reasons given against Bohemian-Slovakian unity by certain local factions cannot be seriously defended, that the question of that unity is a timely and important question for us in America as well, and, therefore, that we here in this country are fully justified in considering it.

The future Bohemian state which now, after the capitulation of the fortress of Przemyśl must be considered a certainty, will certainly not be a creation of news articles, something that exists on paper only. The fact is that we shall be called upon, for the first time in centuries, to manage our own affairs again. Of course, it is too early to predict now whether Bohemia and the Bohemian lands will be an independent state, or a state within a state. I do not intend at all to try and indicate the future tasks of a Bohemian state,

III H

I C

I G

- 8 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1915.

but it seems certain that it will have to pay a great deal of attention to its neighbors. It is certain that the first thing this state will run up against in the discussions of juridical conditions in what is now Austria-Hungary, will be the question of--Slovakia. It is no secret that the Bohemians have never recognized the juridical and state-political [sic] division of the monarchy [into the Austrian and Hungarian parts]. In the event that Austria-Hungary should survive, the demand for reunification, will be again raised by Bohemian politicians, I am informed if for no other reason than to outweigh the influence of the German alpine states and the influence of Hungary. After the present successful advance of the Russian armies into Galicia, it is very unlikely that deputies from Galicia will ever again sit in the Austrian diet. Even though they hardly ever have been or would be on our side, their simple presence has and would bolster up the Slavic consciousness of the deputies of the now dying monarchy. It, therefore, becomes necessary that our relation to the Slovaks and their actions, and their relation to us and our actions, should be fully cleared up in all details.

III H

I C

I G

- 9 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1915.

This, however, is not quite possible right now because our Slovaks support, financially and otherwise, political action of their own in the old country, political action which has no relation to our action, and was started without even an attempt being made to reach an agreement with us in regard to a political line which would be identical, or at least parallel with ours. Even if we in America were not to take any initiative in indicating our political aims, were not to take any political action of our own, it would not mean that we did not have the right to express a definite opinion concerning the scope of the Bohemians' political demands. Without placing any emphasis upon the action of the Jugoslavs who, in their recent congress, expressed themselves quite clearly and openly against Austria, and defined their requirements in their demand for a state in which all the Jugoslavs would be united, I wish to call attention to the standpoint expressed by the Slovenska Liga (Slovak League), **an** institution which may not be as important as it should be, **but** officially represents the Slovaks just the same.

The president of that league says literally in his letter to the Paris congress:

III H
I C
I G

- 10 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1915.

".....It is my opinion that we should join the Bohemians and work with them in an effort to create a Bohemian-Slovakian state, in which the Slovaks would have autonomy. Some of our men, otherwise experienced and well-known political leaders, are of the opinion, however, that with autonomy we would do very well even in 'Hungary', that we would do even better than in some Bohemian, or Bohemian-Slovakian state, because having once won autonomy, the Hungarians would represent a lesser danger than the Bohemians. That is, the Hungarians would not assimilate us, but we should soon assimilate them; whereas we would easily be assimilated by the Bohemians, and would disappear as far as our language is concerned, merging fully with the Bohemian nation."

Since this is the statement of the president of the Liga, it is certainly not his personal opinion alone, but is rather, an opinion shared by a whole group of individuals, and carries definite weight. It is, at least to some extent, an official opinion, and shows that the American Slovaks are not opposed in principle to Slovakia's eventual union with Hungary, or the Magyars. After

• III H

I C

I G

- 11 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1915.

the Jugoslov anti-Austrian manifestation and the obvious, though not yet officially proclaimed anti-Austrian stand of the Bohemians, the Slovaks, at least as represented by the Liga, are the only Austrian Slavs who would still look for their salvation within the disintegrating Hapsburg monarchy, even after the sad experiences they have had with it. What is more, the Austrian Poles have now taken a more separatist position, but their attitude has been even more pitiful than that of the Slovaks thus far [sic].

Now it is imperative that we express our opinion concerning this position because this position has served the Slovaks as a basis for their memorandum to the Allies. The Slovaks' political ideas have been as ambiguous as their political position. None of the many and important Slovak leaders in the old country, whom I know intimately, would or could have agreed with them unless they reversed themselves completely and decided to proceed diametrically against the aims they had been pursuing for the past fifty years.

If we, therefore, study carefully all the events that would strengthen the idea

III H

I C

I G

- 12 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1915.

of a Bohemian state, we cannot afford to leave the Slovak question to mere chance, or to a spontaneous development of one kind or another. Present conditions make it imperative that we come to a mutual agreement with them, and then proceed on a united front basis. That this has not been done before, prior to the preparation of the Slovak memorandum to the Allies, is to be greatly regretted. There is still time, however, to correct this mistake. The great political aims which circumstances have created for the Bohemians and Slovaks, here and in the old country, are worth a thorough discussion of the question in all its aspects. And there is still time.....

III H

I G

I C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Elaszetel, Mar. 24, 1913.

THE BOHEMIAN-SLOVAK QUESTION, THE FUTURE BOHEMIAN
STATE, AND BOHEMIAN AMERICA

by
A.G. Melichar

I

Chicago, March 23-The whole question seems to be "in the air". Whoever makes a study of Bohemian-American and Slovak-American life cannot escape the impression that there exists a certain "something"--some definite points and questions--around which people walk carefully and as though on tiptoe: in order to avoid being obliged to deal with a matter whose importance they cannot deny. But for whose tackling this does not seem to be just the proper time. There are various reasons for these tactics of evasion: These people either do not know the substance-- the foundation--of the problem, a problem which is today as vital to the whole Bohemian people as it is vital to one of its parts, the Slovaks of Hungarian Slovakia, who are and will remain

III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

I G

I C

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 24, 1915.

a branch of our nation in spite of the extremely poor arguments to the contrary which are frequently advanced. The Hungarian Slovaks' brothers here /and/ overseas avoid tackling the question, some because of unprofitable business, others because of persons' egoism, and yet others because they just simply avoid everything that is not "business".

It is not the purpose of these lines to determine which of these groups is the stronger one, or which is the best strong, but it certainly is no mistake to say that the number of those who are aware of the vital importance of the relationship between the Bohemians and Slovaks is very small in America, both among the Bohemians and among the Slovaks, and that this lack of understanding may become fatal to the future development of Bohemian and Slovak affairs, if many important questions that are now pending do not soon find a solution, that will be correct from the realistic, political, and national point of view. This solution must be such that "the commonweal may not be impaired."

III E
I G
I C

- 1 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 24, 1918.

In the finished parts of the memorandum which I have prepared for our political action and which, in accordance with the original decision of the Czech-Serbo-Slovene (Bohemian-Slavic) Alliance, is to be submitted to the Allies, I have tried to make clear the essential unity of the Bohemian-Slavonic nation from the Bohemian Forest to the Tatra Mountains; and in dealing with the wrongs and injustice meted out to the Bohemians in Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia by the various successive governments of Austria, I naturally have made it a point to deal in detail with the deplorable conditions in Slovakia which I had frequently and the opportunity to observe personally on the occasion of my visits to this captivatingly beautiful, but severely tried bit of world at the foot of the Tatra Mountains.

Although some of the leaders in literature and in politics, both in Slovakia and Bohemia, have had differing opinions about the unity of the two Slavic branches, the clear conviction that they form one nation has never disappeared from the patriots' minds and hearts. The consciousness of an essential unity may be weakened by various arguments, influences, and interests, by this

III H

I G

I C

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 14, 1915.

weakening can be temporary only. This awareness, perhaps frequently obscured and sometimes unadmitted, has always existed, and it reaches vit. its consequences into our life in America. Sensible men who know how to think politically and feel unselfishly, are never able to ignore this problem of Slavic unity in their dealings. This was plainly demonstrated at the recent congress of the Slovenska Liga (Slovak League) in Pittsburgh, where this problem was not only a stumbling block to the smooth working of the congress, but also a test of the political maturity of certain groups and certain individuals.

This problem of unity, which, for people of good will, is no longer a problem but is an urgent demand, was raised in a new aspect at the congress of the Yugoslavs, and will finally become the essential feature of the proposals for the reconstruction of Austria-Hungary, which the Allies will make the Monarchy accept after the war. For us in America the Bohemian-Slovak question can be safely considered a criterion of the Slavic feeling of many so-called Slovaks. There is no doubt that their choice as between the Bohemians and the Hungarians,

III H

I G

I C

- E -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Elasetel, Mar. 24, 1915.

is also an indication of the sincerity of the Slavic feeling, just as the insistence upon unity with the Slovaks is nothing more or less than an evidence of political sincerity, honesty, and common-sense perspicacity.

Bohemians have to reckon with the Slovaks just as the Slovaks have to follow the same trends as we do in case they expect to achieve any kind of political success in the old country. The strengthening of Bohemia is automatically a strengthening of Slovakia, while a stronger Hungary means complete ruin for Slovakia. This seems so clear to me that I simply fail to understand why this common logic can be anything but self-evident to every sensible person.

In the Slovak camp it is frequently asserted that the Bohemians want to take political hold of Slovakia and Bohemianize the Slovaks. Men are not lacking who maintain that the Slovaks would be worse off under the Bohemians than they are now under the Hungarians, and, to add the climax, at a recent

III E

I G

I C

BOHEMIA

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 24, 1915.

Bohemian-Slovak conference held in New York under the chairmanship of Mr. Tomas Capek, I overheard a Slovak remark to the effect that "after all, it is just the same, to become Bohemianized or Magyarized!" And "if a people has to lose its future, it should prefer to lose it in its own way."

I share neither these apprehensions, nor this pessimism, nor any of such or similar opinions. Anyone who pays more attention to facts than to designing fabrications simply knows that there is not a single political party in Bohemia, nor a single politician who would even for a minute entertain a thought of subjugating Slovakia. Knowing too well the "delights" of such national humiliation, we respect the liberty of others in order to remain worthy of our own liberty. This belief in right and justice for all is so firmly rooted in our nation that it forms the principal characteristic of our history, in which there is continual evidence of the fact that the Bohemians have frequently sacrificed their own liberty in order to assure it to others. This, after all, may be known even in Slovakia. My own experience with regard to "Bohemianizing"

Donni Elaszetel, Mr. 24, 1911.

would point just the other way: I have found a Slovaks who have settled in Slovakia have become "Slovakized" in their language, while Slovaks, after a ten-year sojourn in Bohemia, have remained as Slovak as their pines on spruces under Kuzmberk and Straz [places in Slovak late mountains] but even so it certainly would not be a matter of indifference whether the Slovaks should become Bohemianized or Hungarianized. In the first place I do not believe at all that there would be a real danger of either,-- that a nation of three million people,-- young, strong, one that, in fact, has practically no political experience of its own, should be afraid that it would lose its individuality, if it does not let its head hang down in despair, or knowingly become the prey of political profiteers and schemers. But even in the case--certainly, improbable case, it would certainly be more profitable to "sacrifice" this people and let it become "Bohemianized" than to have to be Hungarianized. The whole question, however, is quite absurd and really should not be discussed at all in the present article.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 24, 1918.

In addition to these most frequent objections to unity, we find a few others pertaining to the field of politics and national economy. Without doubt, free and independent Slovakia would offer an excellent market for the Bohemian manufacturer, artisan, businessman, and agriculturist. The Hungarian part of Slovakia is in just as great a need of economic as of political awakening. Slovakia is by no means a poor country, as many seem to imagine. It is true that some thirty thousand Slovaks flee to America every year to find here a living, but this is not because of their country's poverty. The reasons for this lie in Slovakia's politico-economic conditions. As far as Slovakia is concerned, the Hungarian government simply doesn't care. The first attempts to introduce agricultural machinery were made three or four years ago, after the government had seen that hundreds of Slovaks were going to Bohemia to study at agricultural schools. The same government has been preventing, by various police and customs measures, the Bohemian businessman from penetrating into Slovakia and inaugurating there a certain degree of economic progress -- which, after all, -- is the foundation of any cultural and political progress at all. The government's failure or rather unwillingness, for purely political reasons, to introduce a measure of progress in this beautiful country, is

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 24, 1915.

country very rich in ores and lumber, has retarded the intellectual and economic development of the whole people. But as soon as Slovakia gains its independence and opens its doors to all business, and consequently also the Bohemian business, the immense riches of that country will be discovered. It will be the benefit of the whole Slavdom if the Bohemian businessman shares in these developments. Experience shows that the Slovak learns most quickly from the Bohemian and -- let us tell the truth-- once having learned from him everything there is to know, he becomes his keen, and frequently not especially friendly, competitor. But that, of course, is an attribute of all business in general and outside the narrow pale of Bohemian-Slovak relationships.

In view of all this, I cannot get rid of the impression, that all the apprehensions of Bohemianization discussed in some quarters are not quite sincere: in fact, that their validity cannot be seriously defended.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 24, 1915.

There is more reason to fear Slovakianization, because many Bohemians do not get Slovakianized by contact with Slovaks. But that, of course, is no misfortune; in fact, it is desirable for the Bohemian literature and for the Bohemian character in general, to take on some of the fine characteristic qualities of the Slovak people and be influenced by some of the specifically Slovak qualities, at the same time opening for the Slovaks, a wide doorway into such parts of world literature, as the Bohemian soul has already digested and absorbed.

III H
III B 2
II D 10
I C
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1915.

FOR BOHEMIAN INDEPENDENCE

The second mass meeting and demonstration for Bohemian independence took place in the hall of the Pilsen Auditorium last night. It was called by, and conducted under the auspices of, the Vzdelavaci Beseda J. V. Fric (The J. V. Fric Educational Club) for the purpose of engendering greater interest in the proposed collection for the benefit of the political action in behalf of Bohemian independence. The first meeting of this kind was held recently in the hall of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs. And if it has been said that this first meeting was an enthusiastic one, and both morally and materially successful, the same claim must be made for yesterday's manifestation.....

The first Bohemian speaker was Dr. J. E. S. Vojan, who, in his twenty-five-minute address, discussed practically the same ideas he set forth in the meeting at the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs hall.....

III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1915.

I G

IV The speaker for the Slovaks was.....A. L. Krizan.....who maintained
 that all differences and petty grievances between the Bohemians
and Slovaks should now be forgotten and.....that all of us should work
together toward the common goal of liberty.....

Another speaker was Tvrzickykraner.....

.

We are informed that the collection amounted to \$50.71.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II D 10
I C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1915.

WHY NOT WE?

(Editorial)

Most distressing calls for help are reaching us from the old country, but nobody seems to heed them. This is almost unbelievable when we recall that in former years, when our help was not so badly needed, when it was not a question of supporting actions of such magnitude that they may be of decisive importance for our native country and its future, when the suffering was not so great and so general, we opened our hands with much more generosity and munificence.

The Jews are getting ready to send millions of dollars to the Jews in Russian-Poland and Galicia; the Poles will send hundreds of thousands, and we cannot get together even tens of thousands. A great epoch requires great men and great sacrifices. Only a nation having such men and ready to make such

III H
II D 10
I C

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1915.

sacrifices will be able to profit by such an epoch. When we watch our Bohemians in America we get quite concerned about the future of our nation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

III

I C

IV

CROATIAN

Kadnicka Straza, Mar. 5, 1918.

LIBERTY AT MILITARY MEETINGS

Sunday, February 28th, the branch of the Croatian Unity "M. Stija Gubec" gave a public lecture entitled "Frisian and Lincies of the Croatian People". The lecturer was Dr. Biankini. The lecturer requested all present to register as members of the branch, because it is sad - as he said - that in such a great Croatian settlement as Chicago, there are only twenty-five members.

Of course anyone who registers as a member has to pay one dollar, otherwise he cannot become a soldier for the national cause.

Ten minutes were given to registration. Eleven registered. Then the lecture began. We bring just some excerpts from Dr. Biankini's lecture:

"England went to war to defend international law and justice. If God grants it, Russia will occupy Constantinople. After the Allies are

III H

I C

IV

-2-

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Mar. 3, 1915.

victorious all Slavic nations will be united and form a Federative Union."

"Russia is," said Dr. Siankini, "in social matters more perfect than any one civilized state."

"In Russia public opinion was for war. Conservatives and liberals united for the defense of little Serbia."

"The war is now between Germanism and Slavism. If there ever was, now is the time to unite and to shout, that other nations may know what we want."

The lecturer proceeded in this tone glorifying Russia and abusing Austria.

Of course, nobody knows what is meant by "liberation by Russia" and "unification of all Slavic nations."

It seems the imagination of some people penetrated into special worlds,

III H

I C

IV

-3-

CHROATIAN

Radnicka Strana, Mar. 3, 1915.

which enables them to look upon Russia as a liberator.

Russia is not willing to give freedom to anybody in her own lands how could she give it to others. In these dreams, just remember the Polish nation to see the "brotherly" love of Russia. Dr. Liankini accentuated that, at the meeting as the people may hear from every one of those present. But when Mr. Mijo Treak wanted to tell his opinion, he was forbidden to talk because he is not a member, that means he did not pay one dollar. At that meeting the right to speak cost a dollar. This method prevents anyone from contradicting those who pay a dollar. They are unanimous from the start.

There was a commotion in the hall when Mr. Treak was forbidden to speak.

It seems that certain gentlemen fear freedom of speech, the more so when that furnishes the possibility that someone could be able to name and uncover the arch enemies of the Croatian nation.

III H
III B 2
II D 10
I G
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 29, 1915.

TO BOHEMIAN NATIONALS IN AMERICA

The Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) of Chicago is addressing an appeal for help to similar organizations in other American cities, and to all Bohemians, which does not need to be and which must not be explicit. An esteemed Bohemian leader, whose name is known to three men only in our organization but for whose absolute honesty and sincerity the Sdruzeni offers every assurance, asks for \$10,000 for political action in behalf of the Bohemian cause in Europe. It will be impossible to publish any report on the use of the money, but an accounting will be made after the war. This is very little, but, just the same, it is all the information we are in a position to give to our public at this time. Any additional information would damage gravely the entire action and the man who is undertaking it. All of you who can help and are in favor of helping the old country in any political action its accredited representative and spokesman is about to undertake should do so soon.

100-111) PROJ 30275

III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 29, 1915.

I G

IV

We publish here the first contributions received for this purpose:

Mr. J. F. Stepina, Chicago, \$500; the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau), \$500; Dr. B. D. Simunek, \$100. All contributions will be publicly acknowledged by the Sdruzeni once a week. In order to avoid any possible confusion as to whether the donations are for relief purposes or for the aforesaid action, all moneys donated for the latter purpose should be sent to our president, Dr. L. J. Fisher, 2533 South Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. All pertinent correspondence should be addressed to Dr. J. E. S. Vojan, 2004 South Albany Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

In this cause, not words but deeds talk! Let us remember the words of Thomas Paine in his introduction to the Crisis: "These are the times that try men's souls!" Let us remember the immense amounts of money donated by American Irishmen for their fight for Home Rule!

For the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni,
Dr. L. J. Fisher, president.

100-1001-30275

III H
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1915.

ACTIVITY OF OUR COUNTRYMEN IN RUSSIA

Report of the Korrespondencni Kancelar Svazu Cesko-Americkych Zurnalistu
(Correspondence Bureau of the Bohemian-American Newspapermen's Association).

Our countryman, J. Walter, has passed on to us for publication an interesting letter from an ardent Bohemian national worker, Stepan Horsky, who is better known in Russia by the name of Gorski. Horsky used to be a very good friend of Stolypin, and has an important standing among our countrymen in Russia. Horsky writes from Nizza, December 30:

"Among us in Russia there is the general and unanimous belief that, after all, we shall win out in the end. Bohemian Moscow started by organizing the Husitska Druzina (Hussite Group [of Comrades]). The Druzina, which, in fact, is a Bohemian legion, is headed by the Russian colonel, Sozentovic; Brother Tucek, president of the Bohemian Committee of Moscow, is its political leader. Let us hope he will develop into a Bohemian Garibaldi. He is a man of great

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30-75

III H
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1915.

ability, and is a most honest worker. Before the war, he was the manager of the Moscow branch of the firm of Laurin A. Klement [Bohemian firm manufacturing motorcycles and automobiles]. My friend Hrabe is vice-president of the Bohemian Committee, and so am I. Our leaders have arranged things so that Tucek has joined the Druzina. I am working outside of Russia, and Hrabe is taking care of Bohemian matters in Moscow.

"As the delegate of the Bohemian Committee of Moscow, I have traveled through Italy, France, and England. Now I am returning to Italy on my way back to Paris, where our convention will be held January 28, and not, as originally announced, on January 14. Bohemians and Slovaks will meet in this convention. An all-Slav convention or meeting is scheduled to be held in Paris on February 4. In Paris we have established, as a preliminary organization, the Narodni Rada Cesko-Slovanskych Kolonii (National Council of Bohemian-Slavonic Colonies), and we shall be publishing a periodical in the French and English language under the title of L'Independence Tcheque. To provide information on the all-Slavic

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1915.

cause, we expect to publish Les Nouvelles Slaves. Moscow, Paris, and London have each donated two hundred francs for the expenses of the Narodni Rada Cesko-Slovanskyh Kolonii. Of course, this is very little; but we hope that other cities will support our movement. I am approaching you, my worthy young friend, with the following appeal:

"Please work among the Bohemians and Slovaks in America, make them acquainted with our activity, and have them join us. We do not need financial support as much as we need moral encouragement. For conferences on important matters, we are in need of men with political experiences. We would like to give the leadership to prominent Bohemians and Slovaks in the United States. Let them know this, talk about it in your meeting, and do something about it. I know you as a good Bohemian and a true Slav. Therefore, I hope that my voice will not be 'a voice crying in the wilderness'. Let them send us articles for L' Independence Tcheque. You yourself should write something for us. Everyone must do his bit. Remain in good health, and co-operate with us with cheerful hearts! Na Zdar! (To Success!)

"Yours,
"Stepan Horsky."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I G

IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 27, 1914.

THE TRUTH ABOUT CONDITIONS IN BOHEMIA
AND IN PRAGUE

A Call to Bohemian-Americans for Help (From the Bohemian-
American Press Bureau)

The news about conditions in the Bohemian lands has afforded us a very incomplete picture of the true situation. Recently we witnessed the dissemination of news of such a fantastic nature that it led Bohemian America to the most erroneous conclusions and generated a multiplicity of false combinations and suppositions. This uncertainty was not, we are sure, of any benefit to the cause which is so dear and sacred to us all; but we are just as certain that it has not for a minute deprived us of our faith in our nation's firm and confident facing of its future. We never believed the reports which were calculated to show the Bohemian nation as uniformly loyal to Austria, and we shall never believe any of the Austrian official

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I G

IV

- 1 -

CONFIDENTIAL

Denni Mlasatel, Dec. 27, 1914.

press bureau's reports of manifestations of Austrian loyalty in Prague.

Nevertheless, we have anxiously awaited the first news from the old country that would tell us more than the Prague newspapers or the insipid, colorless letters that have been reaching us here--news that would enable us to fathom the import of history-making events whose scene is laid in the old country.

We have to admit that it was quite impossible to contact our friends in Bohemia during the very first period of the war, and that it is still rather difficult. But the fact remains that we have now received the first detailed and reliable reports about the spirit prevailing in Bohemia and about events of the last few months of this hapless year.

That news is of such importance that it should be read by all of the

WPA (U) PRO 3075

III H

I G

IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 27, 1914.

Bohemian-American people and the appeal for help which it contains should deeply stir the hearts of all of us.

This news was sent to Editor Joseph Tvrzicky for the proposed newspaper, Ceska Amerika (Bohemian America) and forwarded to the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) for publication, together with other valuable information and letters. All this will be published in the near future.

Prague, November 15, 1914.

"I should be writing a very, very long letter if I tried to tell you all that is going on in Bohemia--all that has been happening here from the beginning of the war; what is being born; what is smoldering; and what is

PROJ 30275

III H

I G

IV

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 27, 1914.

being prepared; what our political leaders are thinking about; what the hearts of the hundreds of thousands of our soldiers beat for, soldiers who go to death for the sake of liberty.....

"No doubt our dear Bohemia is again a country in which the lava of historical events is boiling under an artificial, calm surface. The hearts of the people are filled with the highest achievement of civilization: Liberty. They all sense that what has been hidden for centuries in the most intimate hopes and desires and memories of the Bohemian people and its best men is bound to push through--now or nevermore--in the form of a gorgeous blossom of a new life, life born of soil soaked in blood; that it is bound to materialize in a glorious call of the true, proud, and free humanity, which is our historical heritage.

"Our dear overseas countrymen! We know that you are working for your

WPA (11) 11101 31775

III H

I G

IV

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 27, 1914.

native country, that your ties of love, hope, and devotion with your native country have perhaps never been as strong as they are now! Keep on, persevere, work for all you are worth. The victory of your native country will be your own victory! Let the whole world see that we deserve liberty, that we know how to achieve it by love, by work, by struggle. Do not lose confidence in your country and your people abroad! Do not be misled by our calm, because it is a calm before the storm, the calm of a powerful hero who has been ambushed and fettered, but who now gathers breath and flexes his muscles for the decisive effort that will make him free.

"I do not have to repeat the denial of all the fantastic news about bloody riots in Prague, about the ruins of the St. Guy Cathedral, the National Museum, of all the historical landmarks. They are as false as the report that Klofac [National Socialist party leader and deputy], Kramar [Young Bohemian party leader and deputy], Masaryk [Realist Party leader and deputy], and others have been shot....."

WPA (ILL) 11-03-30713

III H

I G

IV

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 27, 1914.

[There follow two columns describing the baiting of Bohemians in Prague by Germans and Jews, attempts at provoking them to rioting, false manifestations of Bohemian loyalty put up by German students and Jewish store employees, etc. Also there is a true story of two battalions of the Infantry Regiment No. 28 which was being recruited from Prague and which did riot, in fact, threatening to shoot their officers when the battalions were being entrained for the front.]

"It is a great fight, our dear countrymen in America, and we can hardly expect to achieve a complete victory without your help....."

100-111) PROJ. 30275

III H

I C

I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1914.

LET US MAKE CLEAR WHAT WE WANT

At this time, when one of the greatest tragedies in history is being enacted on Europe's battlefields and new foundations are being created for the political and economic life of almost the whole world, most serious deliberations are imperative. All circumstances must be considered before any action is started in order to be sure that the oceans of blood now being shed shall not be shed in vain, and that from the battlefields a better future may grow for the world. For us, the Bohemians, members of a nation which has been oppressed for centuries, careful deliberation and timely action is that much more imperative; the time has come when the terrible wounds inflicted upon us by and after the Battle of White Mountain can be healed. We, the Bohemian-Americans, have the opportunity and freedom to act. Not to use this opportunity, to misuse it, or to fail to act would be nothing less than a betrayal of our nation and a failure of our duty.

Well then, what must we do, and how must we do it in order to accomplish

III H

I C

I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1914.

that which is required of us by the developments of the present era?

This is an extremely difficult question which can be answered only after the most serious deliberations. Only when our task is clear and when we know our mission can we expect all Bohemian-Americans to support us with their energy and their money in doing whatever will be found imperative. So far none of the bodies created, in these serious times, to defend the interests of our nation, have made known its aims and the means by which it proposes to achieve them. If, at the very start, enthusiasm and zeal rather than critical deliberation were the motive power for our actions, it is necessary now that, we see the delay it has caused in our planning--critical deliberation only should be the source of our persistent efforts and should help in removing the last obstacles for the future. At the beginning all of us were certain that the Allies would win an early victory. We figured that six would certainly defeat two, with England's rule of the seas.

1914 (ILL) PROJ. 307

III H

I C

I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1914.

Now, after five months of the war, it is necessary to revise somewhat our calculations. It is necessary to consider cold facts, and to give the enemy his due. He never wins who underestimates or overestimates his foe. In all justice, we have to admit that Germany is accomplishing real wonders in the military, economic, and financial fields. If it has not made good its bombastic boast--to dine in Paris in a month and in Moscow one month later--it has sobered up and now works systematically, heroically, and persistently in order to assure victory. It is getting ready for a long war. Fields where formerly beets, for the manufacture of export sugar were grown, are sown with grain to feed the nation which is singularly united and determined to win. The famous German chemists and engineers are making sure the continued manufacture of all necessary goods, and inventing new implements for the defense and the aggressive acts of the country.

Financially, Germany has stood the first impact in an excellent manner,

III H

I C

I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1914.

and it seems that until now, at least, it has been able to carry the burdens of the war most satisfactorily. Germany, contrary to the general belief, was not ready for a long war. It had lived in the illusion that it would quickly destroy the enemy. Not until now has it come to the realization that it is in a long and bloody war, and it is getting ready for such a war with the proverbial German energy.

Neither let us believe that time is an element which works against Germany only. Germany is united and need not fear internal unrest. But in England there has been unrest already which, of course, has been suppressed for the time being, and Russia had a revolution during the Russo-Japanese war which won the war for Japan. These are plain facts which may not be to our liking, but must not be overlooked.

But there is another fact. Germany, even when it fights as it does, with almost unequalled rage, bravery, and perseverance, need not hope for victory.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I C

I G

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1914.

Germany will not win because it must not win. German victory would make the Kaiser more than a Napoleon, because the Kaiser would have won a simultaneous victory over all his foes, and then, woe not only to those who had been defeated, but also to neutrals who, like Italy, have deserted Germany at the very last minute. Although Germany has been accomplishing wonders, it cannot perform miracles, and just as it has exhausted the energy of its western army, it will exhaust it in the east, and its glory will be over. But if we maintain that Germany cannot win, we must not rely with absolute certainty upon its decisive defeat. Such a reliance would prove our great ignorance of our own history--the Hussite wars--where not more than a handful of peasants, but full of zeal for their own cause, defended themselves successfully against practically all Europe. There are many similar examples in history where a nation filled with enthusiasm and zeal could not be subdued nor annihilated. And does not Germany offer today a picture of an enthusiastic, united nation, a nation which is determined to defend itself to the very last, and to use for its defense all of the best

11001.30275

III H

I C

I G

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1914.

means human intellect could devise? Let us not be misled by the illusion that such a nation can be crushed.

What is the Allie's Aim?

The reasons for England's entry into the war are most ably discussed by the greatest living English writer, George Bernard Shaw, in articles now being published in the Chicago Sunday Tribune. The reason was not the violation of Belgium's neutrality. That was only a pretext handed to England by German clumsiness. The reason was the fear that the European balance of power might be upset and thus England itself endangered. England fights Germany for the same reasons today as she fought King Philip II of Spain, "over whose lands the sun did not set," in 1588; and sent Marlborough against King Louis XIV, who maintained that "he was the State," one hundred years later; and again some one hundred years later succeeded in locking Napoleon I in a cage on the Island of St. Helena; for the same reason she

100-1100-30275

III H

I C

I G

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1914.

beseiged and captured Sebastopol in the Crimean War: to prevent the possibility of a rival growing strong enough to endanger her supremacy. "Who knows," says Bernard Shaw, "that in fifty years England, in alliance with Germany, will not be fighting Russia, or even France? It would not be the first time....."

France wants, in the first place, Alsace-Lorraine and the security of her colonial empire against German expansion. Those who remember the Tachod [sic] affair in 1898, when England snatched from the hands of France the Sudan occupied by Colonel Marchand, know that it was not always Germany that crossed the interests of France.

Where are the interests of Russia? First in the Balkans where they are traditional, and then in the Dardanelles which would afford her free access to the wide seas and to world trade. What about the principle of satisfying small nations, the formation of Poland, etc.? The reader may say: "Of

1. 87/5

III H

- 8 -

BOHEMIAN

I C

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1914.

course, promises are being made today, but 'promising is cheap, and giving costs a heap.'''

When they need you, they are quick to promise. Bismarck promised us a lot of things in 1866, but nobody believes today that he ever thought of fulfilling his promises. Why should England, with her Irish, Hindus, and Egyptians fight for the national principle? Why should France with her Moroccans, Algerians, and many other nationals fight for them, and why should Russia with her Finns, Letts, Ukrainians, various Tartars, and Caucasians fight for them? It is difficult to answer with any degree of logic. Today, the Poles are being promised independence by Russia just as well as by Germany which, until yesterday, was doing all it could to exterminate them. Why do they do it? Benjamin Franklin has written about it in his "Grinding" [sic] and we have a fitting saw about pulling hot chestnuts out of the fire.

What Do We Bohemians Want?

Of course, all of us heartily desire Bohemian independence. A Bohemian

III H

I C

I G

- 9 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1914.

republic is the ideal for which all of us should gladly sacrifice everything. But, alas, everything in the world does not go as we should like it to go, and we cannot conquer more than fate will permit. It is healthy to have ideals, and nothing can be accomplished without them. But day dreaming or building castles in Spain saps creativeness and is a sign of weakness. Let us first be sure of what we want, and then the manly "I will, I can" is in order.

Let us look around a bit in history to see how other nations have gained their independence. Let us take, for example, Italy which, in very recent times threw off her Hapsburg yoke. Here the liberation and unification of a once great country was not the work of a few Carbonari (secret revolutionary societies); it was not given to Italy through the good graces of other powers, or of some "righteous" diplomats. It was the result of the proper application of her own power and of long and strenuous efforts. Poets had been preparing the people for independence, great statesmen like Cavoni were the builders

REF ID: A66111 PROJ. 30275

III H

I C

I G

- 10 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1914.

of independence, and great heroes like Garibaldi were the fighters for independence. Thousands of hands and hundreds of the best brains were at work on it for about thirty years. The study of Italy's liberation would be most profitable for our people in these days. The liberation of Serbia, Greece, and other nations came about in very much the same way as that of Italy: through inner strength and persistent effort.

And what has been going on in Bohemia that would justify hopes that we can help achieve the independence of Bohemia today? Who among us has ever formulated clearly the idea of independence? What great, serious statesman or politician has ever dealt with that idea? What poet has sung about it? Where is the multitude that would be willing to pay for its liberation with blood? Our best politicians--Havlicek, Palacky, and Rieger--did not think that far. True enough, Svatopluk Cech has put many an indication into his "Pisne Otroka" (A Slave's Songs) and "Lesetinsky Kovar" (The Blacksmith of Lesetin), but these were nothing more than indications, and

100-100-30275

III H

I C

I G

- 11 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1914.

the people have failed to understand him; again, true enough, we have a handful of determined heroes in France, and many have given evidence of backbone in Austria itself. But all that may hardly be compared to the fire started by Garibaldi. The aims of Bohemian politicians were, quite contrary to a fire, yet fully in keeping with the desires of the majority of the Bohemian people to achieve autonomy--which could well be the last step toward independence. Nature does not love leaps, has said Linne, and if she does not love leaps in organic life, no doubt she does not love leaps in the life of nations, either.

Let us bear in mind that even our United States did not become in one stroke what it is today. The peace with England was signed in 1783, and not until 1787 was Washington elected President. It took four years before the country, liberated and left to her own resources, succeeded in finding the way to its own form of government. How long would this take us, unprepared as we are, surrounded by enemies, and handicapped

W. (LL) PROJ. 30275

III H

I C

I G

- 12 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1914.

by unfavorable conditions?

It is logical that the aim of the present Bohemian politicians should be nothing else but the autonomy of Bohemia. That is the nearest to independence and the most possible. It is the most possible because our present strength does not seem to suffice for anything more, and it would be a mistake to rely upon favorable circumstances and luck. "Man, help thyself.....," is an old, true, saying. It is doubly true in regard to nations. It is the most possible also because Germany would never tolerate having its southern border menaced by a Slavic state, and it is not certain that Germany will be so badly crushed that it will have to stand for anything. Finally, it is the most possible because the establishment of Bohemian independence would be contrary to the interests of England. The reason for this is that in an independent Bohemia, Russia would have great influence, and thus would extend her sphere of interests into the very center of Europe which means an impairment of the balance

MPA (ALL) PROS. 3-1-15

III H

I C

I G

- 13 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1914.

of powers and therefore a threat to the interests of England. As we have indicated already, Russia will be interested primarily in the Balkans, and her interest there will be much stronger than in us, who have been so far completely or very much of an unknown quantity officially.

"The more you ask for, the more you get," goes a saying. But there is another saying to the effect that "who wants too much, gets nothing". The present time is much too serious to be wasted in hazardous experiments. If Bohemian-America should succeed in accomplishing anything it is necessary that we assume a united front for which again it is indispensable for us to know exactly what we want. Now, at the very beginning of the present war, voices were being heard calling for Bohemian independence. Very well. But that was in the time of the first elation, and all of us felt that way. But now we have sobered up somewhat and want to know--what is what. Let us not become deluded into believing that employing a diplomat, or mailing out a pamphlet--no matter how excellent either may be--will suffice for the

III H

I C

I G

- 14 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1914.

accomplishment of such a gigantic undertaking as building up a new state. (By the way, it may be worth considering that we shall be likely to run into difficulties in finding here an "excellent diplomat".) Asking people to sacrifice their money and assume the responsibility of speaking on behalf of the whole nation are most serious undertakings. They can be fully justified only when preceded by the adoption of a definite and realistic plan. No visionary dreams or promises that we shall "fix it" in due time will do.

Our duty is to do something that would serve really to benefit the Bohemian nation rather than glorified publicity in the English language daily press. That requires the most serious consideration of all arguments for and against any suggested plans. It requires perspicacity, astuteness, and an indication of creative ability that will engender confidence which is indispensable for our unification. First let us make clear what we want, and then, let us be first in doing what we want.

Jaromir Victor Nigrin

III H
I C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1914.

THE CZAR WANTS INDEPENDENCE FOR US

(Editorial)

We, Bohemians in the United States, surely are some boys. As soon as we make a move for the liberation of the old country, the Russian Czar hears about it and formulates his conditions of peace in accordance with our ideas. Just think of it: Yet there are pessimists among us who dare maintain that we, here, do nothing but sleep and that we never will accomplish anything.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

II B 2 d (1)

I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1914.

CHANGES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF PARIS BOHEMIANS

The mail reaching us yesterday from Paris brought an interesting letter from the Committee of the Bohemian Colony and Volunteers of Paris which shows that the original committee has dissolved and that at present, the club is going through a crisis; that the paper Na Zdar! (To Success!), which was profusely quoted by certain Bohemian newspapers in Chicago, is not an official publication with the right to speak on behalf of Paris Bohemians, but rather a private enterprise which is being published for profit. Our readers will get a clear idea about the whole situation from reading the letter in its entirety:

"Paris, November 12, 1914.

"Dear Countrymen: In the general confusion of the first days of mobilization, the Bohemian colony in Paris charged a number of countrymen with the responsibility of protecting its rights and securing permission for its members to

III H

II B 2 d (1)

I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1914.

remain in Paris.

"The mandate of this committee was of a temporary, provisional character. Now that some of its members have enlisted in the French Army, some have left Paris, and Members Hoffman-Kratky, Novak, and Bilek have resigned, and the committee is unable to function, a pleuary meeting of the whole colony was called for November 10 at which a new, definite set of officers was elected.

These officers have been elected from among those of our countrymen who are noted for their patriotism, unselfishness, and willingness to work hard. Their names are a guarantee that they will bring the work which the colony has agreed upon to do to a successful conclusion.

"In apprising you of this change, we wish to call your attention to the fact that this definite, permanent committee only has the right to represent our local colony and the Bohemian volunteers and to protect the political and

III H

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1914.

economic interests of the Bohemian nation.

"We also call your attention to the fact that the newspaper Na Zdar! is not the official organ of our colony--that it is rather a private enterprise of Mr. Hoffman-Kratky who, having resigned from the committee, has lost his right to represent our local group.

"We are, with cordial greetings, the Vybor Ceske Kolonie a Ceskych Dobrovolniku v Parizi (Committee of the Bohemian Colony and Bohemian Volunteers of Paris).

"J. Capek, president; P. Svoboda, vice-president; Ant. Vesely, Vilous Crkal, Rudolf Kepl, secretaries."

[A French postscript is added to the letter giving the names, addresses, and official titles of this new permanent committee.]

WPA (11) 1

III H
II D 10
I G
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1914.

ACTIVITIES OF THE CESKO-SLOVANSKY POMOCNY VYBOR
A Letter from Bohemia to Our Friends and Enemies

In spite of all our intensive informative work, many of our countrymen are not sufficiently aware of the great task which the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) has undertaken, and toward which it is and will be working with great diligence. This fact is evident from replies we have been receiving from various societies, lodges, and associations to our letters requesting their financial and moral support. We are therefore, again publishing information that will, we hope, make our aims and objectives clear.

Money collected by the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor is destined to help the Bohemian nation in these difficult times--specifically, to alloy the misery and need which is already apparent in Bohemia, need and misery which will become appalling later on when present stocks and supplies are exhausted. As Bohemians, and as men and humans, we have a sacred duty to help our kin. If any one of us

III H
II D 10
I G
IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1914.

is helping his own relatives, that fact does not liberate him from the duty of helping the whole nation and the masses of those who have nobody to take care of them, our co-patriots in the old country who may be in the greatest need now, and whose distress will certainly be more pronounced in the near future. To care just for oneself and one's own family and own relatives is nothing but selfishness and shows an utter lack of national feeling.

Even if it may be impossible for us to give a great deal to our country in these bad times, it must be expected that everybody will give at least something, no matter how little it may be. Every society, lodge, association, club, and every individual should prove by at least a small donation that there is compassion and charity, love and patriotism in his heart.

The money should be sent to the American State Bank, 1825 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago. The bank keeps minute track of all our money, and one of its officers, Mr. O. Vasak, is our treasurer. Each donor is given an individual receipt for

III H
II D 10
I G
IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1914.

his contribution, and once a week the donations are publicly receipted in the newspapers. If any name has been inadvertently omitted from these public receipts, please let us know by post card, and we shall be glad to rectify the error. The bank pays interest on the money we deposit. No salaries or expenses are being paid from this sum except current bills for postage, printing, and such necessary expenditures which the actual work in our office requires. Therefore, all the money collected will be turned over to the purpose for which it was donated. Every Bohemian has the right to look over our books during the bank's business hours.

Dr. Josef Scheiner, president of the Ceska Obec Sokolska (Bohemian Sokol Community) informs us by letter that he will be glad to help us in distributing the money. He thanks us on behalf of the Bohemian nation, and especially appreciates the fact that the Bohemians of America are showing their love for their home country now during more critical days than we ever could have dreamed of before. He has great faith and we hope with him that our countrymen here will not

III H
II D 10
I G
IV

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1914.

disappoint his and our expectations.

For the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor, J. V. Nigrin, secretary; James F. Stepina, president.

III H
III B 2
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 25, 1914.

AN INFLUENTIAL ENGLISH MAGAZINE WRITES ON
THE BOHEMIAN QUESTION

(An Article by the Bohemian-American Press Bureau)

The quiet but diligent work toward the creation of conditions for a better future of our nation in the old country has not yet found full appreciation and understanding in some groups of the Bohemian-American public. It is certain, however, that the calm and efficient work of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni V Chicagu (Bohemian National Alliance of Chicago) and the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) which, in fact, acts as the press committee for the Narodni Sdruzeni, is finding increased recognition, as may be seen from the growing number of testimonials that have been addressed to the two bodies in these past few days. This, however, is quite natural. The American-Bohemians' action for the old country must be based on a foundation which is as solid as its aims are important, and must be conducted in such a way as to insure real and permanent beneficial results. For this reason, all of our press releases are prepared after very

III H
III B 2
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 25, 1914.

serious deliberation on their probable effects and are based on thorough research of source material and the use of reliable, unassailable data. Therefore, none of our press releases fails to impress its readers with a seriousness of purpose. The same applies to actions other than publicity work. But for reasons which should easily be understood by anyone using good judgment and common sense, not all of our activities may be disclosed publicly at this time. The time will come, however, when all correspondence conducted by our responsible officers will be published, and all of our countrymen will be given the opportunity to judge what has been done for our beloved old country.

That even the influential English press is being reached by our propaganda work and does not remain uninformed about the position of the Bohemian nation in this conflict is proved by The Out Look (sic), a magazine which is being published in London. Its issue of November 7 carries an article, "Bohemia and the War," by our friend R. J. Kelly, from which we have translated a few especially interesting paragraphs.

III H
III B 2
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 25, 1914.

[There follow eight long paragraphs about the position of the Bohemian Crown Lands in Austria, the cultural and intellectual standards of the Bohemian nation, and its right to an independent future. The last of these paragraphs reads:]

"This [Bohemian] nation has been suffering under the German yoke for a long time. Even if the Bohemians are a part of the people of the Austrian Monarchy, and as such cannot and must not publicly proclaim their sympathy for the Allies, they are keenly aware of the fact that their men are being recruited to fight against the Allies. There is no doubt that they are in full sympathy with the common Slavic cause, because it is also their cause, and they hope for its early and permanent success."

In this way Mr. Kelly is educating the English public, and we should be truly grateful to him for publishing his views in a magazine with such prestige as The Out Look enjoys in the great English-reading public.

III H
III B 2
I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 25, 1914.

His deductions are supported in the same issue by Mr. Francis F. Marchant, one of the group of Englishmen, accompanied by the present editor of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar, who visited Prague, Kutna Hora, Tabor, and other interesting cities of Bohemia some time ago. What deep impressions this visit has left upon these thinking Englishmen is evident from a remark Mr. Marchant adds to Mr. Kelly's article:

"It is deeply to be desired that Mr. Kelly's wishes be heard in the proper places. English visitors to Prague and all other Bohemian cities and country towns were most cordially welcomed for many years. In Bohemia there is a surprisingly large number of people who learn English and are interested in English literature and the constitution. Not so long ago, an old, historical church in Prague was given to the English and Americans for their worship by the Prague Municipal Council. The Bohemian University of Prague conducts a seminary for students of the English language.....

"Before, as well as after the battle of the White Mountain, the Bohemians

III H
III B 2
I G

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 25, 1914.

suffered a great deal at the hands of their Teuton neighbors. Some time ago I wrote an article for you about the victims of the 'Kultur,' the Danubian Slavs. Mr. Kelly's reasons and speculations also apply to the Slovaks, both in Moravia and in Hungary. Their language is most closely related to the Bohemian language, and the name of Father Hlinka is rather well known even in England. Also, the Slovaks are obliged to fight for their own schools....."

III H
III B 2
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 12, 1914.

BOHEMIAN-AMERICA INTERCEDES FOR COUNTRYMEN IN ENGLAND

(Article from the Bohemian American Press Bureau)

Chicago, November 11, 1914.

A news article reaching the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar from London tells about the difficult situation of Bohemians settled in Great Britain caused by the fact that the British authorities, in contrast to the French, do not recognize any difference between "Austrians" and members of the Bohemian nation. The Bohemians have always cherished sincere feelings of friendship toward England, and the only reason that the cordial relations of Bohemians and Britons of high standing have now been forgotten seem to be military precautions. Such events as the exceptionally cordial reception of Lord Mayor Strong of London and forty London aldermen at the City Hall of Prague, two years ago, and the subsequent welcome accorded the Bohemian delegation

WPA (ML) PROJ 30275

III H
III B 2
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 12, 1914.

consisting of the Mayor of the city of Prague and a number of Prague aldermen at the City Hall of London, remain a pleasant memory. Therefore, it is to be supposed that the present provisions against Bohemians in England--obviated by the war--will be removed as soon as the necessary explanations are made, and that the Bohemians in England will soon enjoy the same privileges as have been accorded them by both the civil and military authorities of the French government. To this end, a conference was held Wednesday afternoon between the president of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar, Mr. James F. Stepina, and the British Consul in Chicago. The conference, after a thorough analysis and discussion of the question, resulted in a telegraphed communication to the British diplomatic representative in Washington, and direct intercession with the British government in London. We are glad to state that the British Consul General, Mr. Horace Dickinson Nuget, has taken up this matter with a great deal of understanding and assured the president of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar of his whole-hearted support. This step, made with the agreement of the Bohemian National Alliance will no doubt result not only in the betterment of our countrymen's conditions in Great Britain, but also in

WPA 111 PRO 130275

III H
III B 2
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 12, 1914.

calling Great Britain's attention to the position taken by the French government on the Bohemian question, a circumstance of the utmost importance under present conditions, and absolutely indispensable for steps to be taken by us in the future.

It is up to our public to give the necessary support to the work that the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar is doing on behalf and by order of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni. This support will enable the Tiskova Kancelar to fulfill its mission in these fateful days for our nation.

The telegram sent by the president of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar to the diplomatic representative of Great Britain in Washington reads as follows:

"To His Excellency, Ambassador Spring-Rice, Washington, D. C.:

"According to information we have received, our Bohemian countrymen in

MPA 011, PROJ 30275

III H
III B 2
I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 12, 1914.

London are considered as enemies of the British Crown. They are, as Austrians, held under police supervision in spite of the fact that they are in reality absolutely against the Austrian government. This is proved by the fact that thirty-one of them have left London in British uniforms which they bought with their own money, and have joined the French army in order to fight against Germany and Austria.

"Four hundred Bohemians in Paris have joined the French army as volunteers, although they are not French citizens. The Bohemians in France and Russia are not considered enemies of these countries and continue enjoying the same freedom as they did prior to the war.

"Our organization will take the liberty of presenting to your Excellency, through the British Consulate General in Chicago, certain letters we have received from Europe, together with an appeal for the benefit of Bohemians living in England. A delegation representing the Bohemian-American Committee

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

III H
III B 2
I G

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 12, 1914.

of New York as well as our own organization will call at the British Embassy in Washington, Friday, in order to present these documents to your Excellency.

"May we ask your Excellency to give this matter your kind attention.

"The Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni Vamerice

"Dr. Ludvik Fisher, president,

"A. G. Melichar, secretary.

"The Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar

"J. F. Stepina, president,

"J. Psenka secretary."

Simultaneously with the dispatching of this telegram a wire was sent to the Bohemian-American Committee of New York, which had advised us of its proposed intercession in Washington, requesting the Committee to instruct its delegates to represent also the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe and the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar. In this way the action will assume the proper importance and meaning, and show that the Bohemians in America act voluntarily and in unison.

WPA FILE PROJ 30275

III H
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 11-20, 1914.

WAR NEWS FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

The Denni Hlasatel continues to publish letters from friends and relatives of Bohemians in Chicago and elsewhere dealing with changes, needs, troubles, etc., of the senders caused by the war. It publishes also, daily, long lists of dead, sick, and wounded Austrian soldiers.

91702 11-11-14 2014

III H
II D 10
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1914.

PARIS BOHEMIANS TO THEIR AMERICAN COUNTRYMEN

Paris, October 1, 1914.

Countrymen: Through centuries, our nation has been fighting for liberty and for the preservation of its national rights. Several times it succeeded in regaining its independence, only to lose it again and again.

It has been suffering for many years under the Austrian yoke. The whole Bohemian nation--Bohemians, Moravians, Silesians, and Slovaks--has keenly felt the subjugation and oppression by the Austro-Hungarian government.

The greatest desire of all liberal-thinking Bohemians has been to shake the government of unjust Austrian tyrants once and for all, to raise their nation to the level of other nations in Europe, and to lead the nation, as a peer among its peers, to a beautiful life of freedom, happiness, and culture.

III H
II D 10
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1914.

They have only been waiting for the proper moment.

Today, when the whole civilized world stands partly in actual war, partly in ideological opposition, against the German imperialism and the domineering spirit of Austria, the time has come for us to join the civilized world and to defend our liberty as well as the liberty of all oppressed nations.

Our people in Bohemia are being watched too well and threatened too much by the Austrian bayonets and Prussian guns to stand up and demand their rights.

It is therefore up to us, Bohemians living outside of the country, to take advantage of this opportunity and work for the liberation of our brothers and sisters in the Bohemian lands.

We here in Paris put our hands to it during the first few days after the war

III H
II D 10
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1914.

had broken out. All local countrymen of ours refused to return and join the Austrian army, and those who were able-bodied immediately enlisted in the French Army, eager to fight our common enemy, the Germans. By doing this we have proved that we are real friends of the French nation, and our political committee succeeded, through an appeal to the President of the French Republic, to the minister of war, to the Governor of the City of Paris, and to the Russian Ambassador to France, in having the Bohemians officially recognized as a nation of friends of France and Russia (sic) [the wording is not very clear, but it does not say "allied"]. The political committee is continuing now in its activities to acquire new and influential political friends, and, with the publication of a new French-Bohemian paper, Na Zdar (To Success), we are winning the hearts of the French public.....

The political committee has accomplished all of this practically without any financial means except the little which its members could contribute

III H
II D 10
I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1914.

out of their own pockets. The continuation of this work is possible only with the support of our American countrymen, because until now it has been impossible to get in touch with influential factors at home, and therefore it seems quite impossible to rely on any support from that source.

Knowing our American countrymen's unselfish patriotism, their usual readiness to perform sacrifices, we ask you in behalf of all those who love their country and desire to see an independent Bohemian State soon to support our action as much as you possibly can. We addressed you by cable at the time of the formation of our volunteer division, but so far have not received any reply. Therefore, (and because the prevailing diplomatic conditions make it imperative to be ready for immediate action at any moment), we ask you to comply with our request by return mail.

For the political committee,
[There follows a list of seven names.]

III H
II D 10
I G

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1914.

Paris, September 12, 1914.

I am certain to express the opinion of all my colleagues of the Municipal Council of the City of Paris, an opinion which will be shared by all of France, if I call the publication of your new paper most welcome.

A long time ago near Cressy, one of your most august rulers, the brave John of Luxemburg, lost his life in the service of our country. The ties of sympathy that existed then between Bohemia and France have never been forgotten, and you are still our friends. As a result of occasional visits which we have exchanged with the Municipal Council of the City of Prague, we are glad and proud to say that the French cause has become dear to your hearts.

As far as we are concerned, you know that we love you very much, and we thank you for your efforts to become mutually well acquainted.

III H
II D 10
I G

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1914.

Please accept the expression of our deepest esteem.

President of the Municipal Council, A. Mithouard

This proclamation was received by us from the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) in this morning's mail, together with a recommendation and explanation to the Bohemian public. According to the cancellation stamp, the letter was mailed yesterday at 3 P.M., and its senders should have known that we could not get it in time for complete publication today. Therefore, we have published at least the proclamation, but the article by the Kancelar has been withheld.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1914.

POLITICAL NOTES

(Editorial)

It seems that we are vitally concerned about politics in the old country, while in Bohemia itself, according to newspapers from Prague, there is a complete political lull. It would be to our advantage if we paid more attention to our Bohemian-American politics, now that the elections are approaching so rapidly, and left Bohemian politics alone, because we do not understand anything about them.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 8-1-3

III H

I G

IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1914.

THE FATE OF VOJTECH BOHDAN IN PRAGUE

The last veil of mystery surrounding the fate of our countryman, Mr. Vojtech Bohdan, of 1539 South Crawford Avenue, was removed yesterday. Mr. Bohdan and his wife left Chicago on June 11, and arriving in Prague, became victims of the Austrian persecution. There have been rumors that he was court-martialed because of a remark made to some Bohemian soldiers to the effect that they should not shoot the Serbians because they are their brothers.....

The last hope that these rumors were false was dispersed by a telegram from the State Department in Washington which reached Chicago last night. The telegram confirms the rumor that Mr. Bohdan was found guilty by court-martial, and it reads as follows:

"The United States Consul in Prague reports that Albert [German for Vojtech] Bohdan, of Chicago, was tried on August 3, for remarks which might incite revolt. He was found guilty and sentenced to one year of hard labor in

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H
I G
IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1914.

prison. The Department of State has cabled the United States Consul in Prague to take up this matter again and keep the Department of State informed concerning his steps and their results."

.

Mr. Bohdan's fate is interesting not only to the general Bohemian public, but also to our influential countrymen, and among them Congressman Adolph J. Sabath: He will do all in his power to obtain a release for Mr. Bohdan, although the latter's American citizenship is no protection in cases of this sort.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
II D 10
I C
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1914.

WHAT WE EXPECT FROM THE POLITICAL ACTION
OF THE CESKE NARODNI SDRUZENI
by the
Bohemian American Press Bureau

Chicago, October 10, 1914.

At the very beginning of the war when Russia, France, and England threw their weight into the scales, many of our American countrymen awakened to the realization that Europe was experiencing historical times which should not find the Bohemian nation sitting idly with her hands in her lap. That the Bohemian nation would voluntarily lie down to a political sleep at a moment when its future destinies were being decided, is simply inconceivable. How is it to be explained that at a time when people speak about an independent Poland, about full rights of citizenship for the Russian Jews, about autonomy for Finland, when the Lithuanians are calling an overseas congress of small nations, when

WPA (ILL) PR01 30275

III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1914.

I C

I G maps of Denmark with Schleswig as its territory are being drawn,
 nothing is being heard about the requirements and desires of the
Bohemian nation, almost as though it did not exist.

The Bohemian nation has thousands of reasons to proclaim most loudly to the whole world that besides the small nations whose independence and liberation are discussed in journalistic, literary, and perhaps even diplomatic circles, there exists a nation of eight million people that has at least as much right to an independent state as any other nation in Europe. In the critical period, however, when the time approaches for a rebirth of Europe, there is not a single little voice from Bohemia to call the attention of the world to the nation of John Huss, Jan Amos Komensky (Comenius), and Karel Havlicek.

The Bohemian nation does sleep, but it is not a voluntary, spontaneous sleep; it is a narcosis, a sleep artificially brought about by subtle provisions of the Austrian Government which, it seems, has recognized its former mistakes, and if

WPA (ILL.) FC01.30275

III H

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1914.

I C

I G

it never has known how to handle the Bohemian nation, it now shows an unusual degree of cunning. The news that has reached America concerning revolution and bloodshed in Prague, the execution of entire Bohemian regiments, arrests and executions of Bohemian members of parliament is untrue. All these were unfounded rumors originating in Russia or in Italy; and direct news from Bohemia is proving them to be false. The Austrian Government has good reasons not to proceed ruthlessly against the Bohemian nation, and the Bohemian nation is keeping quiet and peaceful in expectation of things that the future will bring it. Thousands of the sons of Bohemia are bleeding on the plains of Poland, in the Balkan mountains, even at the gates of Alsatian cities; the whole nation suffers under conditions brought about by the war and are preparing for the possibility of famine, misery, and perhaps plague.

The government has ordered "Hej, Slovane!" and "Kde Domov Muj?" ("Hey, Ye Slavs" and "Where is My Home") [both are Bohemian national anthems] played for Bohemians. Someone was beaten up in Vienna for using vile language against the

WPA (U.L.) PROJ 30275

III H

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1914.

I C

I G

Bohemians, and instead of the expected severe measures the chief district officials have received orders to proceed "in fatherly fashion". The newspapers are bringing conciliatory articles and enthusiastic reports from government offices while the people, or at least the greatest majority of them, are being made to strike as Austrian a chord as even Bach [ruthless centralist Austrian prime minister] could have ever dreamed of. The Austrian Government, which never knew how to deal with the Bohemians according to their merits, has found, in the most critical of moments for Austria, the proper way. Had it acted as in 1848, or even as it has treated the desires of the Bohemian nation during the last fifteen years, it would have had behind its back a nation stirred up to complete **opposition**. Thus, under the influence of the Emperor's proclamation "to my loyal nations" and the extremely careful manner the government has adopted in these critical times, the Bohemian nation, with all the demands it had been fighting for, has become conciliatory and patient in the expectation of what it will receive as a reward of its proverbial fealty and loyalty; and it would not be at all surprising if the world press should proclaim

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

III H

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1914.

I C

I G one of these days that the Bohemian nation is definitely discrediting, through the mouths of its political leaders, any rumors circulated by overseas Bohemians that the Bohemian nation demands **freedom** and independence; that, on the contrary, it is extremely contented under the **Austrian Government**; that it never will desire better rulers than the Hapsburgs. The narcotic works wonders: it produces a deep slumber; the pains are felt no more. But the awakening from any narcosis is always bad.

The following is not meant to be a prophecy. Nobody, however, can deny certain possibilities in our speculations. Let us suppose that Austria and Germany will be defeated and that the Allies who will dictate the conditions of peace will decide that Austria, having caused the war, will be deprived of all such lands as do not voluntarily make its parts, and thus take away from Germany the only support it has had so far. The independence of Poland will be discussed. France and England will hardly permit their ally to break his word, and anyway it seems that the Czar himself is coming to the conclusion that it is much better to deal

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20275

III H

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1914.

I C

I G

with contented nations than with enslaved ones. Alsace-Lorraine will be given the full choice of joining France or the Swiss Federation.

The Russian part of Galicia will return to its mother country together with Bucovina; Rumania and Italy will get for their neutrality, or possibly for their help, such parts of Austria-Hungary as are inhabited by their nationals.

Serbia will get Bosnia and Herzegovina with an outlet to the sea. But nobody will think of the lands inhabited by the eight million Bohemians. Why should anybody think of the Bohemian nation if it fails to do something for its own independence? The faithful, loyal Bohemian nation, so enthusiastically devoted to the Austrian Emperor; the nation which proclaimed through the mouths of its most prominent men that it is proud to shed its blood for the integrity of Austria and for the Hapsburg dynasty--this nation will be incorporated as a province to whatever will be left of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. And there it will be free to resume its ancient fight for every bit of recognition, every inch of justice, each school, each office, each Bohemian word in official publications. And then the fight will be much more difficult because the Bohemian nation will

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

III H

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1914.

I C

I G be isolated; it will lack the support of the other Austrian Slavs whose majority then will be in the newly established countries and busy with their own affairs.

There are few people today who do not believe that the whole map of Europe will have to be revised, and it is therefore imperative to take these possibilities into consideration. Austria, defeated, maimed, and deprived of its importance, would have left one of only two roads. Either profit by the teachings of history that only contented people make a strong state, repent, and give to its non-German nations which will be left to it after the war all their long-denied rights, introduce justice, remove national friction, and by following sensible internal and international political principles try to heal the wounds it has received. This is what Austria could, and should do. But knowing the Austrian Germans as we do, knowing Vienna politics, and knowing the Hapsburg perfidy, we are afraid that Austria will select the other road, the road of revenge on those whom they believe caused its defeat and the disgrace of Austria's

WPA (M.L.) PROJ. 30275

III H

- 8 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1914.

I C

I G pride by their indifference and lack of proper support. And then, woe to the Bohemian people; untold woe for every Bohemian soldier who threw away his gun in preference to shooting his brothers; woe to every deserter who perhaps joined the Serbs or Russians; woe to every sign of disloyalty during the war. The present comparative and surprising indulgence can change overnight into the old "lash them with rods of iron," and it is by no means impossible that the post-White Mountain times will return. In that case it would be useless to complain of injustice and tyranny to the world.

All this is clear to our countrymen in America, and hence does not need further elaboration. Much less clear, however, and much more difficult to answer is the question of what should be done, and how it should be started. Entire Bohemian-America with its nationals of all small countries of Europe residing in the United States feel that it is impossible for them to remain phlegmatic and idle in these most serious times. They also feel that it is their duty to put forth their best efforts toward the improvement of their nations' conditions

WPA (H.L.) PROJ 20275

III H

- 9 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1914.

I C

I G

of existence. All that is necessary is to look around without bias and see the work now being done by the Slovaks, Poles, Ruthenians, Serbs and Croatsians. It will be noticed that they emulate the efforts of the Danes, Belgians, Swiss, or Italians. This, of course, is quite natural. Indeed, no nation would deserve any future whatever which would not realize that it is deeply involved in the present struggle; that its very existence is at stake.

All Bohemians in America realize this also, and none of our newspapers, no matter how they may differ in temperament and views, plainly acknowledge that "something" should and must be done. In reviewing our Bohemian-American press, almost in the tenth week of the war, we cannot escape the impression that its voice in spite of very different standpoints of various individual newspapers, is experiencing certain changes, a certain transition in opinions which eventually will crystallize. Let us hope, then, that in the near future they will crystallize enough to permit speaking of at least one standpoint they all would have in common--that all of them would agree that we can get no positive

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

III H

- 10 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1914.

I C

I G results with our present disordered lines, and that a large measure of sagacity, self-denial, and mutual confidence is necessary for the success of any unified effort.

Voices are already being heard, pointing to the fact that anything we may be undertaking is, and must be, far from playing in Bohemian-American public life customary petty club and party politics. These voices are an evidence that even Bohemians in America, living in conditions to which they are not fully accustomed, will gradually become well capable of a unified, deeply political effort, such as is now indispensable to Bohemians in the old country. Even if there should not be full agreement in every detail, the general consensus of opinions, particularly the more serious ones, is that our country needs very real help, and that to render such help is the sacred duty of all of us, without any exceptions. Gradually we are coming closer to a definite answer to the question of what can Bohemian-America do for the old country in these times. In spite of some skepticism, the answer is: A great deal.

WPA (II) 1000 10075

III H

- 11 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1914.

I C

I G

Whoever has had an opportunity to follow the activities of some of the institutions in the old country will understand how much it means to secure the sympathy of other nations. Let us give an example. Some ten years ago, the average number of foreign visitors to Prague did not exceed seventy thousand per year. As soon, however, as the beauties of our country were presented to the attention of the world--by periodicals, newspaper articles, invitations to prominent foreigners, participation in exhibitions, etc.--the annual influx of visitors grew by some ten thousand a year, and today Prague belongs to the most popular cities of Austria-Hungary. And at that, the principal purpose in the effort was not simply to increase the number of visitors. Everybody who has become acquainted with Prague has also become its friend and a friend of our old country. And to make such friends was the principal purpose.

In America itself there are a number of prominent men (Professor Monroe) who have remained our friends and whose friendship is treasured by every good Bohemian. Just at the present time it is a question of making not only the

WPA (111) PROJ 30275

III H

- 12 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1914.

I C

I G

American, but the world public acquainted with our desires, to gain its sympathies, to show it the place our nation has--or could have, if given freedom and independence--among the cultural nations of the world. The securing of friendship and sympathy abroad is an important element of the work we have become accustomed to call the work of liberation of the old country.

This is a matter of efficient dissemination of information so that it will reach those who will play a direct or indirect part in the arrangements of future Europe. Should Bohemian-America be incapable of this task? This is a task of the first importance. It determines the victory or the failure of everything else we may undertake. Who would not know how anxious and thorough are the efforts of the Hungarians to make their desires known and thereby sympathetic to the whole world. And yet, how far are most of their political desires from right and true justice which are the aims of the Bohemian nation.

If the American Bohemians accomplish nothing else but succeed in giving our

WPA (111) PP01.20275

III H

- 13 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1914.

I C

I G

American Bohemians a true picture of the desires of the Bohemian nation and gain their active sympathies--a goal which can be reached by purposeful information service such as the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar has been conducting for years, and now will continue in its present capacity of the press committee of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) --a very great deal will be done to assure the independent development of Bohemian lands.

And now, when the ears of the world are open to the voices of the smaller nations as they never have been before, it should not be impossible for us to be heard where we have not been heard so far. Such propaganda, such information will not be a wasted effort even if it does not lead directly to the desired results. On the contrary, it will make up, at least to some extent, for what we have neglected in the past, and in what other nations are so far ahead of us.

Let us hope that none of us will continue to believe in the virtue of being a

WPA (111.) PROJ. 36275

III H

- 14 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1914.

I C

I G modest violet, a retiring wallflower! So now we face the problem of deciding on the best ways of making the world acquainted with the situation, conditions, desires, rights, and requirements of the Bohemian nation. Unfortunately, many obstacles will have to be removed in order to reach a degree of unified opinion in this respect.

Undoubtedly there is some truth in what some of us maintain that every one of us, every one of our communities can do something in this respect. There is more truth, however, in the contention that our action will be successful only if conducted with single purpose and from one center, according to a unified, preconceived and well considered plan. It is quite natural that two or three simultaneous actions in one and the same matter cannot favorably impress the public; that they are uneconomical, and even for that reason only, quite wrong. Even those who are now of a different opinion will, after some experience, come to this conclusion. But will that not be too late, and will our cause suffer in the meantime?

WPA 111 X PR01 20275

III H

- 15 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

Deani Hlastel, Oct. 17, 1914.

I C

I G

The Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni, formed for the purpose of undertaking whatever will be necessary in these times, and composed as it is of representatives of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council), the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar, and the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) stands before great tasks and approaches them in full awareness of its responsibility. It is now up to our public to give the Sdruzeni its moral and financial support and thus enable the Sdruzeni to bring its work to a successful conclusion.

WPA (H.L.) 5001 20275

III 11
II D 10
I 3
IV

Donni - 111111, 101. 1, 1114.

The day before yesterday, 101. 1, 1114, Mr. Donni, received a card from a prominent political leader in the country. The card has been written not only here, but also in the country. The card contains a few words which should be read and in all its undertakings.

This leader expressed to Mr. Donni in private the wish that American people avoid all hasty action in the country and refrain from any possibility of incriminating certain persons in the country by mentioning their names in the press as being connected with the undertaking or any organization in America. He added that hasty action is more likely to harm than to improve the situation in the country. He advises extreme sagacity and caution, to take every, even the least insignificant, movement in the country and to avoid any action to the old country and

III M
II D 10
I G
IV

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

Denni Ilasatel, et. 2, 1914.

could have most catastrophic results, not for American Americans, but for all the Bohemians in Austria, especially, however, for its leaders.

We have not read the whole card. Only a part of its contents has been intimated to us by Mr. Steina, who has asked us to keep it to ourselves. But just because we are so concerned in preventing anything that could affect the conditions in the old country in a detrimental way, we have decided to publish at least the gist of what we have been told, knowing that Mr. Steina will not mind, because he himself shares the same aim as we do.

All we care about is that the best possible conditions prevail in the old country, and that we help the old country as much as we can. Therefore, we believe that utmost serapicacity and collaboration must be the principal features of any action we may wish to undertake.

III 11
III 10
I 11
IV

- 2 -

1911

Tenni Macabell, Oct. 2, 1911.

For the time being, we should do nothing else but convince the old country that the Bohemian state is financially, that we are with the people in the old country heart and soul, and that we are ready to lend our help and assistance in order to give assistance where assistance is needed. And that all is ready to be done through the Bohemian lands, where there is hunger, and the air is full of misery in order to get into the air the feeling of the particular Bohemian lands, where, or where, and where, have left the lands.....

Therefore, I have been on collecting the money for the Bohemian state. Much, very much, will be needed. But let this be all the care about. Everything else will be left to the Bohemian state, which is better authorized to get, and is better acquainted with local conditions and requirements. There are no leaders in the Bohemian state and there is no one who will be their duty. Let us not bother about this;

11-11
11-10
1-2
11

- -

11-11

anti-2001, 100, 100.

Let us know of any, some of the e... and 11-10;
a... which are its only
here, the... 11-10.

III H
II D 10
III B S
I G
IV

EXTRA

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

ČESKÉ NÁRODNÍ SDRUŽENÍ V AMERICE
by the
Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář
(Bohemian-American Press Bureau)

The warlike events in Europe seem to be reaching the end of the first chapter of the great drama that is shaking the very foundations of the old Continent. The closer we get to the solutions of the complicated questions behind this struggle, the more imminent becomes the necessity of approaching with due seriousness the problem of the future of the Bohemian Crown Lands in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Under the influence of such considerations, the České Národní Sdružení V Americe (Bohemian National Alliance in America), comprising the Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council), the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau), and the Česko-Slovanský Pomocný Výbor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee), with all its allied organizations, held its last meeting under the chairmanship of Dr. Fisher in the premises of the Vojta Náprstek School last night.

III H

II D 10

III B 2

I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

IV On behalf of the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář, its secretary reported on the work done by this body. He pointed out the memorandum which the Kancelář prepared for the members of the Belgian delegation. This memorandum was prepared and printed with particular care and presented to the Belgian guests by a deputation which had a long conversation with the Belgians and gained from them a most favorable impression about their opinion of the prospects of the Bohemian nation after the war. He also discussed in detail the long memorandum that is being prepared at this time and which, according to recently formulated plans, will be presented to all influential bodies and individuals within the reach of the Kancelář. The memorandum will be translated into several languages. The preparation of documentary material illustrative of the attitude of the American press toward various Slavic and Bohemian questions is now nearing its completion. Simultaneously the editorial work on the text of several respective proclamations is being done. The Kancelář has also drafted an article concerning the principal facts behind the Bohemian problem as a part of an action which will be continued. The

III H
II D 10
III B 2
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

IV reporter called attention to Professor Jaroslav Zmrhal's lecture on the Bohemian question which will be held in the Chicago Press Club on October 14, and will no doubt receive the deserved attention of the representatives of the American press.

Secretary Melichar of the České Národní Sdružení outlined a program of organization according to which the various auxiliary bodies would be consolidated into one body, with the provision that each individual body would have complete liberty in arranging for their solicitation of funds. President Dr. Fisher regretted that so far it has been impossible to form a united front of all Bohemian-America in its actions, and said that "it is a matter of principal interest and prestige of all our organizations to become united in the present political action".

The chairman of the Česko-Americký Pomocný Výbor, Mr. James F. Štěpina, said, in reporting on that body's work, that he had received a communication from

III H

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

II D 10

III B 2

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

I G

IV the Česko-Americký Výbor (Bohemian-American Committee) of New York, showing that that body, too, sees that an absolutely unified action is a matter of necessity. This announcement was received with great interest and satisfaction by all those present. He also reported that the Výbor had decided to give help to the Bohemians in Paris.

Mr. E. St. Vráz outlined the program of his coming lecture tour through Bohemian communities in America. His lectures will include information concerning the present state of affairs in the old country. Mr. Vráz will also arrange a festival for the benefit of the two funds that are now being created.

Finally, the meeting adopted Mr. R. J. Pšenka's suggestion to prepare artistic Obětiny [oblations: plural of Obětina--an article of almost any description sold for the benefit of some special purpose and usually made specially for that purpose] in co-operation with the Umělecký Klub (Artistic Club).

III H
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 1-21, 1914.

VOICES FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

/Daily there are published from three to four columns of letters received by Bohemians residing in Chicago and elsewhere in the Middle West from friends in the old country describing general conditions caused by the war and personal or family matters in connection with the war./

MPA (11.1 P10) 30.15

III H
II D 10
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1914.

THE PRESENT WAR AND BOHEMIAN CROWN LANDS
From the Cesko-America Tiskova Kancelar
/Bohemian-American Press Bureau/

The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is undoubtedly facing critical times. Because of all that the Monarchy has perpetrated against the Bohemian nation, it seems that we should remain indifferent to its plight, but the destiny of Bohemia is closely tied up with that of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy by historical, legal, and political bonds. It is necessary to bear this circumstance firmly in mind, for it is as timely as the warning given to the Austrian statesmen by Dr. Reiger at the legislative assembly held at Komeriz in 1846: "The gallows, gentlemen, is not the right kind of a prop for a disintegrating monarchy." /Dr. Reiger was the recognized leader of Bohemian politics from 1860 to 1890; he was head of the Staroceska Strana (Old Bohemian party), which was loyal to the Austrian constitution and for some forty years the dominant Bohemian political party./

WPA ALL PROL 3075

III H
II D 10
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1914.

If Austria, in these history-making times, is relying upon its greater physical strength, and that seems to be the case according to the news reaching us here, it would be only a confirmation of the fact that it has neither learned nor forgotten anything from its history. With the Bohemian nation it is different. History has taught Bohemia, and it has been a most painful lesson: that it cannot be certain of free development of all its intellectual, cultural, and economic elements as long as it is not the master of its own destiny in its own lands.

The history of the most recent years shows how the Austrian governments, and the Emperor himself, have in many instances misused the trust of the Bohemian nation, a nation whose proven loyalty to the dynasty and to its "wider homeland" is called forth whenever the existence of the Monarchy is in danger. It also shows how they are in the habit of readily forgetting their promises and obligations as soon as the danger is averted by the good graces of the loyal and unselfish Bohemian nation, and the government is secure again.

100-411-1 PROJ. 30275

III H
II D 10
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1914.

The Old Bohemian party, which built up its political program on the principles of Frantisek Palacky [first modern historian and political leader of the Bohemian nation], was trying to secure, by passive opposition and through personal contacts, the independence of Bohemian lands as early as 1860. When, in the 90's, the Mladoceska Strana (Young Bohemian party), which was originally a democratic peoples' party, took over the political leadership, it stated in its platform that "the foremost requirements of the nation are autonomy and equal rights, political rights included." In 1900 the political party of Realists was founded. It adopted as its first aim, "independence based on the Bohemian nation's natural rights which substantiate the historical rights, and the acquisition of full freedom and protection of thoughts and speech, religion, arts and press, assembly and congregation".

Under the influence of the principles of the Realist party, Socialistic ideas and to some extent, spontaneously, the radical Progressive party and the radical Home Rule party came into being in 1897. Their political programs contained the postulate to "change the centralistic Austria into a federation of nations,

PA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II D 10
I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1914.

and create in the Bohemian lands a Bohemian state as a member of the federation". Special-interest parties, such as the Social Democratic, National Socialist, and Agrarian, also dealt with this question very thoroughly. The Social Democrats agreed in their 1901 convention to "fight the 'bureaucratic-centralistic government' and remodel Austria into a democratic federation". The National Socialist party grew up exclusively on its program of home rule which attracted to it many partisans, especially among artisans and small businessmen. The exclusively self-interest Agrarian party has also in its program the independence of Bohemian lands framed in general along the lines of the parties adopting the political program of Palacky.

All this shows that our old country's independence has been a longed-for postulate of all Bohemian political parties for many decades, and the history of our old country's political struggle has proved that the Bohemian nation has always been ready to bring any sacrifice, no matter how great, in order to realize this political dream. It can therefore be seen that the Austrian

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30276

III H
II D 10
I G

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1914.

government not only does not know, but also--at least in principle--does not recognize as justified this postulate of all Bohemian political parties. This it admits whenever Damocles' sword hangs over Austria. To prove this, it is not necessary to go as far back as 1848; it is enough to recall the events of 1860.

In that year, the enlarged imperial diet in Vienna recognized the historical rights of the several lands, as well as equal rights and autonomy of the several national elements. Thus foundation was being given for Austria's federalization. But as soon as Austria's conditions were somewhat improving, our old country again suffered under the visitation of centralism and Germanization as is apparent in the so-called "February Constitution" adopted in 1861, and which was centralistic throughout. When, in 1867, the Bohemian parliament protested against the abrogation of its privileges by the Vienna government, it was simply dissolved.

The present Emperor has issued manifestoes to the Bohemian nation in which he

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30375

III H
II D 10
I G

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1914.

recognized the rights of the Bohemian crown lands and expressed his willingness to give these rights a solemn confirmation by coronation, but this, so far, he has not done....The various successive Austrian governments have been well aware of the fact that the only foundation of the Austrian Monarchy's existence is the Bohemian crown lands. But they not only have done nothing to fortify this foundation of the Monarchy, but even worked systematically toward the enslavement of the population of these lands, following the idea that Austria must remain as strongly German and centralistic as possible because, while now only an inferior ally of Germany, it would never forget what it was to Germany prior to the battle of Hradec Kralove. To the idea of the former German Holy Roman Empire, it has finally sacrificed both its own existence and the happiness of its peoples, because it was being ruled by governments which--with very few exceptions of short duration--have never grasped Austria's natural mission and, having always been in direct emotional and intellectual conflict with a large (two-thirds) majority of the population, they have been pampering the non-Slavic political parties, the minority, to

WPA (ILL) PROJ 20275

III H
II D 10
I G

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1914.

the detriment of the other parties and nations of the Monarchy.

These German bureaucratic governments of Austria bear also the full responsibility for the present war in Europe, for they have been following imperialistic ideas for decades, thus spreading disquiet and nervousness into the European concert of powers. The Bohemian nation, whose love of peace is proved by history takes part--although a passive one--in today's European drama only because of an irresistible force of circumstances. It is for this reason that its almost one-million-strong American branch has taken upon itself to be the spokesman of the whole nation. This it does principally in the interest of a permanent European peace, because it is a certainty that peace will prevail as soon as each nation in Central Europe will be assured of its freedom--its unhampered progress based on the principle of justice and equal rights for all. The overlordship of the pugnacious German minority over the peace-loving Slavic majority will cease and peace, the attribute of all Slavic races, and especially of the Bohemians, will prevail.

Note: If we do not want to live in anxiety over the future of our old

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30215

III H
II D 10
I G

- 8 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1914.

country, let us not forget to make frequent contributions to our political fund. This fund will be used to finance important steps leading to our dear old country's independence. Send your contributions--the sooner the better--marked" for the political fund" to the treasurer of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni in America, Mr. F. J. Stepina, 1825 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL) 1937.30275

III H
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 25, 1914.

MAILS ARRIVING BY RAIL FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

/Six columns of news from various cities, such as Pilsen, Prague, Brno, etc., bringing personal, local, and general news of matters connected with or ensuing from the war./

III N
III B 2
I G
I G

TOHEMI

Senat Chamber, Sept. 30, 1914.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

In a White House audience, President Wilson received a delegation of Belgian citizens, consisting of two members of the Belgian government and two prominent private citizens of that small but valiant nation.

The delegation presented to the President and the people of the United States the ravaged country's and war-torn nation's complaint against the unbelievable acts of cruelty and savage barbarism committed on the defenseless Belgian people by the German soldiery. The delegation included the Belgian minister of justice, Baron Carton de Wiart; Minister of Foreign Affairs L. Van de Seld; Mr. P. Hymans, and Mr. L. De Meleer.

President Wilson replied to this commission's complaint to the effect that it would be premature and improper for America to take the part of any of the belligerents while the war still rages, but that all these facts would be taken into consideration in the final accounting.

WPA (111) 10075

III 11

III 3 2

12

110

Denní hlášení, Sept. 20, 1914.

DELLI

No other reply could be expected from such a serious-minded President of a neutral country as President Wilson is; but the principal purpose of the delegation was to call the attention of the American public to the denigrations of the Germans who call themselves the bearers and defenders of the European culture, and this purpose was fully achieved. There is not a newspaper in America which did not carry an article about the arrival of the commission and its reception by the President, and many of them printed the full text of the complaint, containing specific data and facts on which the complaint is based.

As soon as it became known in Chicago that President Wilson would receive the Belgian delegation, a number of persons, led by the editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mr. Herman L. Brand, intending to be representatives of Germans of Chicago and the midwestern states, set out for Washington with the idea of asking the President for an audience and placing the accusations which the Belgians have placed into the hands of the President.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

I G

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1914.

I C

Bohemian Chicago, and is pleased to announce today that its efforts have met with success. Only an unforeseen obstacle could prevent the meeting of these prominent Belgians with the representatives of American Bohemians of Chicago. This meeting will offer an excellent opportunity to strike up a mutual acquaintance and have a heart-to-heart talk about the types of experiences with the admired German "kultur" which the Bohemians had been experiencing in so-called "peace times" and the Belgians are unfortunate enough to discover now, and which are leaving such indelible marks in their beautiful country.

The opportunity to welcome the representatives of the heroic Belgian nation, to give them our very best wishes, and to express our deep-felt sympathy will no doubt be welcome to our local community.

According to the present plans worked out by the secretary of the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář and Mr. Streykmans, there will be a representative meeting arranged in one of the largest halls in the city, such as the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SECRET

III M

III B 8

I G

I C

Donni Elanthal, Sept. 10, 1914.

Auditorium, to which the nationals of all small European countries will be invited, especially by the countries that have grievances similar to the Belgians. In addition to this, the Belgian delegation will be guests of the Česká Beseda (Czechian Club) and the České Národní Společení (Czechian National Alliance) in the capital city of Prague.

WPA (111.) PROJ 20075

III
I C

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1914.

(From the School of American Press Bureau)

The first waves of excitement caused by the successive war declarations and various European countries have now subsided at least to an extent which makes it possible to look at this historical event with calm, and with the causes and effects of this gigantic struggle, and to determine with a measure of objectivity the recent relationship of Bohemians in general and the countries they predominantly inhabit--Poland, Latvia, and Lithuania--to Austria. Our deliberations have to be enlarged to include Slovakia in the northern part of Hungary, because we consider, with ample justification, the Slovaks as a branch of the Bohemian-Slavonic people.

The solution to these problems is closely related to the question of the future of Austria-Hungary itself, because the responsibility of its existence, both in a political and economic respect, would be cast doubtful from the present

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Denní Mlasatel, Sept. 18, 1914.

When--no matter for what reasons and under what circumstances--the Slavonic countries would become separated from it. Austria itself is very well aware of this fact, and therefore it is easily understood why the Austro-Hungarian government was so anxious to have news about the utmost loyalty of Bohemian countries available at this time, even for the price of distortion of truth and actual happenings.

The Austro-Hungarian government knows that it would have no right to exist without these "pearls of the realm," even though it would like to have the general public outside of Austria-Hungary believe that there is no Bohemian question, as such, concerned.

This, of course, is wrong. The history of the Austro-Hungarian parliamentarism from its beginning to this day proves definitely that the so-called Bohemian question is, in fact, the vital question of Austria-Hungary, and that on this question the monarchy stands, and with it, it falls.

WPA (III) 111 111 111

Denní Mlasatel, Sept. 14, 1914.

It will, however, remain a historical fact that hardly any of the successive Austrian governments, although all of them felt the importance of this problem, were ever ready to admit it, and all of them--the probability of any exceptions is doubtful--have been arranging their actions around the interests of the almost eleven-million-strong Bohemian-Slavonic nation even in cases where it could be proved that their actions were in disagreement with laws which they themselves have passed and approved. Ever since the year 1848, which marks the beginning of active Bohemian political life, until this day, it has been evident that the successive governments of Austria have been standing on the principles of absolutism, secretly disguised by the pretense of constitutionalism, while the Bohemian nation has always resolutely followed two principal aims: National existence and liberty.

All Bohemian efforts have been directed toward the acquisition of conditions necessary for its untrammelled national development which can be created by the establishment, that is re-establishment, of an independent Bohemian state, consisting of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia.

WPA (U) 11/11/01 3:00 PM

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1914.

This independent state was to be joined with the rest of the Monarchy by certain ties, represented by features it would have in common with the Monarchy's other parts, and would form with them either a real union, a union in fact, or a union based on the community of a personal union with the ruler.

At the same time, however, all thinking Bohemian statesmen have always tried to make sure that this liberty would also find expression in all phases of home rule, assuring equal rights to all citizens of the state who would have the fullest measure of civic liberty, liberty of press, of word, and conscience, as well as complete democracy in public institutions, schools, etc., guaranteed by the constitution.

On the occasion of the accession to the throne of the present Emperor Francis Joseph I, the Bohemians already put forth an effort toward the establishment of such principles in Austria, because they never forgot their glorious past, which is so nobly distinguished by the nation's struggle for democracy and national freedom--the principles personified in the exalted conception of

Denní Křesatel, Sept. 18, 1914.

John Huss.

Upon the accession of the present emperor, it was the opinion of the historian, František Palacký, who outlined a political program for his nation, in which he proclaimed that an individual, as well as a nation, should strive for the "loftiest qualities of humanity". In order to achieve them, it is necessary, said Palacký, that a nation be free and independent, able to make free decisions in regard to its future, that is, that it must not be under foreign rule. If Austria is to fulfill her mission, she must introduce an absolute equality of rights for all her nations. She must not be centralistic; she must not try to organize her Slavic peoples. She must be federalistic, that is, a union of independent, free peoples. These principles are dictated by national, historical, and geographic reasons.

Palacký wanted to see state rights or home rule established in the Bohemian Crown lands and to be assured that the same liberties and equal rights would be granted to the Germans in the German states. But if Austria should fulfill

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1914.

her mission, Palacký said: "We have existed before Austria, and we shall exist after it," because he knew that the Bohemian nation could not rely on anybody else but itself.

The numerically small Bohemian nation, knowing that it cannot achieve anything by physical strength, has strived to maintain its position by education and work and thus assure its own future. Karel Havlíček, the greatest Bohemian publicist and a staunch defender of democracy and progress, completed this program March 23, 1849, when he said: "It is impossible to be in any other relation but in opposition to a government which is not fulfilling its mission; but we have to hold fast to Austria, which is a support to our existence. For sooner or later, it is bound to fulfill the mission given to it by providence--that is, to become a federation of independent nations of Central Europe. But whatever we do, let us base our actions on the principle of real democracy, which has always been the moving spirit of our national union."

WPA (LL) 1990, 3077

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1914.

Of course, Ševlíček--as well as Chalucký--had to win an Austria which is not to its nation, because otherwise the Bohemian nation could have to try to assure its own existence outside of Austria.

These have been the leading ideas on Bohemian politics during the last seventy years. But they have never been understood by the changing Austrian governments. Instead of proper and just government institutions, the Austrians have been creating institutions that were in direct opposition to the spirit and feelings of the Bohemian nation--not only reactionary and absolutistic, but openly or covertly anti-Bohemian.

Austrian statesmen have failed to adapt Austria's internal policies to the many nations of Central Europe. This explains the complete dissatisfaction of all the nations grouped by force in present-day Austria, all save the Germans who, formerly only a small minority, have since 1867 been enabled by filling all important offices of the monarchy by their own nationals, to the detriment of the other Slavic two thirds of the nation.



7. The following are the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the organization:

Friends! For ages the Bohemian nation in the old country has not been put to such a severe trial as it is now. Being deprived of its best sons, who are being sent into the first lines of the front to fight against their Slavic brothers in spite of their own feelings and better judgment; steadily kept poor by the rapacious politics of Vienna; systematically retarded in its cultural and economic development by the Austrian government, the Bohemian nation appeals to you, dear friends, for help and for support. Is there anybody who could refuse in times such as these? Is there anybody who would want to avoid his sacred duty which springs from an unimpaired love of the old acres overseas from where not only cries of despair now resound, but also voices of hope that foretell that the sacrifices the Bohemian nation are now making will live; emotions and material goods will not be in vain, but they will bring about the dawn of a better future? We want to believe that there is not one good son, not one good daughter of the Bohemian nation in the United States and Canada who would not give us a helpful hand to complete any action

一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百。

III 2

II D 10

III B 2

I 3

- 2 -

Page 11

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1914.

IV directed toward mitigating misery and sorrow on one hand and building for a happier, more independent future of our old country on the other hand.

While remaining loyal citizens of the United States our new homeland, which, unlike the government of Austria, grants every individual freedom of development, we have united in the undersigned České Národní Sdružení (Bohemian National Alliance) in order to seek and apply the best possible means of being useful to the old country, which is in such dire need of help.

The objectives of the České Národní Sdružení in America are:

To build a fund for the mitigation of misery, suffering, and economic debacles that war has caused in our old country by a systematic and continuous series of collections in the United States and Canada.

To conduct a campaign of propaganda by which the public of America and the

AMERICAN RECORD 6/2/25

III H

II D 10

III B 2

I G

- 3 -

Page 111

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 16, 1914.

IV whole world will be kept properly informed about the desires and the historic natural, and human rights of the Bohemian-Slavonic people in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Slovakia.

To use suitable means in an effort to bring about the consideration of the requirements and the liberation of the Bohemian nation when the time comes for the solution of European problems, which will necessarily follow the present war.

We are well aware of the responsibility which rests upon us with the adoption of the above program, and we direct a warm appeal to all true Bohemians in this country, to our societies, associations, institutions, other organized bodies, and to our press to help us in carrying it out. We invite you into our ranks, and we ask your moral support in order to make a strong enough impression on the American public. But we also ask your financial support. No struggle can be won without money. Our auxiliary committee is in charge of the solicitation of funds for the afflicted people. Its purpose is to

III H
II D 10
III B 2
I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1914.

IV alleviate the misery and sorrows caused by the war.

This activity goes hand in hand with the work of the Česko-americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) and the Tiskový Odbor (Press Committee) of the České Národní Sdružení toward making the general American and world public acquainted with the difficult situation of the Bohemian lands, the suffering and oppression, and their fruitless clamor for human rights, and thus enable the Bohemian nation effectively to voice its demands when discussions will be under way as to the fate of our old country.

This work, aiming at the liberation of Bohemian lands from their present relation to the Austrian government, is of extraordinary importance. But if this aim is to be achieved, it will be necessary to have available a sufficient fund for political purposes. We therefore ask that the purpose of all contributions be clearly designated. It is sufficient to say, "For mitigation of need," or "For political action". All contributions will be publicly receipted.

III H

II D 10

III B 2

I C

IV

- 3 -

1914

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1914.

Friends! The Poles have been striving for their independence for ages, and they willingly make any sacrifices toward that end. No sacrifice is too great for the Irish, our co-citizens, to be put on the altar of their national desires, for the liberation of their country. Let us prove by quick and substantial help that this great era has not found us unprepared; that our love for the old country has not died; and that we are willing to respond with deeds to the call of our old country, the object of our fond memories, our love, and our dreams! "He that sows wisely sows twice!"

All contributions should be addressed to the treasurer of the České Národní Sdružení v Americe, Mr. James P. Štěpán, 1318 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago Illinois, U. S. A.

Signed: For the České Národní Sdružení v Americe, Dr. Ladvík Finkler, president; Jaroslav Mrhal, Karel Vinklár, Alois Holický, secretaries.

For the Česko-Americká Národní rada, (Czech-American National Council),

III B

II D 10

III B 2

I 4

IV

Senátní komiteta, 28. 11. 1914.

J. St. Vráz, prezident, (Ing.) A. J. Engel, sekretář.

For the Česko-americká Vědecká komise (Czech-American Science Bureau),
Beranek, vice-president, A. J. Engel, secretary.

For the Česko-Slovenská Výrobní Výbor (Czech-Slovak Industrial Committee),
J. F. Štepl, president, J. V. Nigra, secretary.

9/10/15

III H
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 8, 1914.

SAD NEWS FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

[Another series of eight letters describing conditions in the old country during the mobilization and the following weeks is presented.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1914.

MAIL FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

[The article contains nine letters and three newspaper clippings from various places in Bohemia and Moravia, all dealing with personal matters of writers and conditions brought forth by the war.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II D 10
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1914.

DISTRESSING NEWS FROM BOHEMIA

The news we are receiving from our dear old country is not plentiful, but heart-rending to all who read it. Evidently the conditions in Bohemia are getting worse not from day to day, but from hour to hour. The lonely tales of woe that come to our attention by mere chance resemble not hundreds, but thousands of other similar tales--thousands of still more heartbreaking ones that are too weak to reach us here. But we are publishing them, and we publish them principally in order to prove that help is most urgently needed; that it is the most sacred duty of every one of us to give, to dig deep into our pocketbooks and thus provide for many a widow's mite and do both our patriotic and humane duty.

[There follows a long letter from Mrs. Ida Mezera of Viking, Alberta, Canada, telling about a letter she received from her old mother in the homeland, describing the pitiful circumstances in which the family has found itself and asking for help, because the husband of another daughter had been called for

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

III H
II D 10
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1914.

military duty; also a letter was received by Mr. Václav Beneš of 2735 South Kildare Avenue, Chicago, describing the general conditions caused by the exodus of the men into the army, and it ends as follows:]

"What is there to add? No remarks, no explanations are necessary. These letters speak for themselves, and nothing could urge us more forcefully to do our duty."

WPA (H.L.) PP01.30273

III 11
I G

ROMANIA

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1914.

11 11 11 11 11

(Editorial)

We are calling the attention of all our readers to the fact that we have again received mail from the old country. It came yesterday, for the first time after a long while. In that mail there were several periodicals dated August 11, which shows that they were prepared long in their day. No doubt, first class mail reached Chicago yesterday. We are asking those who either have received or will receive letters from friends and relatives in Bohemia to lend them to us and give us permission to publish all they may contain that deals with the war and conditions in our badly distressed fatherland. We shall be very grateful for any help of this kind.

Signed: Denní Hlasatel

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1914.

MINISTER CHARLES J. VOPIČKA DISCHARGES HIS SECRETARY

Mr. Frank E. Kendricks, Jr., private secretary of the minister to the Balkan States, Mr. Charles J. Vopička, resident in Bucharest rode through Berlin today on his way to Bremen, and from there he will sail for New York, on the steamship Grosser Kurfuerst.

Mr. Kendricks says that he has resigned from his office, but refuses to make further comment.

It is said that it was Kendricks who circulated those untruthful, absurd, compromising reports about Minister Vopička to the whole world.

With the deletion of Mr. Kendricks, Minister Vopička received the satisfaction due him. It is a certainty that all this calumny heaped upon Minister Vopička was the outcome of national intolerance and jealousy because a Bohemian was so honored.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1913.

A BLOODLESS WAR

(Editorial)

If our old country were in open conflict in a bloody fight, with the Austrian Government, we should consider it our duty to sacrifice both our property and our lives upon its altar. But the fight of our nation in the old country against an antagonistic government and aggressive German neighbors is bloodless but continuous, full of strain, and of greatest importance.

Our nation is fighting there for its rights, its existence, and its place in the family of nations; but it would seem that this fight is leaving us here in America quite unconcerned, quite indifferent and apathetic. We are simply doing nothing to help our brothers to victory. In this fight the Ustredni Matice Skolska (Central Scholastic Union) and the two local protective unions, the Jednota Severoceska a Jednota Posumavska (North Bohemian Union and Bohemian Forest Union) are principally engaged. While the Deutscher Schulverein

III H
III B 2

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1913.

(German Scholastic Society), the Deutscher Boehmerwaldbund (German-Bohemian Forest Alliance), and whatever else they call the various German aggressive organizations, are receiving financial support from a nation of one hundred million people outside of Bohemia, we Bohemians are confined to ourselves, our own resources.

Our nation is small, which is one more reason why every one of its members should do his or her full duty. There is no other way to help in this great historic struggle than to give financial support to the above-mentioned three national protective institutions. And how do we fulfill this duty of ours? We have to admit that very little, if anything, is being done in this respect these days. Such a contribution as the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) sent to the Ustredni Matice Skolska a few years ago should be sent every year. And it would not be difficult. If we realize that there are five hundred thousand of us in this country, we must feel ashamed that we are not contributing at least five thousand dollars every year to the fight. This would mean only one penny a year for each one of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 35275

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1913.

us--certainly a paltry sum. We are convinced that it would not be difficult to collect a tidy amount of money every year, but the collecting would have to be organized and conducted in a lively manner.

Let us remember what a single but enthusiastic man, our late Mr. Zavadil, did in this respect a few years ago. Since then there has not been as active and self-sacrificing a worker among us. Perhaps if the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) would interest itself in this matter, something worthwhile could be accomplished. There are many of us here who know their duty, but we appear to forget about it in the hustle and bustle of everyday life.

If somebody would make it his business to remind us of it from time to time, would undertake the collection, and send the proceeds to the proper place, he would certainly meet with full understanding and generous hearts. The Ustredni Matice Skolska is having a hard time this year, for it is struggling with financial difficulties. Economic conditions in the old country are bad; the population is financially exhausted. What a splendid surprise it would be for all good patriots if Bohemian-America would awaken and do her duty!

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 14, 1913.

THE ČESKO-AMERICKÁ TISKOVÁ KANCELÁŘ SHOWS RESULTS

The number of Americans visiting Bohemia is growing steadily. Of course, visits of highly educated Americans such as scientists, writers, research men, and prominent businessmen are most welcome of all, because such men, upon returning to their own country, talk about their travel experiences with their friends and in this way make Bohemia and Bohemians better known, thus helping the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) achieve its principal aim.

A direct result of the activities of this bureau was the visit of Mr. Allen D. Severance in Prague. Mr. Severance is a professor of history at the Western Reserve University of Cleveland, Ohio.

Having learned about his proposed visit to Europe, the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář was brought into touch with the professor by Count František Luetzow during the latter's recent tour of American universities.....

III H

I B 1

IV

IV (Jewish)

BALTIMORE

Denni Khasatel, July 31, 1913.

MR. KLOFAC'S VISIT TO BALTIMORE

Our esteemed guest, Mr. Vaclav J. Klofac, a member of the Austro-Hungarian parliament in Vienna and the Bohemian parliament in Prague, made a number of important calls yesterday. Accompanied by Dr. Jaroslav S. Vojan, he visited Mr. Karel J. Vopicka, with whom he discussed the Balkan situation and Mr. Vopicka's prospects for nomination to the ambassadorial post there. In regard to this latter point, the dry elements have stirred up such strong opposition that his prospects appear to be weakened considerably, in spite of the fact that Mr. Vopicka has the faithful support of Senator Lewis and Congressman A. J. Sabath.

With Congressman Sabath, Mr. Klofac called on Mayor Harrison, who was keenly interested in Mr. Klofac's account of conditions prevailing in Austria and in the Balkans. During the visit the municipal bailiff, Mr. Anton J. Cermak, came to welcome Mr. Klofac and to show him through the City Hall.....

With Congressman Sabath

III H

III B 2

I E

IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 26, 1913.

VACLAV J. KLOFAC IN CHICAGO

(Summary)

Mr. Vaclav J. Klofac was given an enthusiastic welcome at the depot of the Michigan Central Railroad. Several friends and admirers went to Michigan City, where they boarded the train and brought him to Chicago. The group welcoming Mr. Klofac consisted of members of his National-Socialist party organized in the Narodne Socialni Vzdelavaci Beseda J. V. Fric (J. V. Fric National-Socialist Educational Circle), the president of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council), Mr. E. St. Vraz, Alderman Felix Janovsky, numerous representatives of the Sokols (gymnastic Union), representatives of the newspapers Denni Hlasatel, Svornost, and Slavie (the latter represented by Dr. J. S. Vojan), and

W. L. L. PROJ. 30275

III H
III B 2
I E
IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 26, 1913.

many more prominent Chicago Bohemians. The party went to the Pilsen Auditorium where refreshments were served and formal speeches of welcome and thanks were exchanged.

Mr. Klofac urged the audience to recommend to their friends that they send their children to Bohemia for one or two years. He himself expects to send his children to the United States for a similar period, and so will many other parents in Bohemia. In this way the contacts between the old and the new country will be strengthened. A large amount of time was devoted to the discussion of political conditions in Austria and Bohemia.

11-11-13 PROJ. 30275

III H

II B 2 g

I E

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 22, 1913.

VISIT OF MR. VACLAV J. KLOFAC

According to a report which we have just received, Mr. Vaclav J. Klofac, a member of both the Austro-Hungarian parliament in Vienna and the Bohemian parliament in Prague, will arrive in Chicago next Friday morning. He will be met at the depot by a delegation composed of local members of the National Socialist party.

Mr. Klofac is coming to Chicago to deliver a number of lectures concerning the recent wars and conditions in the Balkans. The Chicago part of his tour of Bohemian settlements in America is being sponsored by the Narodne-Socialni Vzdelavaci Beseda J. V. Fric (J. V. Fric National-Socialist Educational Circle) and covers the following program:

Saturday, July 26: Lecture at the Filsen Auditorium at 18th Street and Blue Island Avenue.

WPA (ILLUSTRATION)

III H
II B 2 g
I E

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 22, 1913.

Sunday: Official banquet at Mr. Krkavec's restaurant at 19th Street and Blue Island Avenue given to Mr. Klofac by the Narodne-Socialni Vzdelavaci Beseda J. V. Fric.

Monday, July 28: A lecture at Pilsen Park on 26th Street and Albany Avenue; Chinese lantern illumination.

Wednesday, July 30: Lecture in Town of Lake at the hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies), 48th and Honore Streets.

Thursday, July 31: Lecture at the Sokol Tabor (Tabor gymnastic Unit) hall at 13th Street and 41st Avenue.

Friday, August 1: Lecture at Atlas Hall on Emma Street, Chicago's Northwest Side.

[/Translator's note: At the time of his visit to Chicago and for many years

WPA (ILL. 3501.30275

III H

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 g

I E

Denni Hlasatel, July 22, 1913.

thereafter V. J. Klofac was the chief leader of the National-Socialist party--the second largest party in Bohemia at that time.7

WHA 111 1-10
C/7

III
I 2 3 8
II D 3

Denní Hlasatel, May 11, 1926.

Everywhere in Bohemia and Moravia, in all sizeable cities, the Den Květu (Flower Festival) is developing into a day consecrated to spirited activities, in districts where we are in the minority, for the benefit of our hard-pressed national organizations: the Národní Jednota Čechův vstří, Národní Jednota Slovákův (two committees in Vienna for organizing and conducting Bohemian schools) and the Společnost Čechův (Slovak Teachers) for Bohemian schools in Vienna. The idea of the Den Květu has been enthusiastically received in the old country, and the village people are especially active in indication of its success, but in the big cities, in contrast, the cities will be decked in a magnificent, garish garb of blossoms overflowing from windows and balconies. From a festive Vienna, with garlands, flowers, and flower in their butts, and from the hills through the streets; and each flower, each bud and stem gathered from the mountainsides and other places will proclaim the sprouting of the nation's newly awakened soul for the preservation of its budding youth, whose tender stems are threatened by the unsparing attacks of a merciless foe.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

III H
III B 2
II D 3

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 11, 1913.

Thus in the old country they combine the beautiful with the useful; the posy of spring-time with the practical efforts for national self-defense and protection of those who are being oppressed. And, May 18 is being recognized as a national holiday of no mean importance.

With this in mind, our committee on beautification has decided to initiate a movement for a flower festival in all Bohemian communities in America. It will be held on the same day as the one in the old country, and the net profits will be equally divided among the three above-mentioned organizations and the Bohemian-American Hospital in Chicago. The committee on beautification is appealing to all our national organizations, particularly to our Sokol units, to exert their influence and give us active support in launching this national and charitable innovation properly. We are addressing an appeal to all Bohemian newspapers for help in creating an interest in the flower festival in Chicago as well as our communities in New York, Cleveland, Cedar Rapids, Omaha, etc. Their co-operation is urgently needed. If every one of us makes just a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

III H

III B 2

II D 3

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 11, 1913.

small contribution, the flower festival will become an important national holiday in our American communities, and its financial success will be more than amply assured.

Again we repeat: let none of us refuse; let us all contribute, each according to our means; let us each do our national and humane duty and demonstrate to our non-Bohemian neighbors in this new home of ours that we are a wide-awake nation, that we sympathize with our suffering brothers and sisters!

Chicago, May 10, 1913.....

For the Bohemian committee on beautification: Jos. Anděl

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

III H
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1912.

MR. BRITTAIN'S VISIT

We were greatly pleased yesterday. Mr. Brittain, the American Consul in Prague, has honored us with a visit. He came with Mr. Frank G. Hájiček.....

This afternoon he will be a guest in the new building of the Česká Beseda (Bohemian Club) on Douglas Boulevard, and no doubt a comprehensive program of other entertainment is being prepared for him by our prominent citizens.

WPA FILE, PROJ. 30275

III H
II B 3
I F 3

B. H. H. H.

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 18, 1912.

MR. BRITTAIN IS IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

Mr. Brittain, the American Consul in Prague, is in Chicago these days. This is an occasion for our representative and prominent men to do all they can to show Mr. Brittain our appreciation for everything he has done for our nation in general and for American Bohemians in particular during his work as United States Consul in the heart of Bohemia. We are calling especially on those of our countrymen who are acquainted with Mr. Brittain's activities; who dealt with him during their visits to Bohemia and learned to value him not only as an extremely able American representative, but also as a willing helper in any matter when he is asked for assistance; an ardent friend of the Bohemian nation whose desires and aims he well understands and supports whenever he can. The constant attacks directed against him by the Germans in Prague are his best recommendation to every Bohemian.

American visitors to the last Sokol Slot (Mass Convention) will never forget

III H
II B 3
I F 3

- 2 -

BOLESLAV

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 18, 1912.

Mr. Brittain's enthusiastic work for the Slet and for American Sokols. Many weeks after the Slet he was still finding pleasure in showing his callers the pictures of the Slet printed in Leslie's Weekly and the articles about the Slet that had appeared in other American publications. It is up to us to be grateful to such American friends and to appreciate their work properly. We should consider it our duty to show Mr. Brittain our feelings not only on the occasion of his visit, but also when the Democratic administration comes to Washington. That will be the time to show our appreciation not only by words, but also by deeds.

III H
II D 10
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 15, 1912.

TO ALL TRUE BOHEMIANS

The brilliant, heroic victory of our Yugoslav brothers has inspired the Bohemian nation to deeds of humaneness and charity by which the Bohemians have again proved that their minds are ruled by noble feelings, true brotherly love, and true love of humanity. All of Slavdom is proud of the success of the Slavic armies, and the largesse that the Bohemians have shown to those who suffer was nothing more than our duty.

But during these times of noble enthusiasm, the Bohemian nation has forgotten its ever-present duties toward the most important interests of our nation and its minorities, whose care has been entrusted first to our Národní Jednoty (National Societies) in the Bohemian crown lands [Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia] and to the Ústřední Matice Školská (Central Scholastic Association) [in Prague] with its associate organization, particularly the association, Komensky in Vienna, for the founding and upkeep of Bohemian schools in lower Austria. Thus, our national defense is encountering a need much greater than ever before!

III H
II D 10
I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 15, 1912.

But we are not despairing. The largesse of the Bohemian nation, which was shown so selflessly and unanimously during the Slavs history-making days, warrants our trust that our nation will disperse the fears of our minorities and their central bodies by increased contributions, and that it will immediately supply the means necessary to secure all they need and thus enable them to fulfill all their duties and accepted obligations in the very near future.

A report concerning the critical decrease of income of our central bodies for the protection of minorities has been submitted to the Česká Národní Rada (Bohemian National Council) [in Prague] which, in the meeting of its executive committee of November 23, 1912, definitely recognized the need for immediate help and recommended substantial support.

We are therefore addressing an urgent appeal to all good Bohemians to prove their appreciation of the work of the central bodies for the protection of our minorities by early contributions, and we trust that our expectations

III H
II D 10
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 15, 1912.

will not be disappointed.

Prague November 25, 1912.

Signed: Ústřední Matice Školská, Národní Jednota Severočeská
(Scholastic Association for Northern Bohemia),
Národní Jednota Pošumavská (Scholastic Association for the Bohe-
mian Forest District),
Česká Obec Sokolská (Bohemian Sokol Association),
Národní Jednota Slezská (Silesian Scholastic Association),
Národní Jednota V Brně (Scholastic Association of Brno),
Národní Jednota V Olomouci (Scholastic Association of Olomouc),
Matice Opavská V Opavě (Opava Scholastic Association at Opava),
Matice Osvěty Lidové V Polské Ostravě (Association for Popular
Education in Polská Ostrava),
Spolek Pro Zřizování A Vydržování Škol Dolnorakouských "Komenský"
Ve Vídni (Association Komensky in Vienna for the Founding and Upkeep
of National Schools in lower Austria.)

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1912

[THE VALUE OF BOHEMIAN-AMERICANS]

(Editorial)

When we read Bohemian newspapers from the old homeland, we must wonder what in America arouses their greatest interest. Mention of some interesting event from our Bohemian life, about the influence of our benevolent and building and loan societies, or about our schools, is as scarce in their columns as white crows. However, gossip about American millionaires and distorted reports of crimes committed are frequently published with special zest. We do not know of a single large Prague newspaper which has a permanent correspondent here who would keep his readers correctly and honestly informed about everything important in our lives. There are about one million Bohemians in America. To a Bohemian nation of seven million people, this proportion should be significant.

Prague newspapers publish regular reports from Paris, London, St. Petersburg,

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1912

and other places, but they do not care about us--sons of the same nation to which we want to remain faithful. It is nice, at least it sounds nice, when mention is made of the sympathy which the Bohemian people enjoy in France. What practical benefit will be derived from this relationship by the Bohemian people? Will the French assist the Bohemians in their national and economic struggle against their age-old enemy? No doubt that an opportunity to do so will ever offer itself and, if it should, that the French would take advantage of it.

Just after the recent Sokol Slet (Gymnastic Mass Exhibition), where the French were shown the greatest respect, where leading circles and the masses paid so much attention to the French that other guests almost felt snubbed, the City of Prague was negotiating a new loan and turned first to the French financial institutions. These, however, required such conditions that Prague could not accept.

We believe that among the French people there can be found learned people

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1912

who have inclined toward our nation through the study of our wonderful history. We admit that there are hundreds of politicians among them who have realized that the Bohemian people are the greatest obstacle to the realization of the Pan-Germanic dream. But we absolutely do not believe that the Bohemian nation can derive any practical benefit from its friendship toward the French nation.

In us, however, our Motherland has an always will have devoted and generous brothers; it will have them in our children and grandchildren who will always feel favorable toward the Bohemians even if they are not masters of the Bohemian language. In Bohemia many consider us lost. But they cannot deny that active collections are made among us for all national purposes; that we send money to the victims of natural disasters; and that at every opportunity we prove our love for them. If they were wise and far-sighted, they would endeavor to make use of this fact. They would try to get as much as possible from us. They would notice us, encourage us, create the warmest contacts with us.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1912

However, until we read something else in the Prague newspapers besides the rascalities carried on by some American millionaire; as long as the source of information about America is that of journalists a la "Arizona Licher"; as long as large Bohemian newspapers do not bother to see that they are regularly and truthfully informed about American matters, especially Bohemian-American, we shall not be able to believe that leading Bohemian circles have a correct understanding and evaluation of the Bohemian branch in America.

Denni Hlasatel, June 5, 1912.

THOSE WHOM THE HEART UNITES, THE SEA
CANNOT DIVIDE! GOOD LUCK TILL
WE MEET AGAIN!

A National Pilgrimage

Since the time of the first mass pilgrimage made by Bohemian-Americans to the land of their birth during the first half of the eighties when the so-called theatrical excursion was arranged, many such pilgrimages, important to all Bohemian people, have been enthusiastically undertaken on various occasions from America to the heart of Europe--the beautiful land of Bohemia. There have been Sokol excursions, the Centennial Jubilee Exhibition excursion, and the National Economic and Industrial Exhibition excursion. However, in none of those national pilgrimages did so many people take part as in this year's, which is unique in many ways. Every fellow countryman knows what the real inducement of this year's excursion is. During the last days of June and the beginning of July, a group of beautiful Sokol and national festivities will be held in our dear old Prague. There will be demonstrations

Denni Hlasatel, June 5, 1912.

at which Bohemians from all corners of the earth will be represented. Sokol youths in large numbers will come from places where sons of our nation live. They will be joined by other enthusiastic sons and daughters of our people in order to witness these grand exhibitions and evidences of strength not only of the Sokol movement, but also of the entire Bohemian people. The great ideas expressed by Tyrs and Fuegner will be embodied there. Thus, everyone will be convinced that our nation is alive and that its own typical national life is safeguarded, because in the healthy bodies of the Sokols, in all those members of our nation who have been raised according to the Sokol principles and who are enlightened and energetically proceeding toward a common goal, there lives and luxuriates a spirit which will not allow itself to be fettered by any unfriendly provision of the government or by any violence on the part of age-old enemies of the Bohemian people.

Every good Bohemian will rejoice during the festive days about to take place in Prague, but the greatest and purest exultation will fill the hearts of those Bohemian-American participants, members of our excursion, with whom we are now parting. For a long time, in Bohemia, we have been consi-

Denni Hlasatel, June 5, 1912.

dered lost children of our common motherland. However, we have given them proof that we are alive and that we are growing, becoming more powerful; that we are a branch of the Bohemian stock which will not wither, but will bear fruit if only our national gardeners do not willfully cut us off from our common lifegiving national trunk and discard us.

That a different opinion is held of the Bohemian-American branch than used to be the case is best proved by the visit of the Sokols about three years ago, by the expansion of the Narodni Rada (National Council) to America, and by the lively conduct of national and business contacts with us.

Today we are recognized as an important national branch and this will be demonstrated in the welcome which will be given our pilgrims in Prague and also in the earnest explanation they give us of all our common plans and tasks. We recall that heretofore they wept in Prague at the sight of guests from America, but now they only rejoice. No longer will the Bohemians regard Bohemian-Americans as their lost sons. On the contrary, they will see that their children, although driven far from the motherland by fate, still have the same enthusiastic feeling for their homeland and work for it just as hard as those who stayed at home.

Denni Hlasatel, June 5, 1912.

For this reason this year's pilgrimage to Prague will be more joyous than ever before. The participants will be welcomed everywhere as good and valuable members of our nation in every respect. The attitude adopted toward them will not be sentimental. There will be no sighs and such expressions of regret as: "Too bad that so many of you strong and healthy people have gone to foreign lands; too bad that so much Bohemian blood strengthens non-Bohemian blood!" Today they know in Bohemia what we Bohemian-Americans can be and what we will be if they do their duty toward us and do not call upon us unjustly to do ours.

We expect good work and good effects from the present excursion, resulting in the strengthening and improvement of relations between the Bohemians of our native land and those of the United States of America.

Our pilgrims will be considered not only as guests in our native land, but also as eagerly awaited assistants, recognized fellow workers in the hereditary national field. That will enlighten our pilgrims; it will make it possible for them to have the greatest pure joy and permanent benefit from

Denni Hlasatel, June 5, 1912.

things they see and experience.

We have convinced ourselves that this year's excursion includes men and women with clear minds, sincere patriotic hearts--men and women trained in the hard school of life, capable of profiting from experiences gained for themselves and for all those who are dear to them, and primarily for our people, for that great Bohemian-Slavonic family, the love of which urges them to take this long, expensive pilgrimage.

The leaders of our Bohemian people will surely enter into conference with them; they will ask about their opinions and ideas and will know how to use this information best. If this happens, then this year's pilgrimage will be profitable to the Bohemian people and to us Bohemian-Americans. The sacrifices will bear fruit a thousandfold. From the bottom of our hearts we hope that this will happen.

Travel on this joyous pilgrimage, but do not forget its importance to all of us. Much rejoicing awaits you, but there will also be much serious work.

III H
II B 3

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 5, 1912.

Do not evade it, but perform it in such a way that we can be proud of you,
that we can be grateful to you.

.

Go, travel safely, and throughout the journey remain indeed brothers and
sisters; enjoy the festive days not only with your eyes and ears, but also
with your heart and soul; do not forget our defensive national societies;
and, finally, return to your homes strengthened and happy, and we shall
be awaiting you with eagerness!

Good luck till we meet again!

Denni Hlasatel, June 5, 1912.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF EXCURSIONISTS
WHO WILL DEPART NEXT SUNDAY TO
ATTEND THE SOKOL SLET IN PRAGUE

The firm of F. Skala & Company has compiled a supplementary list of names of persons who will participate in the excursion to Prague in order to attend the Sokol Slet (Mass Gymnastic Festival) which will be held there. This list, together with the one previously published, constitutes a complete register of those excursionists who made their travel arrangements through the Frank Skala & Company agency.

The supplementarily announced excursionists are Translator's note: There follows a list of names of persons from all parts of the United States. Listed are 286 persons. The firm of Brodsky and Sovak of New York furnished a list of 195 persons7.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1912.

THE NÁRODNÍ JEDNOTA SOKOLSKÁ SLET TEAM
[Half-tone, three column-quarter of a page,
picture of men's sokol teams.]

The Národní Jednota Sokolská (National Sokol Union) will be represented at the sixth Vsesokolský Slet (Mass Exhibition) by a team of selected gymnasts reputed to be the most capable of sokols. The gymnasts composing the team were selected by preliminary competitions.

.....

The group consists of the following sokols: Rudolph Novák and B. Hašek of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; F. Paul and V. Stránský of Pilsen Sokol; J. Eiselt of Sokol Chicago; Aug. Novák of Baltimore, Maryland; and J. Heisler of New York, N. Y. Alternates are F. Burshek of St. Louis and E. Novak of Baltimore.

.....

We have been informed that all members of the group will leave on June 6 for New York, where they will hold joint preliminary practice.

WPA (ILL.) PHOTO 3077

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1912.

TO THE SOKOL SLET

A List Of Participants Who Have Made Application
To Join This Year's Excursion To The Old Homeland

Extensive preparations are being made in all Bohemian-American communities for this year's excursion to Bohemia for the Sokol Slet (Gymnastic Festival). Everything indicates that this will be the biggest joint visit to the old homeland ever undertaken by Bohemian-Americans. From all directions come reports of the large numbers of countrymen who will join the excursion. These, added to those who have already left, will swell the representation of Bohemian-America during the festive Sokol Days in Prague. It is impossible to correctly estimate the number of excursionists; however, according to the lists which we have received from F. Skala & Company of Chicago and Brodský & Sovak of New York, the number of participants will be unexpectedly large. Both of these firms have been accepting applications from individuals who will depart on June 11 from New York, with the Sokol delegation, on board

III H
II B 3

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1912.

the steamship New Amsterdam. However, these are far from all of the excursionists; for both firms have sent large numbers of other countrymen who, although they are not accompanying the excursion proper, are travelling to Prague for the same purpose--to visit the old homeland and to take part in the Sokol Slet.....

[Translator's note: The article carries two columns of names of individuals participating in the excursion.]

MPA 0111.09661.0050

III H

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

IV

IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1912.

SPRAVEDLNOST AND COUNT FRANTIŠEK LUETZOW

by

Jaroslav E. S. Vojan

Today at last, just before the departure of Count František Luetzow upon the second half of his tour, I find a little time to write what I have been preparing to write since the time when my wife, faithfully remaining in Chicago, sent me a clipping from the February 6 issue of Spravedlnost. I am not sorry, however, that I did not write sooner. In the meantime the Spravedlnost has sunk still lower in its questionable practices, and I can write of other occurrences.

On Friday, February 2, Representative Victor Berger conducted himself in Congress in a way which every Czech must call insulting. Before the address by Dr. Luetzow he arose, and without any information, spoke a few impolite sentences. He said (I quote from page 1738 of the Congressional Record), "The Count was never, to my knowledge, a member of any parliament. (Had he

III H

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1912.

IV

IV (Jewish) his methods."

That probably would have been enough so that Mr. Berger would have recognized that Count Luetzow is not merely a titled man but really an illustrious scientist. Therefore he meets the specifications set up by Mr. Berger.

The Chicago Spravedlnost could have said diplomatically that Mr. Berger was not properly informed and further than that it could have kept quiet. Our attitude would have been that of the old Bohemian saying, "Well, why try to reason with him when he doesn't care to understand?" Instead of that, Spravedlnost took an attitude of unreasonable fanatic orthodoxy and said to itself that it must at all costs uphold Mr. Berger's point of view as correct.

Something of that kind is foreign to me. I am capable of recognizing the fact that my best friend made a mistake, because it is only human to err. Spravedlnost, with its orthodoxy, found itself following the principle of an inclined plane.

III H

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1912.

IV

IV (Jewish) On February 6, Spravedlnost published an article, "Berger's Point of View," as reported by the National Socialist Press. There we read, "It is said in Washington diplomatic circles that the Count is not important in aristocratic circles." This story evidently emanated from the Austrian consulate which is dominated by Mr. Hengelmuehler. He had announced quite a while prior to the arrival of Count Luetzow that he did not intend to present the Count to the President. That means that Count Luetzow is not on friendly terms with the Austrian Government. To be sure, this is understood. The scholar who, in his lectures at eleven universities tells American listeners that "Austria is not a genuinely constitutional, but a bureaucratic state"; that the constitution of 1860 is merely "a semblance of self-government"; and that "the German officials of Vienna elaborated a representative institution based on an unrivaled system of gerrymandering"; that a Hungarian minority governs in Hungary and a German minority in Austria governs over a Slavic majority, etc.; a man who gave ten thousand Kronen to the radical newspaper Samostatnost--such a man, in all respects a sincere

III H

- 5 -

BOHEMIA

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1912.

IV

IV (Jewish) Czech, cannot enjoy the love of the Hungarian-Jewish representative of the Austrian monarchy at Washington.

We are not surprised that the National Socialist press accepted Mr. Berger's statements as the truth; it can be excused on the grounds of ignorance of Austrian conditions. But we are surprised that Spravedlnost did not immediately sense the source and that it reprinted the words.

The Spravedlnost article further states that Mr. Berger arose partly for the purpose of insuring a hearing for Socialist guests in the future and partly so that the members might be informed of such occurrences in the future. In so far as the first is concerned, Mr. Berger could have safeguarded his purpose without any slighting remarks about Count Luetzow, and as for the second, we say that Mr. Berger was informed that Count Luetzow was going to speak. Congressman W. J. Cahuth had sent a letter to all congressmen announcing that "Count Luetzow of Bohemia, who is making an academic tour of the country," would speak in the House of Representatives on Friday. "The

III H

- 6 -

BOHEMIA

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1912.

IV

IV (Jewish) distinguished visitor enjoys an enviable reputation as a savant in Europe. He is the author of numerous historical works published in London, enjoys honorary degrees in several literary, scientific, and historical societies, etc."

I have a copy of this letter, and I intend to use a facsimile of it in my book about Count Luetzow's tour. If Mr. Berger paid no attention to this letter and threw it into the waste basket, that does not excuse him.

Now Spravedlnost took a tragic pose and wrote: "We deny Dr. Wojan the right to speak in the name of comrade Dr. Prentiss Soukup." To be sure, that does not affect me.....I hereby publicly announce to Spravedlnost that the moment I had a copy of the Congressional Record at hand, I sent it to Dr. Soukup with a request that he read it and then inform me whether or not I had the right to write Mr. Berger, and that Mr. Soukup would have been little pleased if he had heard Mr. Berger use his name against the Bohemian Count Luetzow. Dr. Soukup will surely answer me, because we were always good friends--and for that reason it is altogether immaterial to me whether Spravedlnost denies

III H

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1912.

IV

IV (Jewish) me anything or not. I have known Dr. Soukup for the past twenty years, and that is perhaps longer than anyone connected with Spravedlnost has been a Social Democrat. If Spravedlnost wrote further that the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) writes "arrogantly," I reply simply, "If you please, I am willing to quote for Spravedlnost a thousand and one far worse cases of arrogance from its own columns during only the past month."

Spravedlnost wrote that "of those who are now basking in the light of the Count's name, many knew very little about Count Luetzow two years ago." Surely this does not concern me, for as editor of Nova Ceska Revue (New Bohemian Review) I had dealings with Count Luetzow in June, 1904, and acquired for my periodical his beautiful essay "Novodobi Dějepisci Čestí" (Modern Bohemian Historians) (printed in September, 1904, in Praha by Topic, Nová Česká Revue).

The worst of it is that the editors of Spravedlnost are people who have not read Count Luetzow's works.....Count Luetzow spent a full ten years in research

III H

- 8 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1912.

IV

IV (Jewish) in preparing his work on Jan Huss. Read his book, gentlemen, and then judge the literary work of this scholar. Expressions such as, "We have been visited by a scholar who is much greater than Thomas G. Masaryk," are nonsensical to an educated person. Scientific work is not measured by pounds. Every scientist works in his own sphere, and the differentiation "lesser, greater" does not apply.

.

Mr. Štěpán Skala writes in the Spravedlnost of February 24 that "Count Luetzow, by his visit, has brought the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář back to life." That is an insulting error. The Tisková Kancelář is active all the time..... It does not matter if Spravedlnost does not want to spend the few dollars each month required for the reports of the Tisková Kancelář. The unfriendly attitude of the Spravedlnost does not mean disaster.....On the other hand, it would do no harm if part of their "Court Reports" were replaced with Tiskova Kancelar reports. This would in no way injure the quality of the paper.....

III H
I A 1 b
III A
I C
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 24, 1912.

COUNT FRANTIŠEK LUETZOW AMONG THE CZECHS

The banquet held last night in honor of Count František Luetzow was the most significant of all the important and elaborate celebrations in the history of the Chicago Czechs. The banquet which was given in the Gold Room of the Congress Hotel, was an event such as we have never had before, and such as we will seldom enjoy in the future. It was a beautiful evening and several hundred leading Czechs of Chicago gathered in the Gold Room to honor the well-known guest of Czech-America, the famous scholar, and intrepid defender of the Czech people, Count František Luetzow.

It was indeed a grand affair, the complete success of which was not only gratifying to the organizers who can be congratulated upon the result of their labors, but especially significant because of the interest manifested by prominent participants who were of other nationalities. Not only the foremost workers in our own national and political fields, were present but also many distinguished Americans who were actually astonished by the splendor

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

I A 1 b

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 24, 1912.

I C

IV of last night's affair. Even the speeches of the non-Bohemian guests had no little significance, because some of them were delivered by persons whose knowledge of Czech conditions and the Czech people of Chicago is of great importance to the future. In that respect we mention the speech of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent of Schools, who emphatically expressed herself in favor of teaching the Czech language in the high schools; the speech of Professor Miller of the University of Michigan; and the speech of President Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago.

The festivities were begun shortly after 8 P. M. when about four hundred Czechs and non-Czechs sat down to richly prepared tables, each of which was set in the splendor and luxuriousness for which the Congress Hotel is noted. Count Luetzow, his wife, and the other speakers, together with some members of the press bureau, were seated upon an elevation along one side of the hall.

A special program followed the dinner, but time permitted the presentation of only three numbers.....

NCA (LL) PROJ. 30275

III H

I A 1 b

III A

I C

Denni Hlucatel, Feb. 24, 1918.

IV The president of the Česká-americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau), Mr. J. F. Stešina, introduced the toastmaster, Judge J. C. Karel of Milwaukee. Mr. Karel performed his task in a truly remarkable manner. His lengthy speech in English was full of patriotism. He spoke as an enthusiastic Czech-American who, despite the fact that he was born in this country, preserved a full measure of national consciousness. Judge Karel spoke of the great significance of Count Svatava's last visit and demonstrated that Czech immigrants with their indomitable will to work and to grow, with their honesty and their patriotism, have really become the most desirable immigrants. His speech was often interrupted by applause, but a veritable storm of applause ensued when Count Svatava arose to address the gathering. He thanked the Czech people of Chicago for the felt and single words for the honor shown him and proudly called attention to the American flag which Judge Karel with enthusiastic joy had pinned upon his breast. The Count said that he was more than pleased with the recognition accorded him and expressed the hope that he would continue to work for a better understanding of the history and of the Czech people by the English-speaking public.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I A 1 b
III A
I C

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 24, 1912.

IV After the conclusion of Count Luetzow's speech, Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan stepped forward to present the Count with a certificate of honorary membership in the Český Umělecký Klub (Bohemian Arts Club) of Chicago. Then President Harry Pratt Judson was introduced. He mentioned that yesterday afternoon the University of Chicago was honored by the distinguished guest, Count Luetzow, who had done such an excellent job of acquainting the audience with the glorious history of the Czech people. He also said that, with the exception of the time several years ago when he visited Prague, he never saw so many distinguished Czechs gathered together as there were on this occasion. President Judson spoke at length about immigrants and the significance of so desirable an immigrant element as the Czechs.

.
The next speaker introduced to the gathering was Mrs. Ella Flagg Young. Her speech was given the closest attention. Mrs. Young said that she became acquainted with Czech children twenty-five years ago in the Throop and

100-111-1-ROJ.30275

III H

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

I A 1 b

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 24, 1912.

I C

IV Longfellow schools, and from that time on she has had the opportunity to follow the mental and physical ability of Czech youth. She declared emphatically that the Czech language should be a subject of study in the high schools. If you want these children to become good American citizens, provide them with an opportunity to learn their mother tongue and to become acquainted with the history of their parents' native land. Have them instructed in the history and literature of the old homeland, and in that way you will also make good and great Americans of them.

The excellent speech of Mrs. Young was often interrupted by storms of applause, and when she concluded, Mr. Mangasarian came forward and spoke with enthusiasm about the history of the Czech people and their valiant struggle for spiritual freedom. The next speaker introduced was Prof. Herbert A. Miller, who described the fervor with which he is studying the Czech language and Czech history and ardently recommended the introduction of the Czech language as a course of study in the public schools. He said that it would prove to be advantageous to introduce the study of the Czech language, not only in the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I A 1 b

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 24, 1912.

I C

IV high schools, but in all grades of the elementary schools in neighborhoods where the Czech population predominates. He also expressed the hope that the Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) will not cease in its efforts until the Czech language becomes a course of study at least in the high schools.

The next speaker was Mr. Enrique S. Vráz, whose speech in the Czech language was indeed the high point of the evening. He spoke with profound feeling about the work of Count Luetzow, thanking him and his wife for their visit to America and assuring them that all Czech-America fully appreciates the importance of this mission in the interest of the Czech cause. Mr. Vraz greeted them and bade them farewell, but he expressed the firm hope that the Count was not leaving Chicago forever.

Count Luetzow was moved by the fervent words of Mr. Vráz and with apparent emotion thanked him for his ardent manifestation of recognition and sincere friendship. It was 12:30 when the last speaker concluded, and the toastmaster, Judge Karel, brought the banquet to an end by wishing the guests good night.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1912.

COUNT FRANTISEK LUETZOW ARRIVES IN CHICAGO

That famous guest of Czech-America, Count Frantisek Luetzow, was heartily welcomed upon his arrival in Chicago yesterday. The entire local Czech population awaited his coming with great interest and enthusiasm. Count Luetzow is visiting in Chicago after having delivered a successful lecture at the University of Michigan.

The arrival of the Count and his wife was scheduled for 3:30 P. M., and long before that time representatives of the Ceska-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) and many countrymen who desired to welcome the distinguished guests had gathered at the depot. So far as we were able to ascertain, the following were present: Messrs. Karel Vopicka, Beranek, F. J. Skala, Karel Fucik, James F. Stepina, Kolacek, Bachman, Otto Kubin, Lev. Lerando Zelenka, Bevka, Eggermayer, and many others.....



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1912.

The guests were accompanied by Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan and Messrs. Kaspar, Geringer, and Jos. A. Holpuch. The latter, a former student at the University of Michigan, had taken part in the lecture at Ann Arbor, Michigan. The committee originally intended to escort the guests to the Congress Hotel where the official welcoming ceremony was to have taken place, but due to the apparent fatigue of the Countess, this plan was abandoned. Instead the guests were taken to the large waiting room at the depot where the Count and his wife desired to meet their countrymen. They shook hands with everybody and manifested unaffected pleasure over the evident sincerity of the Chicago Czechs.....

After the introductions were completed, the committee escorted the guests to waiting automobiles in which they were taken to the Congress Hotel. The committee accompanied them to the hotel and shortly thereafter took leave of our guests, for both the Count and his wife were very much in need of rest after their tiresome journey.

.



III H
III B 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1912.

PREPARATIONS BEING MADE TO WELCOME
COUNT FRANTISEK LUETZOW

An important meeting was held yesterday by the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) in the Ceska Beseda (Bohemian Club). Under discussion were preparations for the welcoming of Count Frantisek Luetzow and his wife. The main point of discussion was the banquet to be given on February 23 by the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar. The banquet will be held in the Congress Hotel, and in addition to the Governor, Mayor, judges, professors, and representatives of American journalism, it will be attended by the elite of American and Bohemian-American society. Invitations will be sent out Monday. The Count will arrive in Chicago on February 12, 1912, and will be the guest of Mrs. McCormick the next day.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

II B 2 f

II B 2 b

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1911.

GOLD MEMORIAL MEDALLIONS OF THE HAVLICEK
CELEBRATION WILL BE SENT TO BOHEMIA

Yesterday afternoon we were visited by Mr. Karel Malik, the jeweler. Mr. Malik has issued at his own expense beautiful medallions bearing in relief the Havlicek monument in Douglas Park. The medallions are in the shape of a watch fob charm for men, and a medallion with red and white ribbons for the ladies. Mr. Malik had several of these medallions made of genuine fourteen karat gold. Two of these he wanted to give to speakers of other nationalities during our festivities; namely, Mayor Harrison and Governor Deneen, three he wanted to send to Bohemians, one to the National Museum, one to the Naprstek Museum, and one to sculptor Strachovsky, the creator of the Havlicek statue. Because Mr. Malik's intention was misunderstood on the part of the Arrangements Committee, or rather some of its members, he decided to sell the two medallions which had been intended for the speakers and donate the profits which



III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 f

II B 2 b

Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1911.

will be about thirty dollars to some good cause, to the Bohemian Liberal
[Freethought] Schools. There is no doubt that this change of intention
will meet with the approval of every sincere Bohemian because it is not
known whether or not this beautiful and significant gift would really
be appreciated by people of other nationalities, but that the sum of sev-
eral ten dollar bills will be welcomed by the management of our often
forgotten schools. Of that, there need not be a moment's doubt. The
other three medallions which are intended for the museums and the sculptor,
Strachovsky, will be turned over to the president of the Bohemian-American
National Council so that he may forward them to their destination.

.

III H

II A 3 d (1)

II B 1 c (1)

II B 2 d (1)

III G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 27, 1910.

NEW THEATRICAL COMPANY BEING PREPARED IN BOHEMIA FOR A TOUR OF AMERICA.

p. 1-col.7--Bohemian-Americans will surely receive with satisfaction the report that one of the best Bohemian theatrical companies, known as the Prochazka Male Artist Ensemble, is preparing itself for a tour of America.

We have been informed that this company will arrive here to play during the next season.

The company has already selected its repertoire for the tour, composed of plays which have been successfully performed upon the Bohemian stage. The company promises to show us how far Bohemian dramatic art has progressed, and its members, aware of the importance of such a task, are preparing themselves for it with confidence and enthusiasm.

III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II A 3 d (1)

II B 1 c (1)

II B 2 d (1)

III G

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 27, 1910.

Our readers will be interested to learn that one member of the troupe was formerly an amateur actor and also a reporter for this paper--Mr. Frant. Kovarik. Mr. Kovarik was a distinguished actor and devoted to Bohemian drama.

For this reason he traveled to Bohemia to become a professional actor.

The company plans to produce about seven plays in Chicago and several in New York, Cleveland, and cities west of Chicago.

We have been asked by the management of this company to extend an invitation to all those who can aid, as for instance in the providing of halls or other premises suitable for the production of plays.

Any one who would like to do something to help in this matter should communicate with the secretary of the Jirkovsky-Herein Theatrical Company in Prague.

III H

BOHEMIAN

I C

IV

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1910.

I H

I B 3 a

DRUGGIST HONSIK AND DR. FARA PROTEST AGAINST THE DECLA-

RATIONS OF DR. ROSE WISTEIN ABOUT CONDITIONS IN BOHEMIA

P.1--The statements made about conditions in Bohemia by Dr. Rose Wistein, who has returned from a two-year visit to that country, were denied by Bohemian-Americans yesterday. Dr. Wistein traveled to her mother country for the purpose, as she said, of uplifting her sex there.

"The women of Bohemia enjoy as many privileges and receive as much attention as American women," said Dr. J. F. Fara, of 3523 West Twenty-sixth Street. "I believe that the standard of morality in Bohemia is a little bit higher than in America."

Frank Honsik, a druggist at 3335 West Twenty-sixth Street, said: "Our Bohemian women are renowned for their motherliness. Bohemian men do not treat their women any worse than do men of other nationalities."

Even the American press has printed this report, and it thus becomes neces-

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1910.

sary to point out that Bohemian men are not barbarians, as people of other nationalities might think that they were, since one of our own people has cast reflections upon our race. If some one who makes claims to leadership among us expresses a burning desire to aid the enslaved Bohemian women, he or she casts an unfair reflection upon our nationality before other nationalities, we are thereby represented as ignoramuses whose eyes have just been opened by our immigration to America. In Bohemia live thousands of educated and enlightened women, who have no need to travel to America to acquire intelligence. Their activities will surely suffice for the preservation and elevation of Bohemian women and of the Bohemian people, especially since they work quietly and do nothing of which they need to be ashamed before the people of other races.

III H
II A 3 b
III B 2
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 22, 1910.

CELEBRATED VIOLINIST ARRIVES IN CHICAGO FROM BOHEMIA

P.2--Jaroslav Kocian, the celebrated violinist, was welcomed yesterday afternoon in Chicago, arriving from the old homeland, Bohemia, to make another professional tour of America.

Mr. Kocian, in good health and in splendid humor, arrived from New York and was escorted to the residence of his friend, Mr. Bohumil Kryl, vice-president of the Michigan Central Railroad. At the railroad station he was welcomed by Dr. Vojan, manager of the C. A. T. K. (Bohemian-American Press Bureau), who also represented Denni Hlasatel and Svornost on this occasion.

The young artist stated that he had had a pleasant journey both by sea and by rail, and he anticipated with pleasure his visit to the Garden City, where he has numerous friends and is much esteemed. He had often thought of them, he said, in his travels through Russia, England, and Bohemia and had ardently longed to revisit them.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 22, 1910.

After a short and friendly conversation which was carried on while he waited in vain for his baggage, which had probably been left at some other station, the young artist left with Mr. Kryl for the latter's residence, where he will be entertained as a guest of honor.

III H
II D 1C
III B 2

BOHEMIAN

Donni Klusatel, July 10, 1910.

MILLION PENNY FUND FOR THE SCHOLASTIC SCHOOL IN BOHEMIA

P.1, Col.2--Under this heading, we wish to submit a report of yesterday's contributions, from various individuals and the Filsen Bando-Concertina Club, for a million penny fund for the Scholastic School in Bohemia. Contributions were made by the following: Joseph Babusitz, Joseph Strecha, John Malecek and the Filsen Bandonian Concertina Club.

Mr. Martinek, 2754 Central Park Ave., and Mr. James Supa, 416 W. 25th Place, also donated their share.

III H
III B 2
II A 1

BOHEMIAN

Denni Wlasatel, Apr. 18, 1910.

IN HONOR OF PROFESSOR T. G. MASARYK'S SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY

P.2, Col.3--Sixty years has elapsed since the day Professor T. G. Masaryk was born, in a little community of Moravia.

The greater part of his life he had been confronted with tremendous struggles to protect his thoughts and ideas and in many instances, forced to disagree with his own friends even perhaps making enemies of them, because he could see no worthwhile reason of their disagreements with him.

In Czechoslovakia, on the evening of his birthday, his friends, including many of his former enemies, held a party in his honor. They know now, that he is a great man, who is not afraid to follow his own proven ideas, whether it concerns politics or religion, and they acknowledge his ability to be leader of men.

Professor Masaryk is not a stranger in America. He has married an American woman and has many personal friends here, some of whom are his former students. It is for this reason that we celebrated and honored this great Bohemian man.

Jenni Hlasatel, Apr. 18, 1910.

The Bohemian people of Chicago held a meeting in his honor, last evening at the Park of Sv. Vrat. Cechu. (now known under the name of "Lavorak Park"). Several prominent speakers present, spoke of Professor Masaryk's achievements and of his successful progress in life, in general. Miss Jane Addams who was to preside at this meeting was unable to do so, because of sudden illness, but was represented by Miss W. McDowell who is also well-known.

III H
II B 1 a



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1910.

SLIAK' 2.12.12

1.1--Mr. Leo Slezak, a Bohemian tenor, made a very impressive appearance at the Auditorium last night. The audience was held spell-bound by his singing in Verdi's opera Otello and accorded to him the loudest applause, that has ever been heard in the Auditorium.

Mr. Slezak is also appearing in another opera, La Boheme, singing one role in the afternoon and the other in the evening. He is considered the best master of his roles among all the performers because he sings them as the composers of the operas intended them to be sung. This his aid the Metropolitan Opera foresees a successful season.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1910.

KOCIAN SIGHT CONTRACT

P.7--Jaroslav Kocian, famous violin virtuoso, Kubelik's closest rival, will again undertake an artistic tour of America. The Bohemian band-leader and virtuoso, Bohumir Kryl, offered him a contract for fifty concerts, which Kocian has signed. These concerts will be given in November and December 1910, and January 1911, in the most important cities from New York, to San Francisco, California.

Our countrymen, among whom Kocian has won many friends, by his cheerful, cordial character, will read this report with pleasure. Kocian will surely gain great success before the American public and further insure his artistic triumph.

III H
II D 10
III B 4
I C
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1909.

TO PREVENT THE SHEDDING OF SLAVONIC BLOOD.

p. 9--Countrymen, Bohemians and all you of the Slavic race!

The Austrian Government which within its domain oppresses the Slavic nations, attempting to Germanize them is reaching now into the Balkans. After the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina it is preparing for a war against Serbia and Montenegro. Bohemian, Moravian, and Slovak regiments are being transferred to the Serbian border. Again Slavic regiments are to fight for Austria in fratricidal struggle. Slavic brethren's blood will be spilled; and why? In order that German political ambitions may subjugate one more expanse of territory and rule it.

Slavic men are to bear arms against their brethren of the Balkans. We must not remain indifferent to this danger, and we are therefore going to rise in mighty protest against this bloodshed among our races.

III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II D 10

III B 4

I C

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1909.

If we permit the Austrian Government any longer to oppress, ravish, and murder the Slavic nations, then we deserve to be called the nation most destitute of honor and of character of all the nations of the world. In every town there is surely one who will undertake to call a meeting to aid our efforts in Chicago.

Fellow-countrymen and Slavic brethren! On Sunday the tenth of January at 2:30 p. m. there will be a meeting in the Bohemian-American Hall on Eighteenth street, called by the Bohemian committee to gather all Slavic people, Croatsians, Slovians, Slovaks, and Serbs, who will all distribute literature for the ~~cause~~ among their countrymen. Therefore our duty demands that as many Bohemian-Americans as can do so shall attend the meeting.

We earnestly entreat all Bohemian journals to place themselves effectively at the disposal of this movement by urging collections for the imprisoned, the wounded, and those who have suffered damages at the hands of raving fanatics in the so-called "closed German territory." Contributions will be accepted by the treasurer, Fr. Ring, 604 West Eighteenth street, Chicago.

III H
II D 10
III B 4
I C

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1909.

Every Slavic man who resents the oppression of his race should attend the meeting on January 10.

The permanent committee of the United Bohemian Societies.

Denni Massat 1, Mr. , 1902.

Mr.

Mr.

THE CHICAGO POLICE.

1.. We have in our city the excellent smoked meats donated by Mr. Bohus Hak, whose business is located at Lailla Street and 18th Place. The well known seller in smoked meats, Mr. Joseph Vessly, from Prague, was advised, while here in the 3rd Bohemian-American Bohemian Club, to introduce to Prague the excellent smoked assorted meats produced by Mr. Bohus Hak. This made Mr. Joseph Vessly anxious to acquaint his colleagues with his Chicago colleague.

The result was that we are now about 200 pounds of these excellent smoked meats and salami sausages. Mr. Hak did not accept this as an order, but donated this merchandise instead. Perhaps now no one will assert that here in America we have not as good a quality of smoked meats as those they have in Prague. We can proudly say they are as good, or maybe even better, than those produced in Prague.

III H
III B 2
II B 3

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1907.

EXCURSION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

p. 1--Chicago Bohemians, the majority of them Sokols, held a meeting last evening to make necessary arrangements for a contemplated excursion to Czechoslovakia in the near future.

Mr. Polivka presided at this meeting which consisted of eighty persons who were interested in joining this excursion.

It was announced and approved that the North German Lloyd Steamship Line would be used during this excursion, and the Bohemian steamship ticket office of J. F. Skala & Co. was recommended as the most capable to handle the reservations. It was agreed upon to reserve one hundred (100) cabins of which seventy (70) were already reserved by those who were sure to join this excursion. The other thirty (30) cabins were held for those who were expected to join later.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1907.

The excursion is to leave Chicago on June 1, 1907, and will stop to view the Niagara Falls the following day and will continue on that same evening going east to New York, from where it would sail on June 3, 1907.

A farewell banquet was to be given at a later date at which all members of the excursion were requested to be present. The proceeds of this banquet is to be taken to Prague, Czechoslovakia, by an appointed committee consisting of prominent Bohemians who are participating in the excursion. There this fund is to be donated to some worthy cause which would benefit the homeland.

The Bohemian people love to travel; therefore they visit their homeland quite often.

The Bohemian Sokols (gymnastic organization) hold their meets regularly in Prague, Czechoslovakia. This organization has many branches in Chicago and other parts of the United States.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 31, 1907.

MR. VLADISLAV FLORJANSKY.

p. 2, col. 3.. During his tour of the United States this noted Bohemian operatic tenor honored us by stopping in Chicago. Mr. V. Florjansky is a former director of several European operas, gaining most of his fame in Prague, Czechoslovakia. In Prague he had the reputation of an excellent operatic singer. He has a large repertoire, consisting of about seventy operas. His ability was soon recognized by the largest opera houses of Europe which offered him attractive contracts, but Mr. V. Florjansky always gave preference to his own people.

Now we find this artist on a concert tour of America. On his way to Chicago he has given Bohemian concerts in New York, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit, Cedar Rapids and many other eastern cities. His concerts were so well liked in these cities that he had to promise to repeat them on his way back east.

Mr. V. Florjansky is accompanied by Mr. F. Veselsky, a young but very accomplished pianist. Mr. F. Veselsky is a student of the Prague Conservatory and also studied piano in Vienna under the guidance of Professor Gruenfeld. Although he is young he has already gained fame during his tour of Czechoslovakia and England. Now he and Mr. V. Florjansky are rapidly winning acclaim for

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 31, 1907.

their concerts in America.

These two Bohemian artists will give their Chicago concert on April 7, 1907, at the Czechoslovak-American Hall. It is expected that every Chicago Bohemian will take the opportunity to hear these celebrated artists, especially the chance to hear the wonderful voice of Mr. V. Florjansky. The best way to show our gratitude would be to fill the hall to capacity.

WPA (LL) 1907.10.27.5

III H
II B 1 a
IV

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 24, 1906.

[A REPRODUCED VIEW OF THE ORIGINAL]

.1--Czechian artistic circles in London were with pleasure the arrival of Frant. Kuchynka, contrabass, who for a period of five years has been a valued and famous member of the Bohemian National Theatre orchestra. Mr. Kuchynka came to Chicago directly from Prague, last January. He was invited to come here by Mr. J. J. Jiskra, Editor of the Chicago Tribune, a well known artist, Mr. Jiskra. Mr. Kuchynka honored the editorial department of this paper by his visit, in the company of the virtuoso Mr. Jiskra. He is an intelligent young man, who sharply criticizes conditions in his old country, and there is no doubt, that he will quickly adapt himself to local conditions. That he is a real artist is well known and proven by our testimonials of which Mr. Kuchynka can boast. He has been highly recommended by Professor Novak, professor of violin at the renowned Conservatory; from Oskar Nedbal, the celebrated conductor, from the conductor of the Bohemian National Theatre orchestra, Mr. Novakovic, and from the orchestra leader of the German Theatre, of which Mr. Kuchynka was a member for two years. We are convinced that Mr. Kuchynka will soon acquire a high reputation in his new engagement, and his reputation in his new country is entitled to.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II A 3 b
III A

CONFIDENTIAL

Tenni Masatel, Feb. 11, 1906.

AFTER THE DEATH OF KUBELIK

P.1--Erroneous opinions have been circulating in Bohemian circles about the patriotic sentiments of our musician artist, Jan Kubelik, in regard to us Bohemian-Americans. In many respects this supposition was based upon truth and the cause for this opinion was, that Kubelik during his time, was not the kind of man our countrymen would have liked him to be. Kubelik, on his entrance into the society of aristocratic friends, began to cool in his patriotic enthusiasm and our people could not bear that, for their motto was: Kubelik is a Bohemian; Kubelik must be saved for the Bohemians. It was not altogether the fault of the artist alone that he began to forget his countrymen, it happened simply because of the activities of certain people, who are chiefly enemies of everything Bohemian, who making use of their influence upon our Bohemian artist wished to deprive us of Kubelik's friendship. That Mr. Kubelik did not act in the manner expected by our countrymen during his first visit cannot be held against him; at that time, he did not have as much experience with local conditions as he has today; he had been driven into an unfamiliar world by fate, and Dame Fortune lavishly smiling, showered him with fame and great success. For a young man this was almost too sudden and he was obliged to neglect some of his duties. Our famous artist

Donni Klasatel, Feb. 11, 1906.

returns to us, after three years, entirely changed. His patriotic sentiment has flared, in his youthful spirit, with great enthusiasm and to our joy we can say, that only now is Kubelik becoming a real Bohemian. Perhaps it will be held against us wrongly, because we bring such an impartial opinion about our artist, however, the purpose of this paragraph is to show Kubelik, to our people, in his true light. Every nation honors its great. The people of other nations would feel the loss of eminent men, of equal fate, as deeply as we do. Our people are in many respects, almost inconsiderate, in their desires. However, they esteem our artist too highly, to suffer his alienation in silence. To be sure, Kubelik is not a hereditary property to which we are entitled, however, he is our countryman. He is a Bohemian and for that reason, we take such great interest in him.

The concert being given in the interests of our benevolent undertaking in Chicago, by Jan Kubelik and Milada Cerny, at the Auditorium, on the 18th of this month, is for us the best proof, that Kubelik acknowledges the Bohemians and values the friendship of our countrymen. Our many patriotic giants know fully well the sad conditions existing among American-Bohemians. They think,

Genri Zlatohl, Feb. 11, 1906.

however, that single phrases will suffice to hide our nakedness before the world, whereas Kubelik realized, that it is not enough to talk so much and to really aid morally and financially; such patriotic helps, much more than mere words. Our master decided to arrange a concert for the benefit of our welfare activities, for which he deserves the greatest recognition. Kubelik proved by this action, that he is a sincere and genuine Bohemian. Now, it is up to our people, to be conscious of their duty and on and all, according to their ability, to strive to make the affair as great a success as possible.

We can now show, that we are nationalists, in short, that we are deserving of the honors which our young artists are bringing to us. Kubelik has done his duty as a Bohemian, now we must do our part.

III H
II B 1 a
II D 10

BOHEMIA

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1906.

FOURTH CONCERT

P.1--That which the most famous artists have not succeeded in and which they probably never will succeed in doing, was accomplished by our Kubelik and our Milada. At three concerts given in a short period of time, the colossal Auditorium Hall, was so filled, that people were turned away from the box-office in droves. But Kubelik and Milada Cerny, with the aid of enthusiastic countrymen will accomplish even more. They will fill the Auditorium again for the fourth and fifth time. Kubelik's fourth concert will be given next Sunday. A week from Sunday, that is, on February 18th, these celebrated artists, in the same great concert hall, will aid in relieving the suffering of poor and forsaken countrymen, with a benefit performance, the proceeds of which will be donated to the most important Bohemian undertakings. The concert will attract thousands of countrymen, it is certain. The art of both these famous countrymen enraptures and intoxicates everyone and those of us who can, will surely be at the Auditorium. The successes of Kubelik and Milada are Bohemian successes; their fame is the fame of all of us.



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 26, 1906.

THE BOHEMIAN VIOLIN KING GAINED NEW FAME IN HIS
CONCERT AT THE AUDITORIUM.

p. 1. Col. 5--Yesterday Chicagoans were at last given the opportunity to hear again the most celebrated violinist of the present day, Jan Kubelik, who appeared at the Auditorium.

This gigantic theatre was filled to capacity by the public, of which Bohemians formed a considerable percentage.

As the time for Kubelik's appearance drew near, the eagerness with which the public awaited him was apparent. As soon as his popular figure appeared on the stage, the Auditorium was shaken by a thunderous **applause** which was followed instantly by a tomb-like silence as soon as he **raised** his instrument and his accompanist seated himself at the piano. Immediately thereafter there sprang from his instrument a stream of pure tones, full of power and feeling, completely transporting the minds of the listeners into the mysterious realm of music.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 26, 1906.

The program was on the highest artistic level, containing such names as Bach, Handel, Ernst, Tchaikovski and Paganini.

The master demonstrated to us with this his first performance in our city, that he is unsurpassable, that the judgement of the critics which follows him upon his second tour of America is deserved.

Kubelik's success yesterday seems natural to us and we are rejoicing over it, for he is a Czech and only yesterday he became the object of admiration by the Americans.

The next concert will be given at the Auditorium, at 2:30 o'clock, Saturday.

III H

II B 2 f

II D 4

III A

II C

I C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1906.

EDITOR LAMENTS CZECH NATIONAL ATTITUDE.

p. 3, col. 1.. Those who complain about our indifference, such as is manifest in our public and social life, are mostly right. Just let us consider, how some years ago, when there were only about half as many Bohemians settled in Chicago as there are today, and they were not as well situated as they are today, hundreds of dollars were sent annually to the Central School Association in Bohemia, and every action in the old country and here was supported generously.

At that time, not only lodges, but individuals also contributed toward national undertakings. At present, here or there, some lodge still remembers the orphanage or our local Bohemian schools, some also remember to contribute a little for the Havlicek memorial, but the great majority of the public is indifferent, inattentive and miserly. It is to be especially regretted, that the Central School Association is being forgotten by us.

The influence of the Association is recognized alike by friends and enemies of the Czech nation, and the complaints of the Association are serious. The Central School Association is the subject of all attacks by German Nationalists; these, at the same time, use it as an example among themselves when

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1906.

they wish to arouse their countrymen to work and sacrifice.

Everyone who is interested in seeing the Bohemian race perpetuated in its age-old homeland, in that its possessions should not diminish, that its children do not become denationalized, should contribute according to his means to the beneficial work of the Association. As is known, the leaders of our race in the old country are not doing anything to preserve relations between us and the land of our birth, to preserve the bonds which attract us to the homeland. But in spite of that, there has existed in Bohemia for decades the sincerest love toward us, the liveliest interest was manifested toward us. All of us know it, who followed the course of public events in Bohemia twenty or thirty years ago. With what pride we read the reports, when they appeared in the old country newspapers, that Bohemian-Americans had sent their contribution to the Association.

One report reads: "How we admired our brethren beyond the ocean, how we rejoiced over their national consciousness, and how we were fortified by the knowledge that in America there dwelled a strong healthy branch of our nation. How enthusiastically we welcomed every Bohemian-American, who came to Bohemia, with what respect and love we looked upon him and especially how the missions

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1906.

from America were welcomed!"

The memories of this even today are recalled by the participants with tears in their eyes and longing in their hearts. Today everything has changed, both here and in Bohemia. We think only about ourselves - would that we might at least do that properly! We utterly neglect national undertakings in Bohemia. The people of Bohemia do not see in us those generous enthusiasts as formerly, and it is becoming indifferent toward us.

When we read something about Bohemian-Americans in the newspapers of the old country, we notice that they never show admiration for our national consciousness any more, that they never bring out our sacrifices, but simply indicate how we measure everything in dollars, and what practical Americans we are. These conditions certainly are not correct or sound. Many among say: "First of all we must look after ourselves, the raising of our children, and our national and humane undertakings."

That we should look after these things, and must, is self-evident; but it is just as obvious that we must maintain enthusiasm for our old country, support the most important undertakings there, and keep up an active interest. We

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1906.

are a branch on the Bohemian tree and have life only so long as we are connected with the tree, so long as sap is being transfused from the common roots to our bodies, and so long as we also contribute our share to the nourishment, sustenance and strengthening of the whole race.

We must keep up an ardent contact with the old country, take an interest in everything that is happening there and help in that which is best and most important. If we destroy these ties we will wither and perish.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 14, 1905.

BOHEMIAN MALE QUARTETTE IN PILSEN SOKOL HALL.

p. 1, col. 3.. Yesterday evening in the Pilsen Sokol hall there was actually a holiday evening, an evening such as is seldom offered for the enjoyment of the general public. A quartette of Bohemian vocal artists appeared there, who have gained world fame while touring the world. The Bohemian quartette sang in Pilsen for the last time yesterday. For that reason, no lover of song, no lover of art, allowed the opportunity to hear them to pass. The Quartette prepared a surprising program for this farewell occasion.

It is unnecessary to go into detail about the accomplishments of our artists. Many words of praise have been uttered about them; they do not need them, for their fame has reached all strata of the Bohemian people in this land and everyone knows on hearing the name of the Bohemian Quartette mentioned, that it pertains to four singers whose voices are firm as steel, ringing and crystal pure as a diamond, whose recitation is moving, overwhelming and irresistible.

This was demonstrated during their appearance yesterday in Pilsen hall, where the public listened to them with rapt attention, calling them forth after each

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 14, 1905.

number with stormy applause. Our artists were generous to the public last night, for they gave an encore after almost every number.

The quartette left the finest impression upon the listeners; they left a pleasant remembrance and at the same time leaving many admirers who will await their next visit in America with eagerness. The Bohemian Quartette will remain in Chicago until Sunday and will give two more concerts before their departure. These concerts will be held Sunday afternoon in the hall at 48th and Honore Streets in Town of Lake and Sunday evening in the Sokol Chicago hall at 24th Street and Kedzie Avenue. That will be the final concert of the quartette in Chicago. Whoever missed the opportunity of hearing them will have an opportunity to do so at these last concerts.

III H
II B 1 a

Chicago Herald, Aug. 31, 1905.



The Illinois Thrift Store

THE ILLINOIS THRIFT STORE

The Illinois Thrift Store.

7.1--The well known singers, organized into the Bohemian Vocal Quartet, have come back to us again after three years, from old "Mother Prague," through their appearance yesterday, to gain the friendship and sympathy of the public. Everyone, who heard the singers three years ago, and with them many of their friends, came to the concert, which was held in Czechoslovak Hall at 387 W. 18th St. If the Bohemian Vocal Quartet gained favor among us with their first appearance, they increased it this time. The entire program was carried through with the greatest success and for that reason the hall echoed with thunderous applause after each appearance.

We must admit that our guests have doubled their popularity through yesterday's appearance and we hope, that we shall hear them again several times, before they depart from our "American Prague" (Chicago). Everyone of us

Jenni Plasatel, Aug. 31, 1905.



yearns for those old beautiful folk-songs, and our singers have not sung all of them for us, as yet.

We are informed, that the Bohemian Vocal quartet will appear in our "Yeska California," however. We expect that afterward, they will appear in our "Silsen" once more. Yesterday's entertainment was an enjoyable affair. Let us hope, we shall have the same pleasure a few more times, while the Bohemian Quartet sojourns among us.

Denni Hlasatel, June 4, 1904, p. 1DAUGHTER OF PROF. MASARYK AT UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The office of Hlasatel was honored yesterday by the visit of Miss Alice G. Masaryk, the daughter of professor T. G. Masaryk, who is known to all of us. Miss Masaryk recently began a one year course of study at the University of Chicago. We were pleased to recognize in Miss Masaryk a lady possessed of a general education and pleasing appearance. Miss Masaryk has a thorough command of English, and she should be able to master her studies with ease. She was escorted by Mr. Emil Bachman.

III H
II B 1 a

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, March 4, 1903.

BOZA UMIROV IS HERE.

The Bohemian singer, Boza Umirov, whose laudable reputation precedes him, arrived in Chicago yesterday, to give two public concerts and a group of private performances before local millionaires.

His arrival was announced for 5:00 o'clock P.M. over the Lake Shore in the Grand Central Station on Fifth Avenue and Harrison Street by Dwight Newman, the concert manager. Deputations were present from the Singing Society and from the Singing Association. There were also the newspaper representatives from Hlasatel, Gvernost, and Licove.

However, when the New York train arrived, it was discovered that the distinguished guest, who was expected, was not on board. Nevertheless, a committee, which was sent out to investigate, soon found out that Boza Umirov already was at the Auditorium Hotel. He arrived at the Union Station by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where no one awaited him. He therefore left immediately with the committee, to re-

Denni Hlasatel, March 4, 1903.

turn to the railroad depot, where he was warmly welcomed by countrymen present and thanked them for the honor prepared for him. He promised to be present at an entertainment, prepared in his honor by the Bohemian Singing Society, in the premises of the Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society at Mr. Soustka's place, 612-18th Street.

III H
II B 1 a

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1903.

KOCIAN IN CHICAGO.

The celebrated Bohemian violinist, Jarosl Kocian, upon his arrival in Chicago early yesterday morning, was welcomed quietly but heartily by representatives of the Bohemian colony.

Among those present at the Union Depot, Adams and Clinton Streets, were representatives of the Bohemian Singing Union. The Bohemian journalists were represented by L. J. Tupy for Hlasatel and Jar. Psenicka for Svornost.

Although the train, which brought our celebrated countryman from Cincinnati, arrived at 7:40 A.M., the delegations were on time.

This evening he will appear for the first time before the Chicago public, and his countrymen, who live in this city, will surely attend this concert in large numbers. Friday evening Kocian will be the guest of the Bohemian Club at a grand banquet.



REF (111) PRO 302/5

Svornost, January 12, 1898.

PROCLAMATION TO ALL BOHEMIANS LIVING IN CHICAGO AND IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

The appointed representatives of the Bohemian people in our native land have issued a truly touching request to all Bohemian people, to all hearts who, thus far, for the sacred cause of our nationals have so dreadfully been tried, to give up all charitable collections of various associations and unite and offer all their talents, otherwise devoted to national purpose only, for the benefit of the Central Liberal School and the two national unions in Bohemia, which have found themselves suddenly in a most violent conflict with the age-old destroyers of Bohemian people, namely, the Germans and their unnatural allies, the Bohemian renegades. In this wild struggle which has broken out, and whose unfavorable results could easily be ill-fated to the life of the entire Bohemian people, all the moral and material assistance of our entire nation is needed. We believe that the American-Bohemians will not neglect their national duty, because their love for their beautiful Bohemian land will again flare up within them. They will give with enthusiasm, according to their means.

For this reason, we are calling a general meeting for Friday, January 14, at

III H
II D 10

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30276

Svornost, January 12, 1898.

8 P.M., in order to undertake a definite organization so that we may start activity.

The manner in which we intend to carry out this general collection will be announced shortly and we hope that it will meet with approval.

III
II B
I C

BOHEMIAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 13, 1887.

DISGRACE FOR THE BOHEMIANS

The Bohemian Sokolists, (for whom we can not use the German term turners, out of regard for our German Turn brotherhood), have returned from the trip to their native land. In their possession is a valuable garnet brought from Frague and intended as a gift to Mrs. Cleveland as a token of their most humble respect. The garnet, which is in the safe-keeping of Adolph Kostner, will be sent to Mrs. Cleveland this week, unless the Bohemian Turners decide to dispose of the precious stone in some other way.

III H

II A 3 d (1)

Svornost, May 28, 1885.

THE THEATER SHIP.

During the whole of last year there was a movement among the Bohemian citizens of Chicago to arrange a general excursion to the old country; the originators of this idea worked hard, until they realized their undertaking when the time came to start the journey, numerous Bohemians arrived in Chicago from all western states, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri; and so forth, to join the excursion which is starting from Chicago. The management of the excursion was in the hands of Mr. Tomas Kral and Mr. Frant Cemus of Chicago. The participants gathered together yesterday at 6 P.M. at the corner of 19th and Morgan Sts. accompanied by eight local Bohemian societies. The members of the excursion, numbering 200-250 people, marched in a gay procession to the Grand Trunk Depot, there to board a train for New York. A few short farewell speeches were delivered.

The main destination of the excursion is the Bohemian capital, Prague, and the visiting of the new national theater there, erected and opened for the public last year.





Svornost, May 28, 1885.

This theater, Narodni Divadlo, will have gala performances, arranged especially in honor of the guests from the United States.

It is understood, that the members of the excursion will visit their families abroad and their birthplaces.

Svornost, Feb. 6, 1882

BOHEMIAN OPERATIC STAR



The past fourteen days, we had, in Chicago, the Bohemian Operatic Star, Miss Kalasova, of Prague. Miss Kalasova is a distinguished soloist with the "Leseson Opera Company", at erwise known as "Her Majesty's Opera Company".

The distinguished artist honored the "Tel. Jed. Sokol" (Gymnastic Union Sokols) amateurs by attending their masque ball on Feb. 4th.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Svornost, Sept. 12, 1881

CHICAGO BOHEMIAN CITIZENS AND THE NATIONAL THEATRE IN PRAGUE

Some of our Chicago Bohemian Citizens called a public meeting for yesterday afternoon, the purpose of which was to elect a committee for the collection of contributions to the rebuilding of the National Theatre of Prague which was destroyed by fire a short time ago. Although the meeting was in behalf of a noble purpose, there were in attendance only about one hundred citizens, among them five or six ladies.

The elaborate "Slovak Band", under the direction of Mr. J. Koula, rendered several selections after which, Mr. Fr. Kolar called the meeting to order. He said that every brother in Bohemia has already given, in order to help in the rebuilding of the unfortunately burned National Theatre and that is the duty of Bohemians in America to follow this example. At the request of Mr. Kolar, a chairman, a secretary and treasurer were elected.

It was resolved that all money be sent to the Directors of the Committee for rebuilding the Theatre in Prague at one time, that every donor be acknowledged by name and in amount in the Chicago newspapers.

IV. REPRESENTATIVE
INDIVIDUALS

IV

BOHEMIAN

II A 1

II B 2 d {1}

II B 2 d {3}

II A 2

III H

Tomas Capek, Nase Amerika (Our America),
Prague: Orbis, 1926, pp. 315-316

Dr. J.E.S. Vojan, a journalist, is a cultural worker who has few equals in Bohemian America. Although an attorney graduated at the Prague University, he devotes much of his time to music.

His columns, which appear in various publications, have many enthusiastic and interested readers. Doctor Vojan's style has a tone of conciliation and even tolerance that in the time of Pastor, and even Bittner, would have been pilloried as a weakness or as timidity before the antagonist.

Vojan's Bohemian-American letters are very valuable. In 1908 he compiled a large New York Guide, containing valuable information and illustrations.



Tomas Capek, Nase Amerika (Our America)

Born in 1872, in Prague, Czechoslovakia, Doctor Vojan is still in the best creative period and we expect more valuable work from him in the future.

When he was director of the Bohemian-American Press Office, he had several timely and valuable ideas. For example, his million-cent collection for the benefit of schools in his mother land; the suggestion to take a census of Bohemians, giving their original language and descendance; and many other valuable undertakings.

He came to America in 1904 and two years later engaged in journalism. He worked for several New York publishers, spending about ten years at this work. Since 1914, he has been in charge of the advertising department of the Triners Bitter Wine Company, in Chicago. He writes also columns for American publications.

IV

II A 2

III H

BOHEMIAN

The Czechoslovak Review, Jan. 1924.

JAMES F. STEPINA

On October 29th, 1923, in the city of Chicago, Ill., James F. Stepina passed away. He was a comparatively young man as far as vigorous men go. He was only a babe in arms when he arrived in New York with his parents in 1864 from his birthplace in Bohemia--Kutna Hora.

"Don't expect me to accept the residency of this meeting unless that (Austrian) shield is removed from this hall," thundered "Jim" Stepina on July 28, 1914, in a meeting called to protest against the Austrian course toward Serbia.

That, probably, was the turning point in the attitude of Americans of Czechoslovak origin, for, with the tearing down and trampling upon that shield amidst the howling and jeering bedlam, their purpose was firmly fixed and from it there was no deviation.

In all probability "Jim" Stepina was the cause of arousing his countrymen to

IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II A 2

III H

The Czechoslovak Review, Jan. 1924.

a high pitch of enthusiasm which led to the freeing of Czechoslovakia.

In 1870 the family moved from New York to Chicago and there young "Jim" Stejina, no one ever referred to him otherwise, was destined to work out one of the most creditable careers in the United States.

Educated in the city's schools he entered the office of a notary public and about the year 1880 opened his own notarial office. Then he entered actively into politics.

In turn he was district commissioner, collector of West Town and park commissioner of western parks.

In the late nineties he opened a real estate office. In this he continued until 1911, when he organized the "American State Bank," one of the most successful financial institutions of Chicago. He was its first cashier and soon became president in which office he continued until his death.

IV

II A 2

III H

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

The Czechoslovak Review, Jan. 1924.

However, just a short time ago he arranged for the amalgamation of the "American State Bank" with "Kaspar's Bank", thus materializing the largest financial institution in the world controlled by Americans of Czechoslovak strain. Unfortunately he did not live to see it actually put through.

Personally "Jim" Stepiak was a very likable individual. To those who came to know him he was a man of firm convictions, stern principles, and sterling qualities. He loved America as no man of foreign birth loved it. Yet, withal, he loved his birthplace in Bohemia, with fervor seldom equalled, although he never saw it until in 1922 when he paid his first visit to free Czechoslovakia in whose cause he sacrificed so much.

Possessed of a charitable disposition, he was free in helping worthy causes. His pride and--he made no secret of it--was his work in behalf of Czechoslovak freedom. And for this he is entitled to all the credit that this world can bestow upon him. Yet, there were some who tried to deny him the credit which was honorably his.

IV

II A 2

III H

- - -

BOHEMIAN

The Czechoslovak Review, Jan. 1924.

When Count Lictan visited this country many years ago to lecture on Bohemia, it was "Jim" Stepina who, with the Emanuel Beranek, saw to it that the American public was made familiar with Bohemia.

Friendship meant more to "Jim" Stepina than mere acquaintance. He valued it above all else. Unfortunately a family tragedy--in fact, several--placed the cup of bitterness to his lips and he was forced to take many deep draughts from it.

Undoubtedly, this hastened his end.

Stepina was one of the leaders and largest supporters of the cult called "Dvobodo-myseny" (Liberal thinkers). He was a Mason and held membership in many other organizations. He was popular and a friend of Jews and Gentiles, Liberals and Catholics.

IV

- 17 -

BOHEMIAN

II A 2

III H

The Czechoslovak Review, Jan. 1934.

America has lost a loyal son. Czechoslovakia has lost a staunch friend. Americans of Czechoslovak strain have lost a leader who was at once courageous, firm, honorable and determined.

"Of Stepina it may be properly said that there was no worthy undertaking which did not receive his support," writes Svet (Cleveland, Ohio). "Not only was his heart open to every good, noble endeavor, but also his purse. The first large amount contributed for the freedom of Czechoslovakia came from him."

"The whole Czech America, and every worthy undertaking and effort, has sustained a loss through the death of J. F. Stepina."

"Stepina was an exemplary American, proud of his new homeland, but his heart was also loyal to the nation from which he sprang", writes Svornost (Chicago, Ill.) "He was a generous supporter of national and Czechoslovak movements and he had many friends among the Yugoslavs whose endeavors he willingly supported."

IV

II A 2

III D

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 7, 1922.

FOUNDER OF BOHEMIAN BANK DIES

[Half-tone, two column--fifth or sixth page,
picture of Mr. William Kasper]

Mr. William Kasper, founder and president of the Kasper State Bank, passed away yesterday, and we perceive with sadness the thinning ranks of our pioneers. After difficult but successful careers they leave, one by one; but they leave to their progeny and their countrymen shining examples of perseverance, industry, enterprise, and all the other beautiful virtues which adorned their character.

Perhaps the oldest Bohemian pioneer, both as regards age and length of sojourn in this land, was Mr. William Kasper. He was one of the most successful of our countrymen, for he founded a strong banking institution which had the full confidence of the entire [Czech] colony, commanding the respect of the highest financial circles in the United States. Everyone who knew Mr. Kasper and who

Denni Khasatel, Nov. 3, 1917.

Had the opportunity of meeting him frequently, wondered at his physical buoyancy and his mental alertness, both of which traits Mr. Kasper retained till the very end of his life. His personality and that of his bank seemed to have fused into one. Being a farseeing man and bearing in mind, therefore, the possibility of a disorganizing shock which the institution would suffer by his sudden demise, he entrusted the direction of all business to his son, Mr. Otto Kasper, five years ago. Thus Mr. Otto Kasper not only became a vice-president of this bank, but also the president of the board of directors. During that five-year interim Mr. Otto Kasper learned to hold the reins of the government of his bank and will now continue to be its head.

Although Mr. William Kasper unloaded the heaviest burden of management upon the shoulders of his son, he continued to work in the bank; his pleasant smile greeted every customer. Everyone will miss that smile; everyone will bear painfully the loss of the old gentleman; everyone will miss his smiling face and his sincere handclasp as well as his friendly discourses. His leaving produced a niche in the old institution, a niche which will be difficult to

II A 2

III D

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 3, 1922.

fill. But as regards all the business matters, these shall continue to be handled by Mr. Otto Kaspar, handled in the same able and strictly honest manner as was the wont of the old gentleman.

The death of Mr. William Kaspar occurred last night at 3:45 P. M. at his residence, 2854 West Washington Boulevard. It was really an imperceptible transition from a temporal sleep to an eternal one. His ailment lasted only four days, and his demise will therefore shock our entire public; for outside of the immediate family no one imagined that his condition was so serious. It was only recently that most of us either saw him or spoke with him, and none of us saw any signs of an approaching physical breakdown.

The biography of Mr. William Kaspar contains many interesting and enlightening features and should be recorded in detail to leave an example for all future generations. Mr. William Kaspar was born in the town of Holice, Bohemia, on September 1, 1835; he died at the age of eighty-seven years and two months. He came to the United States as an eighteen-year-old lad in 1853. A remarkable.

IV

- 2 -

BIOGRAPHICAL

II A

III D

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 8, 1871.

coincidence is the fact that his foot touched the soil of his new homeland on November 8, that is, on the day of the month that, sixty-nine years later, he journeyed to eternity.

Young William Kasper settled in the West, in Massachusetts. Chicago at that time had not yet become attractive to the immigrants. He worked in Boston and in other cities. In September, 1861, he joined the Union Army as a man of twenty-seven years to fight for the preservation of the Union. He was assigned to the Fourth Massachusetts Infantry Regiment and with it was sent to Louisiana, in the vicinity of New Orleans. His military service ended in August, 1862, when he was honorably discharged as a sergeant and an invalid. During an assault on Fort Mason, June 4, 1862, he was badly wounded and later declared unfit for further military service.

He came to Chicago in 1864. Here he found a flourishing Bohemian settlement which he joined and in which he tried to utilize his knowledge of language and conditions, both of which he gained during his eleven-year stay in the East.

II

II A

III

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1877.

and in military service. He started out as a roadster, and there are several countrymen who still remember his grocery store on Canal Street and on Koven Street. Even in those days he became the confidant of many countrymen who, looking upon him as a man of experience and trust, asked him to guard their earnings. This induced him to open a private bank in August, 1886. He took as his partner Mr. John L. Karel, and the bank was named under the firm name of Kaspar and Karel.

In 1898 Mr. Kaspar caused his bank to be incorporated as a state institution, thus insuring its brilliant future. Out of its humble beginnings it developed into an institution of many millions [of dollars], and Mr. Kaspar took care that it continue to grow even richer in the future.

Mr. Kaspar was a good companion; it was always easy to see what was going on derived from a Czech conversation. He contributed very largely to our national and charitable institutions. He leaves a wife, Pevla (nee Mansel), two sons, Otto and Eugene, and two married daughters. One of his granddaughters,

IV

II A B

III D

BOHEMIAN

Denni Klesatel, Nov. 8, 1888.

Miss Weisel, is to celebrate her wedding with the son of Mr. Janovsky of Town of Lak. The grandfather was anticipating this event with such great pleasure; alas, he did not live to be present at that wedding which, because of his death, must now be postponed. Two of his brothers and a sister also mourn the departed one.

Funeral services for Mr. William Kasper will be held tomorrow, Saturday, at 2 P. M., at the Masonic Hall on Millard Avenue. The obsequies will be at the Cesky Narodni Hřbitov. (Bohemian National Cemetery). The undertaking establishment of Carmak and Kostecka will be in charge of the funeral.

IV

I A 2 a

III C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 11, 1922.

TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF F. B. ZDRUBEK

The large assembly hall of the crematory at the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery) was filled by our countrymen yesterday who came in spite of rain to honor the memory of F. B. Zdrubek. The memorial services were organized by the Svobodna Obec (Bohemian Free Thought Community), the Illinois Grand Lodge of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies), the patronat Zdrubkovy Skoly (managing board of the F. B. Zdrubek [Bohemian Free Thought] School), the Sokol Tabor Slovanske Lipy, and the Lincoln Lodge of the Spolky of which Zdrubek was a member.

The program arranged for the occasion pleased everyone. Mr. S. Erst's playing of the organ was very artistic and filled the pauses between the numbers on the program. Mr. B. Simecek, vice-president of the board of delegates to the Hrbítov, was in charge of the ceremony. He opened the program with a very

WPA (ILL.) PR. 11 20 11

IV

I A 2 a

III C

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 11, 1922.

fine address, and was followed by Otto Fergler, president of the Grand Lodge of the Spolky; Josef Lang of the Sokol; and Vaclav J. Petrzelka, the official orator for the Svobodna Obec (/Bohemian/Free Thought Community). All of these men spoke about the significance of Zdrubek's work and made suggestions as to how to continue the work begun by him. After the conclusion of the program the entire gathering went to Klacel's monument near which is located the urn containing Zdrubek's ashes. A beautiful wreath, which was donated by the board of delegates, was placed upon the urn. Mr. V. Rehak, secretary of the Obec, and Mr. Petrzelka, its official orator, spoke again, and the services ended. Among those who attended were a number of old timers, men who had belonged to the Free Thought movement for many years. Many children of the Zdrubek School were also present, accompanied by Mrs. Raeck, a teacher in that school.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30.75

I V
II D 1

BOHEMIAN

The Czechoslovak Review, August, 1922- page 220

J. V. LUNAK

In Chicago, Illinois, July 5th, 1922, Jaroslav V. Lunak died. He was an editor of no mean ability and remained such until his election as Secretary of the "Bohemian Slavonie Benefit Society" in 1905.

In spite of his 76 years he was active almost until the last. He was forced by ill health to resign his office in February of this year. His greatest services were rendered to the "C. S. B. S." It was his one thought, one love and one ideal.



IV
II B 2 d (1)
III C

BOHEMIAN

The Czechoslovak Review, Mar., 1922.

VACLAV VANEK, D.D.

One of the best known and best liked and at the same time the most democratic of Bohemian divines in America is the Reverend Vaclav Vanek. It may truly be said of him that he has hosts of friends and not a single enemy. This may be explained by the fact that he has helped, literally, thousands of countrymen throughout his eventful career.

Mr. Vanek was born at Domazlice, Bohemia, May 31, 1862. Domazlice is on the Bavarian frontier and the Bohemians living in that district are known as the Chods and have been distinguished for centuries by their peculiar dialect and picturesque costumes, as well as their hard heads. Of course, Mr. Vanek, in spite of his mild character and big heart, has much of the stubbornness of the Chods and he possesses in a large measure their love for Bohemia and its language.

In the ancient royal City of Domazlice there is a "gymnasium", school of eight

IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III C

The Czechoslovak Review, Mar., 1922.

years' course - graduates being admitted to sophomore grade in college - to which the burghers and wealthy farmers from the surrounding country send their boys to go through eight years of Latin and Greek and to prepare for the Prague University. The father of Vaclav was a railroad man with a none-too-generous salary. In order that the young student might complete his eight years' course, he was forced to tutor students less gifted than himself. Upon graduation he set out for Prague where he tried to make up his mind as to what vocation he would select for his life's work. Thus he spent two years in the school of theology and two years in the school of law. During all this time it was only with difficulty that he kept his young appetite satisfied. About this time relatives settled in Chicago, Illinois, and wrote to young Vanek about the great opportunities in America. So, in 1887, he packed his worldly possessions in a suitcase and set out for the United States, where upon his arrival he went to Chicago.

Like a great many other young Bohemians who came to this country with unfinished university education, he found a living as a reporter on the Chicagske Listy, a daily. The editor and proprietor of the publication was a very talented man

II B 2 a (1)

III C

The Czechoslovak Review, Mar., 1922.

with an unfortunate liking for liquor. While his paper was popular, the editor, true to the traditions of the "Fourth Estate," never had any money. On Saturday nights he paid his reporters \$5.00 and told them the balance of their stipend would be credited to them on his books.

Dr. Vanek was a good journalist, and is one to this day. The smell of printer's ink is still sweeter to him than the perfumes of the Orient. It was while working on the Chicagske Listy that he discovered that the ministry was his true vocation. He enrolled for a theological course at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. In 1892, he became pastor of Jan Hus Church, Sawyer Avenue, corner 24th street, Chicago. The church edifice standing now on this corner is the result of his efforts. It was during the panic of 1893, and subsequently, that Dr. Vanek was afforded an opportunity to prove his love for the poor. During this disastrous period he was the instrument by which whole blocks of Bohemian immigrants, all out of work and without money, got enough to eat and to keep alive.

While still working on the Chicagske Listy and studying at Northwestern University, Mr. Vanek married, in 1899, Miss Mary Riha, who has been a faithful

II B 2 d (1)

III C

The Czechoslovak Review, Mar., 1922.

and untiring helper to him ever since. They have six children.

Mr. Vanek should have never left Chicago. But a call came to him in 1894 from the Bohemian Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, Maryland, which he accepted. Church buildings seem to be his specialty. When he came to Baltimore he found a congregation but no church. Being a new man in the city it took him four years to collect enough money to erect a church on the corner of Ashland Avenue and Washington street, Baltimore. During those years he was also editor and publisher of a weekly religious paper called the Kednota, still remembered as the best Bohemian religious in America. He continued publication until 1899, when his growing family made it impossible any longer to put a large part of his slender pastor's salary into the insufficiently supported weekly.

As a part of his work as a pastor in Baltimore, Mr. Vanek visited the Locust Point Pier, No. 9, at which docked the weekly ships from Bremen with Bohemian immigrants. Here he made many friends who scattered all over the country, but who still remember Mr. Vanek as the man who gave them the first assistance and advice when they stepped on American soil. From this work grew the

II B 2 d (1)

III C

The Czechoslovak Review, Mar., 1922.

"Immigrant Home", opened in 1906, at the corner of Broadway and Madison streets, where thousands were sheltered and aided in finding work. Charity and social welfare were always two of Mr. Vanek's strong points. During the Summer he maintained a resort for the children of the congested district of northeastern Baltimore. "Dingley Bell" farm is remembered with much pleasure by the now young men and women who, as youngsters, spent the hot months of the Summer in Fallston, Maryland. Then for the workers in Curtis Bay, Maryland, he secured an old schoolhouse which he turned into a settlement.

Far beyond Baltimore his fame spread during these years and in 1909 he was called back to Chicago to undertake religious work among the large number of Bohemians in that city. Under his leadership was erected the "Bohemian Settlement House" on Racine Avenue at a cost of \$40,000, and in the following year the Hubbard Memorial Bohemian Presbyterian Church on Lawndale Avenue, of which he is now pastor, was opened.

In 1915, Dubuque (Iowa) University conferred upon the Reverend Vanek, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in recognition of his work among the

II B 2 d (1)

III C

The Czechoslovak Review, Mar., 1922.

people. Three times he has been a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly.

Dr. Vanek never considered his pastoral duties confined to preaching and visiting the members of his congregation. He, in a true sense and without the accompanying blare of trumpets, is a minister to the poor. For twelve years he has been secretary of the "Bohemian Charitable Association", one of the greatest of all Bohemian institutions in the United States. During the World War he was secretary and chief executive worker of all the Chicago war charities. Incidentally he enjoys the distinction of marrying more couples than any other minister in Chicago.

After a lapse of seventeen years Dr. and Mrs. Vanek are going to revisit Bohemia. Unless he had something to do on the trip he would **not** enjoy it, so they elected him secretary of the "Bohemian Businessmen's Tour" which is sponsored by Chicago. He will receive a hearty welcome in Prague for he is looked upon as one of the Protestant leaders in America and **as** the greatest charitable worker among our people.

IV

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III C

The Czechoslovak Review, Mar., 1932.

Though he has been soliciting aid for his many charities for many years, he is reputed to have never been turned down by any of the business men whom he has approached for help, be he Catholic, Protestant, or Jew. Everybody in Chicago loves Dr. Vanek for his sterling qualities and big heart. While sixty years old, his step is firm and his mind and body active. He visits his "Congregation", conglomerate at best, with the same spirit and enthusiasm he possessed thirty years ago.

IV

ROMANIAN

II B 2 d (3)

II D 10

The Czechoslovak Review, Oct. 1921.

II A 2

III D

CHARLES J. VOPICKA

III H

Charles J. Vopicka, the only American of Czechoslovak origin to hold a diplomatic post under the United States, was born in the little village of Dolni Mbitz (Dolni Mbitz), near Prague, Bohemia, November 2, 1887. His father was a farmer and mayor of the community. That the young man had to seek his fortune early is not to be wondered at, because the family consisted of fourteen children.

After attending the local schools, Charles set out for Prague where he hoped to acquire a business education. Possessed of a good voice he sang in the choir of the Benedictine Monastery and the Monastery of Arizovnice, which enabled him to pay his board, room, clothing and have a small amount for pocket money. Upon the completion of his business studies young Vopicka secured a position as bookkeeper in a brewery where he remained for four years, during which time he studied French, English and Russian.

The year 1890 finds young Vopicka in the United States. After spending a

II L 2 d (3)

II D 10

The Czechoslovak Review, Oct. 1921.

II A 2

III D

short time in Racine and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, he decided

III H

seek his fortune in Chicago, Illinois, where he arrived in

1881, and has made his home ever since. Immediately he

became an American citizen. In the fall of that year he formed a partnership with Otto Rubin under the name of Vopicka and Rubin, which engaged in the real estate and banking business until 1889. Due to a close application to the affairs of the firm by both partners the business prospered and civic honors began to be showered upon Mr. Vopicka. From 1894 until 1907 he was a member of the Chicago West Park Commission; from 1901 until 1907 he was a member of the Chicago Board of Education; from 1902 until 1904 he was a member of the Chicago Board of Local Improvements; in 1906 and 1912 respectively, he served on the Chicago Charter Commission, and the Chicago Association of Commerce.

About this time he organized the Atlas Brewing Company of Chicago and became its President and Manager. For four years he served as a director of the Kaspar State Bank, Chicago, and from 1902 until 1913 he was a member of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. In 1902 he was candidate for Congress for the fifth district of Illinois on the Democratic

IV

-5-

CHEMIAN

II B 2 d (3)

II D 10

The Czechoslovak Review, Oct. 1921.

II A 2

III D ticket, but he was defeated.

III H

On September 11, 1913, President Wilson appointed Mr. Vopicka as United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria. Here his work, exacting enough in peace times, was made doubly difficult by the outbreak of the Great War. Added to the delicate situation which was created by the daily snapping of diplomatic threads, there was imposed upon him the extra hazardous task of acting as Chairman of the International Commission in Serbia, where he was also representing the German and Austro-Hungarian interests. He was representing British interests in Bulgaria and German and Turkish interests in Rumania. Representing nine nations in Bucharest, during the German occupation of that city, his life for four years was one of extraordinary activity and private and public strain. Acting for Germany and Turkey he handed their ultimatum to Rumania. Likewise to him fell the task of persuading several hundred thousand Russians to remain in the trenches to fight the Central Powers to the bitter end. After the termination of hostilities and the consequent resumption of international

IV

-4-

LOCATIONS

II B 2 d (3)

II D 10

The Czechoslovak Review, Oct. 1911.

II A 2

III D

III H

amenities, Minister Topicka conducted parleys for the various powers and has notably assisted in the task of building order out of chaos and destruction. In the spring of 1920, he resigned.

On February 3, 1883, Mr. Topicka married Miss Victoria Rubin, a daughter of Martin Rubin, an organist of Chicago. They had six children.....

He is also a member of the Chicago Athletic Association; the South Shore Club; the Iroquois Club and the Bohemian (Ceska Lesna) Club, all of Chicago.

One of the outstanding accomplishments of Mr. Topicka, while a member of the Chicago West Park Commission, was the erection of the open natatorium connected with a gymnasium, the first to be established in the United States.

Mr. Topicka has always been prominent in the affairs of the Americans of Czechoslovak origin. He has served on numerous committees and helped in many ways. During the war he could do but little as his diplomatic post required all of his time, energy and strength. However, when the Hoover campaign to aid Czechoslovak children was under way he served as

IV

-3-

Continued

II B 2 d (5)

II D 10

The Czechoslovak Review, Oct. 1911.

II A 2

III D Chairman of the Chicago District Committee.

III E

His experiences in the Balkans during the Great War have thus far been untold. That they will be of considerable historical value, because of their disinterest, is a foregone conclusion. Mr. Jopicka is now engaged in gathering his notes and compiling them in a book, "Secrets of the Balkans", which will appear very shortly. It promises to be one of the sensations in Great War literature.

Since his retirement from diplomatic work, Mr. Jopicka has again taken up business and is now the head of the American Order Corporation. He is also interested in solving the financial problems of Czechoslovakia and is the active head of a concern planning to build a modern hotel in Prague.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1920.

AMBASSADOR CHARLES J. VOPICKA'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

Mr. Charles J. Vopicka received a communication from President Woodrow Wilson yesterday, informing him that his resignation from the office of Ambassador to the Balkan States had been accepted. As we have reported previously, Mr. Vopicka will devote most of his time to his commercial enterprises.

WPA (ILL) 1801 3076

IV
IV (Jewish)
I T 5

BULLETIN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1920.

ROCKS IN THE REPUBLICAN LANDSLIDE

Our Countryman, Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, Re-elected

Although at the last election Republican candidates for presidential, state, and county offices were given a great majority of votes in all of the Chicago wards, nevertheless three Democratic candidates escaped the Republican landslide. Two of them were elected in districts preponderantly inhabited by Czechoslovaks, that is, the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts. The men elected were the present Congressmen John W. Rainey and Adolph J. Sabath.

In our state and in the United States in general, with the probable exception of the solidly Democratic South, there were very few Democrats who escaped the astonishing Republican victory. One of these few Democrats who are elected is Congressman Adolph J. Sabath. Yesterday it was reported that even he may be defeated, but his friends were hopeful and, when the final report came in, they rejoiced in the knowledge that his victory was assured. The

WPA (ML) PROJ.3C

IV
IV (Jewish)
I F 5

- 2 -

BOHEMIA

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1920.

final report shows that Congressman Sabath received 13,307 votes, while his opponent, Mr. Gartenstein, received 12,706 votes, which gives our Congressman a majority of 601 votes. This, of course, is not as large a majority as voters of the Fifth Congressional District usually give to Congressman Sabath, but considering that every Democratic candidate was buried under the Republican landslide, the victory of our Congressman is that much more remarkable. It is proof of the general confidence he enjoys among citizens, which not even the general desire to elect Harding as our president could destroy.

It is apparent that a great number of voters did not split the ballot, did not take into consideration the individual candidates, but voted a straight Republican ticket; and as a result, even such an excellent candidate as Congressman James McAndrews was defeated by a great majority. But Mr. Sabath was supported by many citizens who, recognizing his meritorious work during the long term of his congressional activities, re-elected him.

Congressman Sabath was elected the first time as a member of the sixtieth

WPA (HLL) PROJ 30000

IV

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 f

II D 10

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1920.

III B 2

II D 3

GENEROUS BEQUEST

II D 4

II D 5 On November 25, 1919, in the Saint Mary of Nazareth Hospital, 1120

III C North Leavitt Street, one of our best-known countrymen, Mr. Emanuel

III H Beránek, died after a long illness. Recently his last will and

testament was submitted to the Probate Court. From this last will and testament, it is apparent that Mr. Emanuel Beránek, just like many other immigrants, came to the United States comparatively poor and achieved a remarkable success, because the estate is estimated at \$95,000. Mr. Emanuel Beránek's last will and testament was made and signed July 7, 1917, and was witnessed by his associates in business: Messrs. Wenceslav F. Jarosh, George O. Jarosh, and William J. Jarosh, all of 1030 Milwaukee Avenue. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank is named as one executor and it will also act as trustee. In this last will and testament of Mr. Beránek, many of our Bohemian institutions are remembered, and these donations give evidence of his generosity.....



Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1920.

The bequests to our public institutions are as follows: České Utulně a Sirotčinci (the Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage), \$1,000; Československému Národnímu Sdružení (the Czechoslovak National Alliance), \$1,000; Sokolu Čechie (the Bohemian Falcon Association), \$500; České řevecké Společnosti Lyra (the Bohemian Singing Society Lyra), \$200; České Dobročinné Společnosti (the Bohemian Charitable Association), \$200; České Opatrovně (the Bohemian Children's Home), \$200; Sdružení Českých Svobodomyslných Škol (the Alliance of Bohemian Rationalistic Schools), \$500; Karel Jonáš and Jan Amos Komenský Školám (the Karel Jonas and Jan Amos Comenius Schools), \$100 each; František B. Zdrubek Škole (the Frank B. Zdrubek School), \$100. Altogether there were about thirty beneficiaries, and among the other recipients named are: České Národní Museum v Praze (the National Museum in Prague); the United Encampments No. 192 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Sisters of the Holy Family, operating the Saint Mary of Nazareth Hospital. [The amounts bequeathed to these institutions are not given]. The court hearing in regard to this last will and testament of Mr. Emanuel Beránek, will be held sometime in April of this year.



IV

I B 1

I C

I K

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1920.

THE OLDEST LIVING PERSON IN CHICAGO IS A CZECH

Mrs. Anna Burian, living at 4948 South Seeley Avenue, according to the results thus far of the census taken by the United States government, is the oldest living person in Chicago. This grand old lady asserts that she is 103 years old. John J. Gaynor, director of the census in the district of Chicago, announced yesterday that according to the previous results of the census, Mrs. Burian is the oldest person thus far reported. Mrs. Burian lives with her nephew, Mr. Vaclav Lhotak. The census collector, who registered this oldest person in our city is Mrs. Minnie Slesinger.

Mrs. Burian stated that she was born in Bohemia in 1816, and immigrated to the United States in 1875. This, repeatedly, is a proof, "how sound the Bohemian root is." Mrs. Burian, in fact, is almost 104 years old, because around Easter holidays she will complete that year, and is strongly convinced that this will not be her last birthday celebration.

IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

I B 1

I C

I K

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1920.

For forty years, she had lived with her husband, and during the last forty years, she has been a widow. She enjoys good health, all the senses serve her well, except her eyesight, which is growing weak. She is the mother of six children. Mrs. Burian, like almost all elderly women born in the old country, indulges in drinking beer moderately, and cannot understand why this privilege has been forbidden by the prohibition act.

Mrs. Burian is an ardent reader of the Bohemian newspapers, and follows very closely all the public questions which are to be settled. She is also convinced that women should not mingle in politics, but should devote all of their time to their homes and families.

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1918.

MASARYK DOES NOT FORGET

Mr. John A. Cervenka, one of the leaders in our political and social activities, suffered an accident at the last bazaar sponsored by the Czech National Alliance and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics. In a fall he split a bone in the leg, which had previously been broken in several places in an automobile accident. He is confined in the St. Anthony Hospital. Professor Masaryk recently paid a visit of condolence to his bedside, and expressed best wishes for the patient's speedy recovery. Mr. Cervenka was deeply moved and thanked Professor Masaryk. He then remarked, with a smile, that he did not regret the accident now, since it brought him the honor of Masaryk's visit.

WPA (LL) PROJ 30

IV

II A 1

II B 3

IV (Jewish)

Jenni Hlasatel, Apr. 16, 1918.

JUDGE UHLIR BURIED
Funeral an Impressive Event

(Summary)

It has been a long time since Czech Chicago and our metropolis itself has been the scene of a burial so dignified in aspect and so charged with emotion, though devoid of pomp, as the rites which ushered Judge Joseph Z. Uhlir into eternal peace yesterday afternoon. The display which usually accompanies the burial of men prominent in civic life was missing. In its place there was a mood which showed how deeply the mourners were affected. They came from all walks of life: High officials, professional men, and merchants mingled with people of small business and trades.

Judge Uhlir died of pneumonia two days ago after an illness of only one

IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II A 1

II B 3

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 16, 1918.

IV (Jewish)

week. With his passing we lost the first associate judge of the Municipal Court of Czech descent. His sudden death caused painful surprise not only in our community, but also in the whole city.

The events surrounding his death were sad. They augmented the grief which seemed to reach a climax when the funeral procession passed the house at 2410 South Clifton Park Avenue. There lay the dead man's wife, Mrs. Caroline Chlir, prostrate with sorrow. Up to the last moment she had insisted upon attending the funeral. However, her physician had strictly forbidden her to leave--not only because of her weakened system, but also for the sake of her child, to which she is expected to give birth soon. Moreover, the eldest son, a fifteen-year-old lad, also could not be present at his father's last journey. He was gravely ill, stricken with the same treacherous sickness which had doomed his father to the grave. Only two children, six-year-old Caroline and three-year-old Edward, could go along with the mourners.

IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

II A 1

II B 3

Denni Mlasatel, Apr. 16, 1918.

IV (Jewish)

The initial rites were performed in the auditorium of Sokol Chicago. Large crowds congregated not only before the building, but all along South Kedzie Avenue between 23rd and 24th Streets. The services were scheduled for 2 P. M. At that time the large hall was overcrowded. The throngs were held back by a large detachment of the Chicago police and were also directed by deputy bailiffs, all in uniform, from the Municipal Court. Mr. Anton J. Cernak, chief bailiff of the Court, was in charge of the arrangements for the ceremonies.

The remains of the deceased were placed in front of the stage amidst countless floral offerings. Members of Sokol Chicago, in Sokol attire, stood as the guard of honor at the bier of one of the founders of their Sokol group. The Bohemian Charitable Association, of which the late judge was a charter member, and numerous other organizations to which he belonged or with whom he was acquainted, were represented by delegations. There were

01.30275

IV

II A 1

II B 3

IV (Jewish)

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 16, 1918.

Masons and Boy Scouts, among whose good friends the judge had been counted; strong delegations of Czech Chicago lawyers; and representatives of the entire Czech Sokol community in large numbers. Both the Democratic and Republican ward organizations had sent their members.

Judges of almost every court in Chicago adjourned after a short morning session to pay their respects to their late colleague. All judicial departments of the city, county, and state governments, and other officials, regardless of political affiliation, appeared, and so did Mayor William Hale Thompson, accompanied by many aldermen. Officers of the Probate Court, over which Judge Uhler presided for years, appeared en masse. Other Czech men prominent in politics and public service were Judge Jos. Sabath, clerk of the Probate Court; John A. Cervenka; Attorney C. Werner; and others. Several privates and non-commissioned officers came from Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois. They also took turns as guards of honor.

MPA (111) 10-275

IV

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

II A 1

II B 3

Denni Mlasatel, Apr. 16, 1918.

IV (Jewish)

The obsequies were begun by the Czech-American quartet, which sang "Proc Placete A Mrate?" (Why Do Ye Weep and Sob?). Mr. Joseph Placek, head of Sokol Chicago, was the first of the speakers to bid farewell to the dead man, who was an old-time friend to him, a brother Sokol, a sincere Czech-American to the community, and one of those who helped found Sokol Chicago twenty-six years ago. Mr. Placek quoted the late judge as having remarked to him: "If only every Czech would belong to one or the other Sokol group, the Czechs would fare much better."

After a dirge sung by the quartet, Chief Justice Olson of the Municipal Court described the difficulties his colleague had to overcome in building up a career; the chief justice paid high tribute to his ability and diligence, which placed him in the ranks of the best judges of his court. To Judge Uhler goes the lion's share of credit for the creation of the Court of Domestic Relations. The chief justice did not forget to speak of his dead colleague's inborn modesty and other pleasing traits of character. He

IV

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

II A 1

II B 3

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 16, 1918.

IV (Jewish)

related how the sick man called for his son, Joseph, up to the very end. This son, for whom the father shouted in violent delirium, is himself in a critical condition, being smitten by the same sickness which took his father's life. The man's last thought was with his family to which he was ever devoted. Chief Justice Olson declared that he would do his best to enlist the aid of others and accord the bereft family the care that its head can give no more. As is fully conscious, he concluded, that it will not be possible to make up for the great loss, but he considers it to be the duty of friends not to forget the family that is now in dire distress.

Reverend Vaclav Vanek, a close friend, spoke on the late judge's activities. He laid stress on his patriotic sentiment as an American of Czech descent. He described how last Saturday, shortly before 11 A. M., the sick man suddenly recovered from his delirium, and in a light moment spoke about the patriotic duties before us and how we can fulfill them. He was happy to be feeling better. Soon, however, he lapsed into eternal sleep. His memory

IV

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

II A 1

II B 3

IV (Jewish)

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 16, 1918.

will ever be treasured.

The quartet followed the speaker with another funeral song in the English language. This closed the rites in the hall.

The casket was carried to the hearse by Chief Justice Olson and Judges Rafferty, La Buy, Stelk, Goodnow, Jarecki, Cook, and Barasa. The funeral procession moved through the heart of the "Czech California" district to 26th Street and Crawford Avenue, and from there the carriages rode to the Bohemian National Cemetery.....

.....

The last rites were initiated by the Masonic quartet. The Order Caslav [a city in Bohemia] No. 205 of the Czecho-Slavonic Aid Society was represented by a speaker. Others spoke for the Association of Czech Lawyers,

IV

- 8 -

BOHEMIAN

II A 1

II B 3

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 16, 1918.

IV (Jewish)

the Chicago Bar Association, and the Oriental Lodge. Delegates of the last-mentioned organization performed Masonic rites. The remains of the late judge were laid at rest in the family vault after Mr. Vanek delivered the parting words.

Judge Uhler is not among us any more, but his memory will linger for a very long time. This will be a great consolation to his poor family.

J. 30213

IV
III C
III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1918.

REWARD OFFERED TO CLEAR STATUS OF DR. ISKA

An old and persistent bit of gossip has been making the rounds through all the Czech-American settlements in these critical times. In this gossip it is hinted that Dr. Fr. Iska, president of and speaker for the Czech Freethinkers' Community in Chicago, is a traitor to the old Czech homeland. They say that he took money for services rendered to the Austrian Government to the detriment of the old homeland. Among patriotic people such practices, of course, would degrade him to the level of the scum of society and make it impossible for him to stand before Freethinking workers.

Pressure was exacted upon the Freethinkers' Community to have him ousted from its midst. The latter, however, waited until the charges could be substantiated. The Czech public here expected proof to be furnished soon after the accusations had been made. This proof of Dr. Iska's action has not been furnished as yet. Not even the courts, to which this affair had been carried, were able to establish facts.

RECEIVED
JAN 21 1918
302/5

IV
III C
III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1918.

The Freethinkers' Community in Chicago suffers great harm as a result of these accusations, for it is being looked down upon as the protector of a traitor to our old homeland.

In its annual meeting held on December 2, the Freethinkers' Community resolved to take steps for the acceleration of the investigation and definitely to establish the truth or the baselessness of the charges raised against Dr. Iska. To this end an amount of one thousand dollars was deposited in the W. Kaspar State Bank, to be paid to whoever furnishes irrefutable evidence for the charge that Dr. Iska accepted payments from the Austrian Government for services performed for it in America for said emoluments.

If this fact cannot be established, the reward of one thousand dollars will be paid to the person who can put the Freethinkers' Community upon the trail of the one who sent the information about the charges to the Providence Journal (which published the accusations before the Chicago dailies).

WPA (ILL) PPH

IV
III C
III H

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1918.

The Freethinkers' Community believes that by heading in this direction it will discharge itself of its obligation to the Czech public and still not feel guilty of harboring in its midst any traitors to the old homeland. It wants to be guided by justice, well aware of the established rule that no court can pronounce a party guilty before guilt has been established beyond reasonable doubt.

The Freethinkers' Community takes a humanitarian attitude, one based on justice. As long as incriminating evidence is not established or the informant identified, the Community will stand behind Dr. Iska, deem him worthy of being president and speaker for the Czech Freethinkers' Community, and recognize his qualification for a top place in the ranks of Freethinker workers.

When the accused is proved guilty, the Community will do its duty and will not suffer the culprit to remain under its roof any longer.

1918 (LLD) PROJ. 30270

IV

III C

III H

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1918.

The Freethinkers' Community promises strictest privacy for any communication that may establish facts in either direction. For the Freethinkers' Community in Chicago, Illinois: Joseph Uejno, Jos. Schroeter, Martin Nosek, Fr. Strunc, V. K. Soukup, J. Cizek--members of the committee on resolutions.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

IV

I F 6

IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 21, 1917.

CZECH PRESIDES IN BIG TRIAL

Judge George Kersten, chief justice of the criminal court of Cook County, appointed Judge Joseph Sabath to preside at the trial of Chief of Police Healy, who, with others, is accused of a conspiracy to obtain money illegally for various favors. Judge Sabath was born in southern Bohemia.

IV

I d 1 b

II A 2

LOUISIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 17, 1917.

CZECH-AMERICAN FILIO OF THE HONORARY

(Summary)

One of our fellow-countrymen, widely known in our community as well as in the entire Czech-American world, is the real estate dealer and notary public, Frank J. Petru, whose office is located 1443 N. 18th Street, and who resides with his family at 1345 S. 61st Street, Cicero, Ill.

He was born in Chicago, December, 1880. His parents are Vaclav and Marie Petru. At the age of thirteen, having finished grammar school, he became a messenger boy for the Postal Telegraph Company. He remained there seven years, advancing to the highest position in the bookkeeping department. When he saw no further prospect of advancement in that large corporation, he joined the staff of H. O. Stone, one of the foremost real estate firms in Chicago, as director of their West Side clientele.

IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

I D 1 b

II A 2

Derni Hlasatel, May 17, 1917.

During his ten years of employment he sold much of the property owned by old settlers in the neighborhoods of DeKoven, Dunker, Halsted, and Twelfth streets, where he closed some of his biggest deals.

He intended to go into business for himself, and in order to acquire an educational background he attended Birmingham College for two years. In 1905 he graduated from a school of business law.

Having purchased property at 1441 W. 13th Street, he established himself in business in 1900. He handled real estate, insurance, and loans. After a time his office space proved inadequate and he expanded by buying adjacent property, and building additional offices.

Mr. Petru was intrusted with the sale of sub-divisions owned by prominent parties, e.g., Levy Mayer, Moses J. Wentworth, Joseph Vial, Edna Powell, T. W. Phinney, the Newberry library, etc. He has sold more than 700 one-acre

IV

- 5 -

BOILANIAN

I D 1 b

II A 2

Denni Hlasatel, May 17, 1917.

lots in Lyons (west of Riverside), 160 acres in La Grange, 160 lots in South Chicago, 282 lots in the Taylor sub-division of 42nd Avenue and 14th Street, and lots in the Hawthorne sub-division between 51st Street and 52nd Avenue in Cicero.

Mr. Petru has always been an opponent of private banking and has never entered that business, although he has received many promising offers. Instead he developed his acquaintance with judges and prominent lawyers whose regard for him was instrumental in his appointment as receiver or administrator in good many cases.

He married Miss Anna E. Bickel in 1906 and is now the father of two children.

For the past nineteen years, Mr. Petru has devoted his evenings and most of his leisure time to work among our benevolent, aid, and building societies. He belongs to an endless number of societies, clubs and lodges, most of which have elected him to some important office. In the recent April elections,

IV

- 4 -

ROMANIAN

I D 1 b

II A 2

Denni Hlasatel, May 17, 1917.

the Town of Cicero elected him as a trustee on the School Board.

IV

II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

I F 5

III D

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 19, 1917.

KAREL V. JANOVSKY UPBUILDS CZECH SETTLEMENT.

The district of Town of Lake, densely populated with Czechs, owes its rapid development to several men, among whom is one of the best-liked and hard-working men. In business he is scrupulously honest. He is Karel V. Janovsky.

His endeavor has not only placed him among the first men in his district, but also in the business and social world of our city.

Mr. Janovsky was born on January 27, 1876, in Blatna, Bohemia. He went to school in his native town, and at the age of thirteen emigrated from Bohemia to follow his elder brother who had settled in Chicago, and took quarters in the district of Town of Lake. He first worked in some industrial plants, and in 1891 worked as a typesetter for the Chicagske Listy /Chicago Newspaper/. After its downfall, he opened a printing shop with

IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 19, 1917.

I F 5

III D his brother, Bohumil. He conducted the business with a short interruption until the war between Spain and the United States started. In this struggle, Karel V. Janovsky enlisted in the ranks of Uncle Sam. In those times, he became very well known to many of our readers who anticipated with much interest his descriptive articles sent regularly from Key West to the Denni Hlasatel. He returned to Chicago at the close of the War, and engaged in studies in the Athaenia, and in a Y. M. C. A. law course.

Mr. Janovsky married Miss Mary T. Kleker. His activities at that time included regular reporting for the Denni Hlasatel. His enterprise prompted him to add to his business an office of notary public and real estate affairs. His honesty and efficiency raise his standing as a man of business to a high level. He has been heading his real estate office up to the present at 1642 West Forty-Seventh Street, this location will be changed shortly to 1957 West Fifty-first Street. His residence is 5043

IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 13, 1917.

I F 5

III D South Western Boulevard, where he lives in happy wedlock with his wife. His aged, but still lively father, Mr. Vaclav Janovsky, also lives with him.

The development of the Town of Lake district he managed to achieve by means of five sub-divisions which he sold to his fellow-countrymen, all of whom are still residing there, most of them fairly prosperous.

Mr. Janovsky soon recognized the important part which the Czech-American Aid Societies played in the national and economic life of the settlers. He not only became an ardent worker for them, but he founded two, and in one of these he held the office of secretary for a long time. Credit is due him in the growth of the settlement, for he never skipped with his valuable advice which he gave gratis. Many a poor and helpless family can bear out this assertion.

IV

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 19, 1917.

I F 5

III D No wonder Mr. Janovsky's popularity is growing by leaps and bounds when one considers that he has given so much of his time to social and national organizations. Today, there is hardly one of them of which he is not a member, and of which he has not been an officer at one time or the other. He had been a vice-president in the Bohemian Charitable Association, of the Old People's Home, and the Orphanage. He also became a member of the Board at the time of the World's Fair, and an extremely active one, at that.

It is meet to mention that Mr. Janovsky has been taking a lively part in political life and that he has everywhere shown himself a protagonist of the right of personal liberty, of American principles, and a staunch adherent of Czech national interests.

The vicissitudes of life have not always had roses in store for Mr. Janovsky. He struggled bravely against adversities and won out, thereby

IV

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 19, 1917.

I F 5

III D giving a concrete example to our adolescents who ought to make his ideals their own: righteousness and the joy which comes with work for the interests of mankind, and of one's nationality, in particular.

IV

BOHEMIAN

II D 10

III B 2

III H

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 12, 1917.

BANQUET TO HONOR CHARLES J. VOPICKA

A galaxy of prominent men and women gathered in the halls of the Ceska Beseda, Douglas Boulevard and Lawndale Avenue, to welcome Charles J. Vopicka, United States minister in the Balkan states, who has returned to Chicago lately. In his capacity, Mr. Vopicka had the opportunity of observing the horrors of War. It was with great difficulty that he was able to secure passage to the shores of this country, for which he felt a mighty longing. In the circle of the Beseda, he has always been one of the most active members.

The hall of the Beseda was crowded with friends, and patriotic airs were played by the orchestra of Mr. Cerny.

Among those present were: former Governor Dunne, Judge Karel of Milwaukee, Msgr. Francis Bobal, Doctor Ludwig J. Fisher, president of

II D 10

III B 2

III H

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 12, 1917.

I G the Bohemian National Alliance, Professor Bohumil Simek of the Iowa State university; and Mr. J. M. Triner acted as toastmaster.

After the official welcome, Mr. Vopicka spoke words of thanks, then related some of his experiences on the Balkan peninsula, and told how he strove to alleviate the sufferings of the people caused by the War.

There was a program filled by renditions of pieces of high artistic quality, and our best artists took part. Among them: Mrs. Marenka Geringer, singer, Mrs. Alva Messenger, harpist, Mr. George Hrusa, violin virtuoso, and Mr. Hugo Castl, singer. Sundry numbers for the orchestra were played under Mr. Cerny's direction. Several men, prominent in Chicago life, had been invited, but were detained by various duties. Congressman A. J. Sabath because of the necessity of his presence in Washington, Senator James Hamilton Lewis for the same reason, Mayor William

IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

II D 10

III B 2

III H

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 12, 1917.

Hale Thompson, on account of pressing business in his office;
State's Attorney MacLay Hoyne was sick in bed. All of these
sent telegrams of hearty welcome and sincere regrets.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1917.

AN EXAMPLE OF PERSEVERANCE

It is an honest pride which a national group in the United States feels when by its presence in the great melting pot it has contributed values to the character of the whole nation. Among the traits most appreciated in America are perseverance, assiduousness and undaunted spirit. The New York University incorporated these three virtues into its motto as far back as eighty-five years ago. How this sentiment has permeated the whole country is best shown in the completion of the Panama Canal, the creation of which had met with innumerable obstacles, which were overcome by American pertinacity. The Czech people have always counted obstinacy and resoluteness as its national characteristics, and so proven itself as a valuable increment to the American nation.

The building, 1333-1339 South Ashland Avenue, houses the big business which is founded and headed by the most outstanding Czech-American industrial chemist, Josef Triner. He succeeded in creating his estab-

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1917.

lishment, the chemical laboratory, through his spirit which could not be dampened by reverses, some of them threatening his enterprise with the violence of a tornado. Today, after thirty-seven years, the Triner Chemical Laboratory stands on a firm basis.

Josef Triner was born in 1861 in Kacerov near Kralovice, Bohemia. He went to school in Kladno, then to high school in Slana. He would have continued his studies, but the means of his parents being limited, he came to Chicago with his father and mother in 1879, and has been a resident here ever since. After having moved through various occupations, he finally introduced into the market his specialty, Triner's "Bitter Wine." In the ensuing business activity, he found the proper outlet for his mercantile ambitions. He also improved the quality and the usefulness of his product, the curative and restorative powers of which were recognized and acknowledged by the authorities in Washington, D. C., so that his wine was permitted to be sold as a medical remedy without a license.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1917.

In due course of time, Mr. Triner succeeded in having other remedies admitted; namely, Triner's Angelica Bitter, Triner's Liniment, Cough Remedy, Red Pills, Triner's Aromatic Liquid Extract, and others.

The founder of the business supports every decent Czech enterprise. He is a member of the C. S. P. S. (Czecho-Slovak Aid Society), the Taborites, Forresters, Czech Beseda, etc. He was treasurer of the Cesko Americka Slovanska Rada (Czech-American National Council), Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Illinois Athletic Club, holds a life-membership in the Press Club, and the Art Institute; and he is also a 32nd degree Mason.

Mr. Triner is married, his wife Mrs. Katherine Triner, nee Wecker, gave his four daughters, and two sons. One of the latter died in the prime of life; the other, Joseph Triner, Jr., is a student at Columbia University, New York, studying medicine and pharmacology.

Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1917.

A PROTAGONIST OF PERSONAL LIBERTY

(Summary)

One of our outstanding workers in the political field is Mr. John Toman, alderman of the Thirty-fourth Ward, whose interests he is representing with pronounced success for the third time. His right to the title of "outstanding worker" is derived not only from activities in the city hall and within his ward, but also from the fearless manner in which he has always defended the right to personal liberty against the attacks that are made by prohibitionist elements. There has not been one single attack launched against personal liberty, and the saloon business in particular, without Toman's instantly countering it with a telling blow which invariable stultifies the designs of the "drys". The followers of the unsound reforms know this well; they cannot help remembering it--but so do Toman's many friends.....

Mr. Toman's reliability and efficiency have been given recognition by the city

Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1917.

hall. He was appointed member of the license committee, the committees on schools, gas, oil, electricity, transportation, and finance. In 1914 he became a member of the committee which decides upon the appointment of committees.

In these various capacities the alderman never missed the opportunity to oppose measures by which generally undesirable obligations would have been shoved upon the shoulders of his own ward. There is a typical case which is still vivid in the memory of many. In that instance the Thirty-fourth Ward was to be blessed with an incinerating plant. It cost Alderman Toman and the followers of his party extreme efforts to have that plan changed. Another time Mr. Toman had to exert his utmost influence to prevent the building of an annex for small-pox patients to the hospital in his ward. A new building was erected, not in his ward, but in a more suitable location.

Wherever there is anything to be gained for his ward, Mr. Toman is in the foreground. The remarkable improvement in the street lighting of his ward is due to his work. He is particularly watchful now, while the proposal for a new

Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1917.

schoolhouse is at issue. He is ever ready for action. This was demonstrated recently by the construction of the Herzel School on 15th Street and Lawndale Avenue, and the school on 18th Street and Keeler Avenue which is to be built soon. Small parks and playgrounds adjacent to schools in his ward were laid out chiefly through his influence. When he began his first term there was only one playground in his ward; several have been installed since.

Alderman Toman set as a goal for himself the improvement of the pavements on 22nd Street and on Crawford Avenue. He carried out this plan just as he did others for better transportation, sewers, and small bridges. He saved money for the taxpayers by insisting upon a twenty-five per cent rebate on taxes which were paid immediately.

An account of Alderman Toman's activities and achievements would be incomplete without an outline of his personal characteristics. He is always willing to help without asking many questions. At the same time he is vigorous and knows how to attain his aims.

Dennis Hlasatel, July 23, 1917.

There is hardly one person in the city hall, whether in the council or offices, who would not consider Alderman Toman a friend, even though political or private opinions may differ. The alderman is of diplomatic timber. He knows how to win his point--sometimes by a sharp word--but he also knows how to soothe the ire of the recipient of the blow, and thus establish amicable relations again. A timely, good-natured joke, applied then and there is the medium. This trait of character is conspicuous in his private life also, and has won him innumerable friends.

Mr. Toman was born in 1876 in Cerhonice, near the town of Pisek, Bohemia. He came to the United States with his parents when he was only six years of age.

The family settled in a predominantly Czech district along De Koven Street, and the children went to school there. After graduation, young Toman began to work in a printer's shop. Soon he found a better position in the Chicago Public Library. That was in the year 1890, and he remained there fully twenty-two years, when his many friends urged him to seek the nomination for

Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1917.

the office of alderman. He became a candidate, was elected in the Thirty-fourth Ward, and immediately began to do what few aldermen are wont to do, i. e., familiarize himself with the conditions of his office and the agenda pertaining thereto. In fair recognition and appreciation of his zeal, the voters re-elected him for a second term with an astonishing majority. The number of votes cast for Toman for the third term reached a sum unparalleled in the history of municipal elections.

The alderman shares his successes with his friends and his family. He devotes his leisure time to his wife, Mrs. Bertha Toman, Andrew, a son, and Irene and Lucille, daughters. They all live at 4141 West 21st Place.

IV

I B 3 a

I B 3 b

II A 1

III G

A WORTHY REPRESENTATIVE OF CZECH CHICAGO

I F 5

V A 1

I C

Among our fellow-countrymen whom a successful career has placed upon the summit of the political and social life of our rapidly growing Chicago Czech community, Judge Joseph Z. Uhlíř surely ranks as one of the foremost. He is one of those young, energetic Czech-Americans who have made their way by hard work and persistency. His activity has won the recognition of the highest strata of the American intelligentsia. As Alderman of the Twelfth Ward, he was, according to the consensus of the English-language press, a brilliant addition to the city council, a faithful sponsor of his constituency, and an efficient official of our metropolis. As a judge of the Municipal Court, he proved to be a jurist of brilliant ability, a man with a humane feeling, and an outstanding jurist. There is no judge more popular in Chicago today than Judge Uhlíř. He is liked, not only by his colleagues, but also by those who are seeking redress in court.



Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1917.

Judge Uhlíř was born in Bohemia on December 19, 1872, the son of Joseph and Mary Uhlíř. He lost his father very early, and came to the United States with his mother when only three years old. He finished the public schools and, since he could not afford a high school education, studied in the evenings after work. While his companions played, he spent his time with books in order that he might finally pass the severe examinations for enrollment at Lake Forest Law School, from which he graduated in 1893. After passing the final examinations prescribed by the State, he opened a law office with a clientele which soon increased by leaps and bounds.

The first year of his public life brought him into the political limelight. He was chosen Republican candidate for alderman from the Twelfth Ward, although this ward was considered a bulwark of the Democrats. Mr. Uhlíř won by a majority of 1700 votes. Two years later, in 1895, he was re-elected by a 2700 vote plurality, and again after another two years by 3500 plurality. In his work as an alderman, he was often pointed out as



Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1917.

a shining example of honesty and assiduousness; his acute mind secured places for him on the most important council committees.

The logical result of such an enviable record as this was his nomination in 1908, on the Republican ticket, as candidate for the municipal bench; he was elected by an overwhelming majority. His re-election in 1914 was nothing short of triumphal. He won as a Republican by a 20,000 majority, although the Democratic ticket had won by a sweeping majority of 80,000 votes. Judge Uhlíř's popularity had thus outweighed fully 100,000 votes. Chicago has in this manner expressed its esteem for this man whom it considered one of its outstanding representatives.

Judge Uhlíř's activity on the bench is well known. He has presided over every branch of the municipal court, but he is best known from the Court of Domestic Relations. Here, he was well-nigh irreplaceable. He knows



Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1917.

almost every Slavonic tongue, and being an immigrant himself, he had a better insight into immigrant life than others. He knew how to conciliate contending parties, and by the mild manner in which he administered admonitions, he has brought many wayward men and women back to their families. He introduced numerous reforms, some of which are standards in the Court of Domestic Relations up to this day. Similarly beneficial work was performed by Judge Uhlíř in the Morals Court, to which he has been recently re-assigned. Chief Justice Olson of the Municipal Court, as well as professional magazines, has repeatedly paid tribute to him.

On August 15, 1900, Judge Uhlíř married Miss Caroline Zácek. Three children were born to them. One of them, Joseph, 15 years old, is now a student of Harrison High School. The judge's residence, 2410 South Clifton Park Avenue, has become a veritable mecca of the lovelorn. The judge has married more couples than any other judge on the bench.

Judge Uhlíř is an arduous worker in our national life. He is one of the



IV

I F 4

I F 5

ROMANIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Apr. 14, 1917.

BRILLIANT EXAMPLE OF A SUCCESSFUL CAREER

In today's issue, we offer a biographical sketch of the life of our young fellow-countryman of whom the Czech settlement may justly feel proud. He is Mr. Otto Kerner, outstanding Chicago lawyer, popular member of the Twelfth Ward, and lately, master in chancery in the circuit court of Cook County. His life is one chain of unqualified successes, which appear the more significant upon consideration of the fact that they came through his own assiduousness, energy, and perseverance.

Mr. Kerner was born on February 22, 1884, in the heart of our Czech Plzen (Pilsen) district. His birthplace was the community of Eighteenth and Tisk Streets. His father, Charles, was one of the oldest and highly esteemed settlers of the neighborhood, and his mother, Josephine, was well-known too, and befriended many people.

IV

- 2 -

ECCLIAN

I F 4

I F 5

Denni Mlasatel, Apr. 14, 1917.

After having gone through public school, Mr. Kerner worked in the office of the late Alderman Joseph F. Hollout, then as a clerk in the office of Edw. J. Novak, lawyer, where the foundations for his vocation were laid. He replenished his knowledge in night schools and after careful preparation, began to continue his studies in the law school of Lake Forest University, from which he graduated in June 1905 with the highest average. He became connected with the law firm, Novak and Pollack, with whom he remained until 1909. He then entered into partnership with He Pitt S. Jones, and has been active as a lawyer up to the present. Mr. Jones, his partner, is the oldest among the lawyers of Cook County, and also one of the most active, notwithstanding his age of seventy-nine, and an excellent advocate. He has brought tears to the eyes of any juror. He effectively helped build up the repute of the firm Kerner & Jones as one signally successful before the courts.

Mr. Kerner became a figure in public life at an early date, though it is

IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

I F 4

I F 5

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1917.

meet to acknowledge that he obviously never craved for a public office. His first step into the political sphere was his acceptance of an appointment to the office of assistant city prosecutor tendered to him by Mayor Carter E. Harrison. He remained there from 1911 until 1913. In the latter year, he was elected alderman of the Twelfth Ward. December 1916 brought his appointment as master in chancery, assigned to Judge Honore's Court.

Mr. Herner is member of the city council, having been re-elected with a great majority this year. His experience gained for him the chairmanship of the judiciary and of the finance committees. He is also a member of the committee on compensation, which decided the amounts paid by the great corporations and utilities for the franchise and privileges granted by the city. The proposed law prescribing penalties for private auto-chases is his creation. It was taken into court by opposing corporations to test its constitutionality. If passed,

IV

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

I 3 4

I 5 5

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14 1917.

it will prevent any automobile accidents. Ald. Herner's father fell victim to an accident caused by a heavy truck.

Ald. Herner gave innumerable proofs that he takes an intense and sincere interest in the welfare of the people.

In 1907, he married Miss Rose D. Cimelik. They have two sons and one daughter.

IV

II B 1 c (1)

II B 2 d (1)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1917.

VACLAV LENOCH DIES

After only a few days of illness, Vaclav Lench, one of Chicago's oldest Czech amateur actors, passed away recently. He was known to every older resident of our settlement, and in earlier times was declared to be our best story teller. He came to Chicago when he was twenty-one years old. In 1869, he appeared on the stage, became active as an amateur, playing mostly in the old Slovanska Lipa (Slavic Lindentree club), but finally he played alternatively in almost every hall of the Chicago Czech community. His high artistic level would easily have enabled him to become a professional actor. There was ample proof for his excellent qualities, for he passed through a considerable period as the first actor of an outstanding German theatrical company.

During his later years, he wrote a goodly number of short stories, some of which were reprinted in the calendar of the Denni Hlasatel; many

IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (1)

II B 2 d (1)

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1917.

memoirs depicting the life of the early Czech immigrants issued from his pen. One play, "Zelena Pepicka," portrays our early settlers. He translated "Robert and Bertram," a comedy known later as "Lisak A Smola." He also was a newspaperman, having spent some time with the editorial staff of the Denni Hlasatel.

He will be buried in the Bohemian National Cemetery.

IV

II A 3 b

II D 10

I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Apr. 8, 1917.

MILAN LUSK BACK FROM AUSTRIA



The well-known violin virtuoso, Milan Lusk, son of Attorney Karel D. Lusk of Chicago, returned from Bohemia after three years devoted to studies of music. His goal was mastery of violin playing, in which he received the finishing instruction from Professor Otakar Sevcik, one of the greatest pedagogues of the world. He was welcomed by members of his family and many friends, among them J. H. Capek, also of Chicago, his former teacher, to whom belongs the credit of having been the first to recognize the young talent, and to lay the foundation for its development.

During the years of his absence from Chicago, Mr. Lusk had changed considerably in one respect. He left as a twenty-one year old Chicago-born boy to whom the Czech language offered considerable difficulties, as is natural for one brought up as an American. He now has perfected himself in the Czech language, and according to his own admission, has forgotten a good deal of his English.

IV

- 2 -

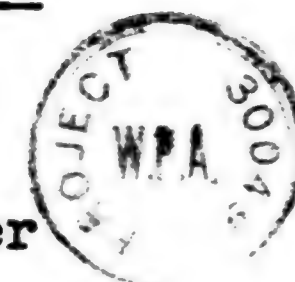
BOHEMIAN

II A 3 b

II D 10

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1917.



What he had to relate about our old homeland could fill many newspaper columns. It reminds us of the words spoken by Vojta Benes on last year's Decoration Day celebrated in the Bohemian National Cemetery: "Our motherland is a graveyard."

Mr. Lusk left Chicago in 1913 and went directly to Pisek, Bohemia, where Professor Sevcik sojourned at that time. He had originally intended to remain in Bohemia one year only, but later moved to Vienna, to finish his studies at the "Meisterschule" (a school for accomplished artists) where Professor Sevcik taught as the head of the violin department, making trips for that purpose from Pisek to Vienna. Mr. Lusk after having finished his studies, gave concert tours all over Austria, and appeared as soloist with the orchestra of the famous conductor, Oscar Nedbal. His intense artistic activity is attested by the fact that he has given fifty-four concerts for the benefit of the Austrian Red Cross for which he received the high decoration which he wore on his coat lapel on his arrival in Chicago.

Mr. Lusk gave a detailed account of the present conditions in Austria, and

IV
II A 3 b
II D 10
I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1917.

particularly, in Bohemia. He was astonished to hear from the representatives of the press and others that there is a gigantic organization in America, the Bohemian National Alliance, which is the protagonist of the just demands of our people. Mr. Lusk stated that Professor Thomas G. Masaryk is pictured in Austria as a man in the service of the Allies who is a detriment to the interests of the Czech nation. He further said, in essence: When the Allies, in answering the German and Austrian peace proposal, demanded the liberation of the Czechs, the proposition was rejected by Austria as being entirely out of place, and even arrogant, on the grounds that "the Allies had no right to speak in behalf of the Czechs who do not wish to become independent, but want to remain within the Austrian monarchy." The Czech press, which in reality would have been eager to be a sincere guide to the people, was forced to print this stuff.

As long as Mr. Lusk remained in Austria, no difficulties were placed in his path. But when he appeared on the border to leave Austria, he had to undergo a grueling investigation. His belongings, except those absolutely necessary, his

IV

II A 3 b

II D 10

I G

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1917.



musical and other annotations, were held back. They may not be returned to him until after the War. He went over into Switzerland, then went to France, afterwards going to Spain, where he embarked for New York. During the four and a half years of his abode in Europe, he had his ups and downs. He was feted when traveling as an artist and reaped rich rewards. But at times he had to suffer all the privations attendant upon war.

IV

I F 5

I G

DOMINIAN

Denni Khasatel, Mar. 29, 1917.

E. J. VOPICKA, UNITED STATES MINISTER, CHICAGO



In the name of the entire community of readers of our newspapers, we published an article yesterday morning welcoming the return of United States minister E. J. Vopicka to his home town, Chicago. Today, we are conveying sincere greetings from the minister, not only to the readers of our newspapers, but to the entire Czech-American community, which has demonstrated so much interest in him. He is at home now. Those who were present at the Union depot, can form a conception of how great are the numbers of his friends when they saw the thousands who began to wave and shout greetings when his familiar features appeared in a window of the train.

We did not ask for an immediate interview, in consideration of the many who sought to get near their fellow-countryman. Later, however, we were granted the privilege of an hour of his precious time. In order to have

IV

I F 5

I G

- 2 -

FILE 1A

Denni Glasatel, Mar. 29, 1917.



a full knowledge of the happenings during the time of Mr. Vopicka's arrival, we gained information from Dr. L. L. Jelinek, one of our well-known dentists, member of the "Ceska Beseda" (Czech circle), and one of the managers of the manifestation, which gave such ample proof of the esteem in which Mr. Vopicka is held, and the attachment which his fellow countrymen have for him. Doctor Jelinek said that the program prepared will have to undergo some changes on account of the fatigue of the members of the arrangements committee. Among those first to welcome the minister were: Reverend L. Koblbeck, J. R. Isenka, and Alderman John Loman who saw to it that sufficient traffic policemen were available to maintain order.

After five o'clock, the representative of this paper was given the time promised for the desired interview. Mr. Vopicka's first utterance was an openhearted assurance that he was very glad indeed to be home after an absence of so long a time. He spoke of his activities as a United States minister, and of the concomitant duties which rendered his position anything

IV

I F 5

I G

- 3 -

LOULETIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 29, 1917.

but a sinecure. He spoke of the satisfaction that comes from duty fulfilled, declaring that when called upon to defend human rights no one should hesitate to sacrifice even his life.

"You cannot fathom my emotions when in contact with soldiers. **I have spoken** to thousands and found that most of the wounded in the hospitals wanted to know first when they could be returned to the front. Those examples of a splendid sense of duty should be emulated by every real American in these critical times. No one can doubt what everyone ought to do when needed. If my stay abroad has borne no other fruit than that my experiences gained there which enable me to distribute information with admonition, then I am certain I have done some good for America, not only for the future, but for the present also. It is necessary in the interest of her people that America possess the same undaunted spirit as those soldiers suffering from wounds in the hospitals. I earnestly desire that the Americans should

IV
I F 5
I G

- 4 -

CZECHIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 29, 1917.

acquaint themselves with some European nations, particularly those from the Balkan peninsula, who stand out with some admirable characteristics. All of these, the big ones and the small ones, need one thing only: to be known by America, and be understood."

After this introductory talk, Mr. Vopicka related how he met with soldiers of various walks of life, among them a former member of the Bohemian National theatre named Hajek. The greatest number of prisoners and wounded he encountered on his travel was through Serbia. The Serbian and the Austrian governments had urged him to become the chairman of an international commission for the investigation of prison camps, and for the amelioration of conditions therein. He yielded to these demands only after an emphatic recommendation from Washington. It was in this additional capacity in the commission that he found thousands of Czech soldiers in prison camps, and extended every possible help to them.

IV

I F 5

I G

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 29, 1917

After his turbulent travel to Norway (mentioned in Denni Hlasatel of March 28), and his final landing in the United States, he was received in personal audience by President Wilson, who evidenced an intense interest in the observations made on his experiences, and declared to have followed with great attention the cablegrams and various reports sent from the United States ministers in European realms of activity.

Mr. Vopicka intends to enjoy his first vacation soon after a period of strenuous work, the intensity and magnitude of which may be grasped when considering that he had lately conducted agenda for America, Germany, Austria, England, Russia, Serbia, Italy and ex-officio, Rumania.

Mr. Vopicka finally gave us an explanation regarding news designed to disparage his qualifications, ridicule his person, and to shed an unfavorable light upon the manner in which he conducted official business. They all can be traced to a man of slanderous inclinations, a discharged employee

IV

I F 5

I G

- 6 -

EXHIBIT

Denni Ilasatel, Mar. 22, 1917.

of the United States foreign service. It is preposterous, Mr. Vopicka said, alluding to them, to imagine him bragging about wearing shirts at twelve dollars a piece. (One of the rulers, with whom he came into contact during his service abroad, heard of this ludicrous assertion through the Reuter News agency, and caused a denial to be published, in which he declared Mr. Vopicka to be a diplomat whose conduct has gained for him the highest esteem and favor of the court. Another nonsense printed, dealt with Carmen Sylva (non de name of the old queen of Roumania). Mr. Vopicka was regarded as her friend. The queen dedicated several poems to him, and received him in audience fourteen days before her death, and the last person to be so honored. There is also an anecdote current to the effect that he had told queen Ileana "he would phone her when he would have the time to do so." Another story of a similar category tells of his having insulted the Emperor of Austria. Could he then have been asked by the Austrian government to head the international commission for the betterment of prison camps? He is certain to have won and held

IV

I F 5

I G

- 7 -

SECRET

Demi Elsatel, Mar. 28, 1917.

the respect and the good will of all the potentates with whom he came in contact, which fact manifested itself in various acts of friendly politeness towards him.

These statements finished the interview, which Mr. Vopic closed with a promise to give several lectures about subjects, not infringing upon matters purely diplomatic, but to give us an idea about what Mr. really means.

II A 3 d (1)

Denni Ilasatel, Mar. 24, 1917.

LAST RITES FOR KAREL SPLAVEC

The doors of the Thalia Theatre opened yesterday at noon to allow the throngs of people assembled to enter the auditorium and view with grief the remains of Karel (Charles) Splavec, the well-known and beloved actor. The body lay in state, in front of the stage, upon which the deceased had stood so often during the deceniums of his activity in the service of the good and the beautiful. All of the colleagues of the departed, actors of the "Ludvikovci" (Ludvik Theatrical Group), were there among hundreds of friends and admirers, their eyes filled with tears. Among the mourners appeared members of the Singing Society Lyra, for which Splavec had a great liking and an ever helping hand; there were many of our artists. After a dirge sung by the Lyra Society, the spokesman of a large group of Croats delivered a farewell address. After this, Mr. Jaromir R. Pesenka, publisher and editor of the Denni Mlasatel, spoke for the Czech fellow-countrymen.

IV

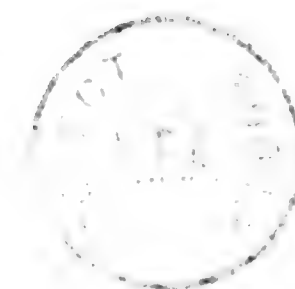
- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II A 3 d (1)

II B 1 a

Denni Ilascatel, Mar. 24, 1917.



of the dead artist.

A climax in the emotions of the mourners was reached when the orchestra, under the direction of Prof. J. T. Capek, intoned the overture to the play "Strakonicky Dudak" (The Bagpiper of Strakonice), by Antonin Dvorak. The composition has two main subjects: "Kde Domov Muj?" (Where Is My Homeland?), the Czech national anthem, and "Na Tom Nasem Dvore" (Out There in Our Yard), a folk song. Professor Capek could not have made a better selection - the role of "Kalafuna" in the play was one in which Splavec paraded, one of the best in his vast repertory. The funeral march by Chopin closed the observances.

Splavec has ended his earthly pilgrimage. He is no more, but his name will live among us, and his memory will be treasured as an artist of unusual

IV

II A 3 d (1)

II B 1 a

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Mar. 24, 1917.

qualities and as a man with a heart of gold. His remains have been laid at rest in the Bohemian National Cemetery.

IV
II D 6
I F 4
I F 5
III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1917.

CZECHS BURY ONE OF THEIR BEST

Yesterday was a great day for Czech Chicago. It was, alas, a day of parting forever from John Siman, the first president of the American Sokol community, clerk of the city of Chicago, good citizen of this country, who nevertheless had a warm feeling and respect for everything Czech, a man with a heart of gold.

That he was an outstanding man must have been obvious to all who had come to the Plzen (Pilsen) district yesterday morning. There were great throngs of people near the Pilsen Sokol Hall and automobiles with mourners arrived from every direction. They came to say good-bye to him whom they had known either personally or by his achievements, to render homage to his memory, and to pay tribute to his reputation as a public servant and as a man.

IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II D 6

I F 4

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1917.

I F 5

III H

At 9 A. M. the remains of the departed were taken from the family residence, 2233 S. Ridgeway Avenue, by members of the American Sokol community, while a motorcycle squad of Chicago police led the procession which moved on 22nd street to South Western Avenue, then to 19th Street, and finally to South Ashland Avenue to the home of the Plzen Sokol, where the deceased was placed in the main hall, there to lie in state amidst uncounted floral offerings. Sokols and members of the police force alternated as guards of honor until the beginning of the funeral rites.

From the moment the coffin was placed in the building, which Siman might well have called his home, lines of men and women clumped toward the doors to cast a glance upon the features of the dead. During this time the great mass of mourners began to assemble from Blue Island Avenue and 18th Street down to the Sokol Hall. There were city and county officials from all departments. Mayor William Hale Thompson arrived with the members of his staff.

II D 6

I F 4

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1917.

I F 5

III H

The funeral rites proper began at 1 P. M. with a dirge, sung by the Masonic Quartet, whereupon County Judge Thomas F. Scully remembered the departed and his meritorious activities, mentioning that he had known him from early childhood, that he treasured his acquaintance with the man who had a friendly word for everybody and who knew no difference of political party, nationality, or creed.

Alderman Merriam then set forth the excellent qualities of the deceased with whom he had been in constant official contact. He made the blunt statement that men of Siman's honesty were veritable rarities in the field of political endeavor. He further emphasized the administrative talent of Siman, and laid stress upon the economies he had introduced and upon the various benefits accruing therefrom for the tax-paying public. Alderman Merriam closed by calling Siman a man of whose name the entire city of Chicago may be proud.

Dr. J. Rudis-Jicinsky was the next speaker (only excerpts translated):

II D 6

I F 4

I F 5

III H

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1917

"We stand at the threshold of our patheon of great and powerful nature, while time is carving into the marble panel of history: 'John Siman was a good man.' From the time he came to be more closely acquainted with the Sokols his name was being mentioned by every organization. His untiring labor for our Czech cause was crowned by the moment in which he signed the last manifesto. One other great moment in his activities was his address to Dr. Schneider, who represented the Sokols of the old country in the great convention in Chicago, in which he pointed out the importance of unity in thought and purpose for the Sokols. These words have gained in significance while Siman was active in the unification of the Sokol organization which has always been a thorn in the eyes of the Hapsburgs. Siman was one of the most arduous workers in the Pomocny Vybor (Auxiliary Committee) for the aid of our oppressed nation in the old country. But he did not live to see the full results of his efforts. Yet his work was not in vain, for it shows that he has done his duty as a Sokol.

II D 6

I F 4

I F 5

III H

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1917.

The final words in the funeral ceremony were spoken by Mayor William Hale Thompson, who had come to honor the memory of his colleague in the highest offices of the city. He related how he became acquainted with Siman two years ago and how he learned to value his acquaintance more and more, and how it grew into high esteem, when he continued observing the spirit of devotion with which Siman served the people at the expense of his own interests and health. They had met in the City Hall a few days ago, both afflicted with a cold; the Mayor admonished Siman to take a rest; they both did. But the Mayor returned after a few days, whereas Siman paid with his life for his conscientiousness and sense of duty. He also said that Siman was an assiduous worker and attained his high station in life through his own efforts, for he was the child of poor people; his honesty was his guide in all his actions, and his name should be revered by this and the future generation as a shining example for ambitious youth.

After the last choral was sung, and the Mayor and other dignitaries of the city and county had left the hall, the remains of John Siman were lifted into the hearse by Sokols, and the convoy then started through the district of Plzen toward the place of burial. Dr. Rubriner's musicians furnished the lugubrious

II D 6

I F 4

I F 5

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1917.

III H background. Hundreds of officials, as well as many judges, representatives, and members of organizations to which the departed had belonged, the bereaved relatives, and thousands of friends joined the procession.

The burial took place in the Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery) in the main hall of the crematory.

While the remains of John Siman lay in state in the hall of the Plzen Sokol, considerable excitement was created when a policeman, one of the guards of honor, suddenly slumped and fell to the floor unconscious. The strong fragrance of the floral offerings had overcome him. He was brought into a side room where he soon recuperated.

IV

I F 2

I F 5

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1917.

CERMAK RECOMMENDS KERNER

The Democratic organization of the 12th Ward met last night to decide upon the candidate to be recommended for the office of alderman. Anton J. Cermak, in taking the floor, pointed to the four-year activity of Alderman Kerner, and proposed him on his record for the Democratic nomination of alderman.

The men and women present agreed to this after a short debate.

In the regular Democratic meeting last night, the rumor was spread that Cermak has withdrawn as representative of the 12th Ward in the County Democratic Committee.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 16, 1915.

THE SPOLEK CESKYCH LEKARU HONORS
DR. KARA'S MEMORY

The Spolek Ceskych Lekaru (Association of Bohemian Men Physicians) held a meeting last night at which a discussion took place as to what would be the most suitable way of honoring the memory of Dr. Jan M. Kara, a Bohemian-American physician and member of the medical expedition to Serbia, who has become a victim of his own noble vocation, having died of a contagious disease contracted while he was working for the Slav cause.

After some discussion the meeting appointed a committee to work out the best way of honoring Dr. Kara's name.....

WPA (H) 1001 20075

IV
III D

DOMINIAN

Denni ilasatel, Oct. 17, 1913.

MR. VOPICKA'S DEPARTURE

Mr. Charles J. Vopicka, the United States Ambassador to Bulgaria, Rumania, and Serbia, started on his trip to Europe yesterday noon. He left on the Pennsylvania Railroad from the Union Depot at 12:40 P. M. A great many of his friends came to bid him farewell. With him went his private secretary, Mr. B. F. Kendrick.....

NOV 11 1913

IV
IV (Jewish)
III D

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1913:

DEMOCRATS DINE MR. VOPICKA

All Democratic factions were represented at the banquet in honor of Mr. Charles J. Vopicka, United States Ambassador to the Balkan States, yesterday. Mayor Harrison, Governor Dunne, and even Roger C. Sullivan forgot all their jealousies; their petty and big peevs, their political differences, and came to participate in the festivity given for Mr. Vopicka by the Iroquois Club in the Blackstone Hotel. They all tried to do their best to show their appreciation and full recognition of Mr. Vopicka's merits. Yesterday's banquet marked the first time in seven years when all these three men sat together at one table and spoke to the same audience. Other speakers were Dr. E. Hirsch, ex-mayor of Butte, Montana, Thomas P. Nerney, and the Iroquois Club president, Albert F. Reichman. Among the prominent Democrats of all factions were Congressman A. J. Sabath, Samuel Alschuler, State's Attorney Macclay Moyne, Corporation Counsel W. H. Sexton, and others.

.

Benji Blasatel, Oct. 11, 1913.

St. Paul, Minn. Oct. 11, 1913.

The Cook County Brewers' Association tendered its member, Mr. Charles J. Vopich, a splendid banquet at Stratford Hotel on the occasion of his appointment as the United States Ambassador to the Italian States. Present were also representatives of the brewing industry from Milwaukee, St. Louis, Springfield, Peoria, and elsewhere.....

.....

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 16, 1913.

KAREL J. VOPICKA AS AMBASSADOR

[Half-tone, two column-quarter of a
page, picture of Mr. Vopicka]

Today the Department of State sent the name of our well-known countryman, Mr. Charles J. Vopicka, to Bulgaria in order to find out whether he would be acceptable as the future ambassador of the United States. The appointment of Mr. Vopicka for the post of ambassador to one of the Balkan countries had been under consideration by the Federal Government for quite some time. However, a definite decision was not made until yesterday, because Mr. Vopicka's appointment was strongly opposed by the "drys" who based their principal objections on the fact that Mr. Vopicka is part owner of a Chicago brewery.

Today's dispatch would indicate that Mr. Vopicka's nomination will be definite if the Bulgarian Government has nothing to say against him. If the Bulgarians remember all that the Bohemian people, both in the old country and

Denni Klatatel, Aug. 16. 1913.

here in America, did for them in the first period of the great Balkan war, Mr. Vopicka's nomination will have to be accepted by them with gratefulness and pleasure.

IV
I B 1
III D

BOHEMIAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1913.

STRONG OPPOSITION AGAINST MR. VOPICKA

(Summary)

In the New York Evening World an article has been published discussing the difficulty which Secretary of State Bryan is experiencing with the candidacy of Mr. Charles J. Vopicka for the position of United States envoy to the Balkans. True friends and sincere supporters of temperance are sending Mr. Bryan letters and telegrams expressing their disappointment and surprise in learning that he wants to appoint a brewer to such a high office. His grape-juice politics is in that way put to quite a test. The Anti-Saloon League of Illinois started a campaign against Mr. Vopicka's nomination and is urging the Leagues in other states to do the same. The League's national headquarters in Washington and a number of other temperance bodies have also taken up the fight.

In speaking of the matter, Senator James I. Lewis of Illinois declared that

IV

I B 1

III D

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1913.

Mr. Vopicka had been highly recommended for the office and that his friends expect that his name will soon be sent into the Senate. Senator Lewis understands that while Mr. Vopicka is the chairman of the board of one of Chicago's largest brewing companies, he does not drink even his own beer and does not permit anything but soft drinks to be served in his home. Recently Mr. Vopicka was helping the dry forces to obtain the passage of a law establishing a minimum distance between a saloon and a church or school.

Mr. Vopicka is a model citizen, highly educated and cultured, speaks five languages, and has traveled widely. Brewing is a recognized business, and it would be illogical for Secretary Bryan to stop the candidacy of an able man just because he is a brewer.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1913.

A BOHEMIAN APPOINTED STATE ARCHITECT

Springfield, Illinois, April 2. Governor Dunne today sent to the Senate further appointments of State officials, among whom we find that Mr. James B. Dibelka of Chicago has been appointed State Architect. Our countryman, Dibelka, is a wellknown member of the Bohemian community in Chicago, a prominent architect, and a member of the Chicago Board of Education. Now a recognized expert in architecture, he has the added distinction of being appointed State Architect of the State of Illinois. He was sponsored for this office by Mayor Harrison and a number of Bohemian organizations in Chicago.

.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1912.

WORKING TIRELESSLY

Mr. Enrique Stanko Vraz, one of our foremost travelers and authors, who embraced our Bohemian-America wholeheartedly, has just returned from a journey through the Northwest, but we have not had the pleasure of his company for very long. He is already on a trip to Texas. Mr. Vraz is deserving of a hearty welcome everywhere he goes, and all of our sincere countrymen should willingly and enthusiastically work hand in hand with him. His lectures have one purpose: to awaken in the hearts of all Czechs the slumbering love toward the land of their birth and the people from whom they are descended. Mr. Vraz is poorly rewarded at times for his efforts, but this in no way keeps him from continuing with the energy and enthusiasm peculiar to him.

Denni Hlasatel, July 4, 1911.

[A WORTHY BOHEMIAN]

(Editorial)

It is a long standing custom among all nationalities to remember their meritorious men when they have passed the age of fifty years. What if we also should follow that example? Liberal-minded Bohemians of Chicago could begin immediately. Recently, we delved in Habenicht's "Dejinny Cechu Ameriky" (History of American-Bohemians) and here we found out that Bartos Bitner was born July 12, 1861. Therefore, in a very few days he will pass his fiftieth anniversary. Mr. Bitner's merits as an author, as a journalist, and as a liberal-minded man are recognized by all of us, even those who do not agree with him from the viewpoint of religion. What if in some way we remember Mr. Bitner, who thus far has harvested so little material recognition for his labors? It would surely serve to stimulate him to new exertion of his powers, and our people would be benefited thereby.



IV

II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

III C

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 5, 1912.

BARTOŠ BITTNER IS DEAD

Bartoš Bittner is not among us any more. This wise Nestor of Bohemian-American newspapermen, whose name is known throughout America, who fought for the rights and enlightenment of our Bohemian-Slavonic people for more than a quarter of a century, suddenly and quietly departed from the drudgery of this troubled world. That sharp pen of his, which for twenty-eight years here in America hammered without mercy against everything that was rotten and wrote for the better future of our Bohemian people in this land, has finished and will write no more.

To fathom all of the literary activities of Bartoš Bittner in the brief period of time allowed us for this obituary is an impossibility. From the day of his entrance into this country in 1884, Mr. Bittner was in the employ of various newspapers; and no matter where he was, he was read and admired for his extraordinary journalistic talents. He was born poet of unusual genius, and many of his poems published in Ruch and other papers while he

IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

III C

Denní Hlasatel, May 5, 1912.

was still a student aroused the attention of the general public.

Bartoš Bittner was born July 12, 1861, in the village of Milaveč, Bohemia. After completing his studies in the public school in Milaveč, he was sent to Domažlice to study in the Gymnasium, from which he graduated after eight years with high honors. Mr. Bittner was an excellent linguist, and his knowledge of classic and modern languages was amazing. He next entered the seminary at Linec, Austria, at the request of his mother, who wanted him to become a Catholic priest. He remained there only a few months, because he did not like the German atmosphere which prevailed there. Next he went to Kralove Hradec to continue his studies. However, he soon left the seminary because he could not agree with the teachings which were being instilled there.

He began the study of law in Prague. During that time he was a private tutor for two sons of an aristocratic family of Prague. When even the dry science of law did not satisfy him, he departed for America in the spring of 1884.

II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

III C

Denní Hlasatel, May 5, 1912.

Bartoš Bittner settled in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the Bohemian-American "Athens," where he taught in a Bohemian Free Thought school. On February 8, 1885, he returned to New York and entered upon the thankless road of Bohemian-American journalism. They were hard times, those first beginnings of Bohemian-American journalism, with much work and little money. In New York Mr. Bittner edited the Americký Dělník (American Worker) and the Sunday paper Šotek. He was also employed as editor-in-chief by the New Yorské Listy, which, in addition to its daily paper, published the New Yorské Humoristický Listy. In New York, Mr. Bittner was greatly esteemed and admired.

From New York he moved to Chicago where he was employed by the Svornost and Duch Času. Mr. Bittner was a very prolific writer. Besides many educational, belletristic and poetic works, he wrote a biography on Jan Amos Komensky, the famous teacher of nations, on the occasion of the three-hundredth anniversary of Komensky's birth. He also wrote a catechism for Freethinking youth. Hundreds and hundreds of his excellent educational articles, poems,

IV

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

Denní Hlasatel, May 5, 1912.

III C

and treatises are to be found in the various newspapers to which he contributed, as for instance the Dennice Novdvěku, Americká Osvěta, Hlas Lidu, New Yorské Listy, Spravedlnost, and others.

From 1893 to 1905, Mr. Bittner published his own paper in Chicago, the name of which was Sotek, and which is still remembered by many countrymen. It was a democratic, Free Thought, humorous, satirical weekly. At first the paper was printed in his own shop at 625-627 Laflin Street, but later it was printed in various shops. The paper enjoyed a large circulation in Free Thought circles and also widely distributed outside the limits of Chicago.

In 1894, the year after the Columbian Exposition, Bittner was the defendant in a suit brought by the Bohemian Benedictines because of several articles which he wrote attacking them. During that period Bittner suffered a great deal. He was forced into hiding in order to escape an arrest warrant issued against him. In that critical period, his best friends in Chicago came to his assistance and furnished a \$20,000 bail bond so that he would not have

IV

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

III C

Denní Hlasatel, May 5, 1912.

to be confined in jail while awaiting trial. Bittner's Chicagský Sotek was published for the last time on September 22, 1905. At that time Mr. Bittner sold his entire business to the Národní Tiskárna, which then began the publication of the weekly paper Rozhledy.

Bartoš Bittner was employed by the Denní Hlasatel from July, 1911, to the day of his death. Prior to that time, he contributed many articles to the paper and to the Kalendář. His articles were read with the greatest interest throughout America.

Exactly when Bartoš Bittner died will remain a mystery forever. According to the report of the coroner, Dr. Hunter, the cause of death was heart failure. Other details are lacking.

.....

Funeral expenses will be paid by Bittner's friends.

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1911

FUNERAL OF CTOKAR LUDVIK

The body of Mr. Ctokar Ludvik, son of Mrs. Bohumila Ludvik, director of the Bohemian theatre, and famous dramatic artist, will be cremated at Montrose Cemetery, and the remains buried in the Bohemian National Cemetery. He died Wednesday morning, and was twenty years and six months of age. It is not long since his father, Mr. Frantisek Ludvik, also a director, died. Much sympathy is being expressed to the grief-stricken mother, in the hope that it will at least, partially alleviate her twofold sorrow.

The funeral of the deceased will take place this morning from Mr. Radovse's hall at 18th and Laflin Streets.

Denni Blazatel, Mar. 25, 1911.

Mrs. Anetia Medlan-Salek one of the oldest settlers, and a member of one of the first Czech families settled here in Chicago, died yesterday morning. She had lived in this new land fifty-seven years. With her parents, she experienced all the hardships of pioneers, but this only ennobled and strengthened her character. In addition to the fact that she spent more than half a century in a strange land, she remained a sincere Czech, and raised her family the same way. She is survived by her son, Frank Medlan, and a daughter, Fessie Ardlicka.

The deceased was born near Prague, sixty-six years ago, and came to this country with her parents when she was nine years old. After she grew up, she took an active part in our national and social life, and in that manner she has made an everlasting impression upon our memories. Interment will take place in Bohemian National Cemetery.

11-1-10 (1)

11-1-10

Benjamin Franklin, Mar. 10, 1811.

street car, his condition was usually good, and even then at times he seemed to be in better health than the day before his death. Practically Fisher was at the end. He has been suffering, and has ended fighting. But, it can be said of him that he ended the fight and died like a soldier on the field of battle.

We do not have many translations of letters in America, and of those, practically Fisher was one of the best. In so far as original work was concerned, he wrote miniature stories mostly. Some of these we reprinted in our calendar. It was in these little stories, written in simple, understandable words, that Fisher's talent was best shown. Being an educated man, a graduate of the higher gymnasium in Bratkovy Bradeč, and an expert of the Czech language, he always endeavored honorably so that his works would influence others, and he was remarkably successful.

In so far as larger works are concerned, he is known through a great many translations, all of which were very successful and sought after by all readers.

IV

-7-

Continued

II 3 2 d (1)

II 3 2 e

20-21 March 1911, Mar. 10, 1911.

As an editor, he was a valuable force in any editorial room, and because of his clever pen and fine disposition, he was in demand in any place.

He came to Chicago in 1904, and during that year, he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the Catholic, a Catholic weekly published at that time by Victor Heekin. Resigning from this position after a time, he traveled with his family to Canada, and joined the staff of Evista. But he did not stay there, and returned here to accept a position on our staff. For a short time, he was at Chicago. When the Chicago paper Journal was founded, he was its editor. After the failure of that publication, he went to other papers, where he published the Catholic. Later, he was a member of the editorial staff of the Chicago, Chicago, and of Chicago. Some time ago, he went to Illinois and joined the staff of Chicago. He then returned to Chicago. However, he did not work for any newspaper or other publication, but devoted himself to literary work.

Francis Edgar will be remembered not only as a journalist and writer

II B 2 d (1)

II B 1 e

Deni Masatel, . r. 10, 1911.

but also as a distinguished amateur actor. Those old lovers of the amateur theatre, wherever it still flourished, remember Frantisek Fiser well. Yes indeed, it is hardly possible to forget some of his roles, whether they be of a serious or comic character, which he portrayed on the stage. Let us recollect only his "Valenta" in "Palicov dceri," (The charcoal-burner's daughter) in which role he had no peer. The stage brought Fiser just as many friends as his activity as a journalist and writer; alas however, both brought only friendship and moral recognition. Otherwise, he had to struggle hard for an existence, and had to exert all his forces if he wished to have his family lack nothing.

Of his ardent love for the homeland and for all things Bohemian, we have innumerable examples at hand. His library, of the choicest Bohemian works, speaks for all of these. It was nothing strange for Frantisek Fiser to use the last penny, if necessary, to acquire some Bohemian book.

Frantisek Fiser was born in Studenec v Podkrkonovi, and was forty-seven years old at his death. As has been said, he came to America in 1880,

IV

- 3 -

BIOGRAPHY

II B 2 a (1)

II B 1 e

Denni Hlasek, Mar. 10, 1911.

accompanied by his wife. At that time, he became a member of St. Vaclav Society No. 65, First Catholic Central Union, and later, a member of the dramatic club, "Jablonsky."

His funeral will be held Sunday morning at 9 o'clock from his former residence at 2030 South St. Louis Avenue, then to the Church of the Bohemian-Slovak Union, and from there to the Bohemian National Cemetery.

IV
II A 2
II F

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1910.

MR. FR. G. HAJICEK ELECTED STATE CHAIRMAN OF BUILD-
ING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

P.1--Yesterday we received a telegram from Quincy, Illinois, where the convention of building and loan associations of Illinois is being held. The telegram informs us that Mr. Fr. G. Hajicek, banker and realtor of West Twenty-sixth Street, has been elected state chairman of the building and loan associations of Illinois.

Heretofore Mr. Hajicek has served as vice-chairman.

IV

II A 1

III H

BOHEMIA

Denni Hlasatel, July 14, 1910.

R TURNED FROM BOHEMIA

P.1, Col.3--After a stay in Bohemia lasting about a year Dr. F. J. Fara, returned with his family and will resume his practice.

We are convinced his patients who know his wide professional experience and his friendly demeanor will not fail to remember him when they are in need of medical aid. His home office is located on Clifton Park Ave., and West 26th St., and his business office will be located in Mr. Honsik's Drug Store on West 26th St., and Turner Ave.

Dr. Fara, did not go to Bohemia for pleasure. He sought to improve himself in his profession, to which he is dedicated whole-heartedly.

He visited various clinics to widen his knowledge of surgery, and also visited universities in Prague and Vienna.

with (111) PRO-30275

IV

BOHEMIAN

II A 3 b

II B 2 f

III H

II A 1

Penni Hlasatel, Mar. 9, 1910.

A TRIP TO THE OLD HOMELAND

F.2--Two distinguished countrymen will leave for Europe in a few days, Professor of Music Vilin and Dr. Podstata, former director of the institution for feeble-minded at Elgin, Ill. Abroad, Dr. Podstata, will be interested, principally, in institutions for the feeble-minded, hospitals and sanitariums, which he will visit in Germany and Austria. Professor Vilin wants to enjoy the beauties of the Italian country and music. The former will travel via the Hamburg American Steamship Line, whereas Professor Vilin will sail from New York to Naples. He will visit Rome, Milan, and make a trip to Sweden. Then, in Prague he will meet Dr. Podstata and together they will tour Bohemia. It was some 26 years ago, since Professor Vilin was in Bohemia and it is now his desire to acquaint himself with the progress and the changes that have been made since his last visit, generally, and specifically in the musical world. Because he must conduct personally the final examination and annual concert of his conservatory, he will return about June 1. Both men leave Chicago to-night, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

IV
I A 1 a
III B 2
II A 1

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 29, 1907.

BOHEMIAN APPOINTED AS PRINCIPAL OF A SCHOOL.

p. 2, col. 3.. The school board has appointed a Bohemian, Dr. K. J. Lunak to the position of principal of the Goodrich Public School, located at Jefferson and 14th Streets. His appointment will become effective at the start of next week. It will be of interest to Bohemians of Chicago to know that Dr. K. J. Lunak attained this high ranking position through his ambition to better his social standing and the perseverance to reach his goal.

He is the son of J. V. Lunak, who is the secretary of the grand lodge of C. S. P. S., a Czecho-Slovak Benevolent Society in St. Louis, a well known national Bohemian organization. Dr. K. J. Lunak was educated in a public school in Cleveland, Ohio, later moving to Kewaunee, Wisconsin, where he attended a public high school. He then taught in the public school of that town for several years, but the longing for better education brought him to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he studied at the normal college. He was an outstanding student there, making it possible to complete his course in less time than it usually requires.

He then returned to Kewaunee, Wisconsin, to teach in a high school and in a

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 29, 1907.

short time was appointed its principal. However, he longed for a big city like Chicago, so he came here and took the examination for principals of public schools. Of the 122 candidates who participated in the examination, five were passed as having the necessary qualifications. Dr. K. J. Lunak was one of those five, rating third among them.

In his spare time he studied to be a doctor and passed his studies successfully. He will be indeed a valuable asset to the public school system of Chicago.

IV
II 1
III G
III B 2

SECRET

Samuel Sabath, Mar. 4, 1902.

2.2--The well-known Bohemian lawyer Sam. Sabath was elected grand master of the nation-wide organization, the Order of B'nai B'rith. This society, which has about 40,000 members, held its convention and election in New York City recently.

Many distinguished members of the order sought the honorable office of grand master, and Moses Lowy, coroner of New York, exerted all his influence to win the election, but Lawyer Sabath was elected by an overwhelming majority.

On his return trip Mr. Sabath experienced an adventure which very nearly cost him his life and the grand-mastership. He was traveling to day of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway. About twenty miles beyond Reading Mr. Sabath's train was following a freight-train. While both trains were running at full speed, several cars broke away from the freight-train and began to roll back along the track, which is there steeply graded, toward the passenger-train, crashing into the locomotive, which was completely demolished.

Donni 71 tel. 1. 2. 3. 1905.

The engineer and the fireman were both severely injured, and several passengers suffered critical injuries. The fireman was in the dining-car and was thrown under a table, where several pieces of furniture were scattered. A car of immigrants was attached to the train, and Mr. Schenck was astonished to hear Bohemian spoken. The majority of the passengers were on their way to Chicago and Southfield, Mich. The train was stopped about 10 minutes after the accident.

IV

II D 4

II D 5

I A 2 a

II B 1 c (1)

II D 1

BOHEMIAN

Denni Elsatel, Sept. 1, 1904.

J. V. MATEJKA BURIED IN THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL
CEMETERY

P. 1--Some day, after the old people's home and the orphanage have become a reality, when Bohemian old people and orphans praise those who so enthusiastically worked to provide for their welfare and happiness, let them not forget to go to our National Cemetery and at the grave of Josef V. Matejka to remember thankfully him what beneath that sod dreams in perpetual sleep. Josef V. Matejka took upon himself the task of establishing, as soon as possible a refuge for those who in their old age had no place to go. He dedicated himself entirely to that purpose, working for it with willingness and enthusiasm, setting a good example for others; he aroused the wavering from their lethargy. Matejka could always be found wherever the old people's home or the orphanage were under consideration. To be sure, he did not live long enough to see his work completed. Stricken by death, he sank into his grave, but the seed which he sowed so well will surely bear fruit. May his memory live forever!

He was buried in the National Cemetery yesterday, in that cemetery of which

IV

II D 4

II D 5

I A 2 a

II E 1 c (1)

II D 1

-2-

ECE. I. 1.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1904.

he was so endlessly proud because it is a Bohemian cemetery, the pride of Chicago Bohemians, in the success of which Matejka always took pleasure, for he saw in it a powerful support for all our national and philanthropic projects. He was buried in a dignified manner, as befitted a man who had consecrated his whole life to Bohemians. From the house where he had lived with his family, and where he died, at Nineteenth Street and Blue Island hence, his body was taken to the hall of the Bohemian-American School, where it lay in state to be viewed for the last time by his enormous circle of friends. The curtain of the stage was draped in mourning. Indeed, Matejka was an ardent supporter of the theatre, and it is difficult to decide which he was more enthusiastic about, the theatre or the old people's home. Shortly after ten o'clock the sad ceremony was begun by his brothers of the social organizations to which he belonged. Josef Matejka was a very active member of the Czecho-Slovak Benevolent Society and of the Bohemian-American Foresters, and for that reason many members of these powerful organizations arrived to escort this brother of theirs to his final resting-place.

100.30275

IV

I A 1 a

II A 1

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 22, 1901.

RECOGNITION OF A BOHEMIAN.

Dr. Josef F. Lunak, 658 Loomis St., Appointed Professor of Practical Dentistry.

It is with pleasure that everyone receives the report that one of our countrymen has been honored by being called to act as a Professor of Dentistry at Northwestern University.

Dr. Josef F. Lunak was appointed Professor of Dentistry at a meeting of the Directors of Northwestern University Dental School last week. He will take up his duties immediately as the study of dentistry commences at the University this week. The appointment is extraordinary, for the reason that Dr. Lunak did not seek it. It was offered to him by the Directors.

Dr. Lunak was a distinguished student at this institution, and it was, therefore, for his earnest industry that he was given the greatest recognition possible that the University could bestow on one of its students, which is to be a valedictorian of his class. This unusual recognition of the youthful Bohemian is now further advanced by his appointment to the faculty.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 22, 1901.

Dr. Josef F. Lunak was born in Cleveland in 1878, and his appointment is all the more extraordinary because of his youth. Even in the first year of his studies at the University, attention was directed towards him, and he was soon recognized as the leader of his class, which class elected him to membership in the fraternal society, Psi Omega.

So far as we know, he is the first Bohemian in Chicago to be so honored. The news of his elevation will be welcomed by all his friends.

IV
III B 4
III C

BOHEMIAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 4, 1900.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF ABBOT YAEGER

P.6--On the occasion of his twenty-fifth anniversary as pastor, the Reverend John Nepomuk Yaeger has received congratulations and best wishes from every State of the Union. All the clergy who attended the convention of the Bohemian Clerical Society presented themselves at St. Procopius' Abbey to extend, personally, their good wishes to the Reverend Father Yaeger. He also received delegations from various Catholic societies and communities. Speaking for the Bohemian Catholic clergy of America, the Reverend William Choker addressed Father Yaeger.

On behalf of St. Procopius' parish Albert Makulski, chairman of the church committee, extended congratulations. John Felko conveyed the good wishes of the First Catholic Union of America. The church will honor Father Yaeger at 9 o'clock this morning, followed later by a banquet at the abbey.

Svornost, March 1st, 1900.

POLITICS, CITY AND COUNTY

Lieutenant Ptacek (John E.) from Maxwell Street Station was nominated Assistant Police Superintendant, after Lyman Lewis.

It is the next position to Chief of Police Kipley. Mr. Ptacek won the highest number of points in the Civil Service examination. The other candidate Lieutenant John M. Haines failed to pass the examination.

Police Lieutenant Ptacek was born in Ottawa, Illinois in 1861, living in Chicago since childhood. He became a policeman in 1884, desk sergeant in 1886, patrol-sergeant in 1890, police lieutenant in 1895, police captain of Western Park District in 1896.

IV

II A 3 d (1)

II A 2

II D 1

Svornost, Dec. 3, 1899.

B. E. JANOVSKY

Merciless death again mowed down one of the young workers in the national field, and thereby took him from the arms of his beloved family at a time when, after hard work, his duties were easing somewhat. B. E. Janovsky was truly a self-made man. As a 17 year old youth, dependent only upon himself employed in the stockyards, in a relatively short time he became the owner of a print shop, a Notary Public and an Insurance Agent, with a successful business.

He came to America in the year 1887 from Vlatne, Cechien, (Bohemia). He worked in the stockyards and the theatre introduced him into the national life. He first took part in the play "Zivot Za Pritele" (Life For A Friend). He became acquainted with Mr. J. E. Fenes, who at that time began to publish in the Town of Lake "Ozvenu" (Echo). He visited him after work and learned to set type. From then on there probably was not a simple theatrical performance in which he did not take part. Here his talents were recognized

IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II A 3 d (1)

II A 2

Svornost, Dec. 3, 1899.

II D 1

and his acquaintance enlarged.

When he reached his majority he did not idle, but became a citizen and took an active interest in politics and here, also, he gained many friends.

He opened a print shop in the "Town of Lake" at 659 Gross Avenue, which property he bought with his brother, Karl, who learned to set type, and together they conducted a printing business. He also attempted to found a weekly and published four numbers of "Novomestskych Listu" (New City Paper), but means were insufficient for further publication. In spite of that, he always had it in mind.

Vlastenec Lodge No. 142 C.S.P.S. (Czechoslovak Benefit Society) was represented by him in the Grand Lodge of Illinois and at the Detroit Convention. He was secretary of the National Grand Lodge of the Labor Society. He was also secretary of the New City Building and Loan Association.

IV
II A 3 b

Svornost, Apr. 18, 1899.

HANS BALATKA

Hans Balatka, distinguished critic, musician and composer, died yesterday morning in his home at No. 116 Fremont Ave. His death was caused by heart trouble. He was 78 years old, but up until two years ago he was still able-bodied.

During the past year he had been twice stricken with influenza, and this sapped his strength. The body will lie in state in Maendel Hall on Thursday, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, following which a funeral service will be held.

By origin, Balatka was a Bohemian, but he was active among the Germans all his life.

He was born, March 5, 1826, at Hoffnungsthal, Moravia.

Gifted with a fine voice, he sang as a child in the local church choir and

Svornost, Apr. 18, 1899.

later in the larger churches such as the great cathedral in Olomouce.

He received his first musical education in that city. At Olomouce, he received his elementary schooling. Afterwards he studied law at the University of Vienna.

In Vienna he became director of the "Academic Singing Society" and he was an instructor at the conservatory. He took part in the student uprising, and in the stormy year of 1848 he was forced to leave Vienna and flee from his homeland to America. He settled in Milwaukee, where he immediately made friends with the Germans and began to work among them. He organized a "German Singing Society" in the year 1850, which is still in existence. In the year 1850, there was performed, under his direction at the local cathedral, east Superior and State Sts., "Mozart's Requiem," with such surprising success, that shortly thereafter Balatka was called to Chicago to become the director of the "Philharmonic Society," which position he occupied for six years. Later he became a director of other musical and vocal societies. He managed a series of symphonic concerts, and in 1857 he became director

II A 3 b

Evornost, Apr. 18, 1899.

of the "Germania Liederchor," and wrote several operas. The great fire" of 1871 destroyed his valuable collection of music, and he again accepted a position as director in Milwaukee.

In 1873 he again returned to Chicago and, with the exception of a short period in St. Louis, he resided here until his death. Here, he organized the choral society "Liederkrantz" and the "Mozart Club" and arranged many concerts and operas, which were participated in by such artists as Mme. Parepa Rosa, Adelaide Nielson, Gertrude Faggenheim, and Carr, Whitney, Candidus. He wrote: "Kurze Geschichte der Musik" and "Geschichte der Orchestermusik in Chicago."

He was the music critic of the German journal Illinois Staats Zeitung.

During his younger years he often met with the local Bohemian settlers and at such times always spoke Bohemian.

He said that by origin he was a Bohemian, but that circumstances had made a German of him. All honor to his memory.

IV

BOHEMIAN

III D

III C

I E

Svornost, Mar. 21, 1896.

MARTIN LAMRUCKER IS DEAD

The large Bohemian Community of Chicago has lost one of its pioneers, a man prominent and active in national and political life. He will be mourned and rem in in the memory of everyone who has known him. Mr. Lamrucker died yesterday at 6 A.M. after a prolonged illness, confined to his bed for a long time.

Every Bohemian in Chicago received with sorrow the news of the death of a man who possessed the complete confidence of Chicago's Bohemians. He will be buried in the National Bohemian Cemetery. He died at 53 years of age. He was born in Olta in Moravia and came to the United States in 1867. He opened a tailor shop in partnership with Mr. Filipal, starting on Canal Street, and then moving to N. La Salle Street. Mr. Lamrucker was very active in social and political life. He participated with ardor in the Socialistic movements. He struggled all his life and vain for the working people all political privileges and necessary representation in politics. His only ambition was to improve the situation of Bohemian workers.

IV

- 2 -

ROMANIAN

III D

III C

I E

Gvernost, Mar. 31, 1896.

Afterward, when the Socialistic party collapsed, he joined the Democratic party and adhered to it because he was convinced that this party would protect the working mass.

In 1894, Mr. Armandu was named Inspector of the Lureale Station, keeping this position until the end of his life.

IV

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (3)

II A 1

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Jan. 17, 1896.

BIG LOSS IN CARL JONAS' DEATH

The Bohemian community in the U.S. has suffered a great and unredeemable loss in its national and political life.

With the death of Carl Jonas, the Bohemian-American community lost its first tutor and protector, its national idealist, and instructor. Since 1863, when he was 23 years of age, he had offered all his energy, ability, and life to the cause of awakening and exciting the Bohemian-American people to honest workmanship and education.

Overworked, he lost the fight with life as the American consul in Orefeld, where he represented his American countrymen.

Carl Jonas was known and honored by every Bohemian in America during the last 33 years because he was always active as reporter, editor, and manager of the publications Slavie, Zvon, Prorok and American.

IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (3)

Svornost, Jan. 17, 1896.

II A 1

His main works are a Bohemian-English vocabulary, "A Roman in a Human Community," "Austro-American Facts and Conventions," "American Law" (3 editions), "Bohemian Interpretations for Americans."

He also studied law, political science, and economy. He created the Bohemian colony in Kaledonia, near Racine, Wis.

A republican until 1872, he was entirely absorbed with the creation of his big Bohemian colony in Kaledonia.

Beloved, eloquent, his advice was always appreciated and approved even by the old settlers in his new colony.

In 1872, Carl Jonas became a democrat, taking part in the state's democratic events and gaining prominence and influence among older politicians.

Nobody could state that he was a professional politician acting for his own

IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (3)

II A 1

Svornost, Jan. 17, 1896.

profit,--honestly or dishonestly. He never soiled his honor for political reasons and he kept all promises to friends and political opponents.

Married to Christine Kozicki, daughter of a Machine farmer, he left 4 children, all married and in the United States.

A freethinker from his youngest years, he never believed in the dominating power of priesthood or nobility over the population. The activity of his whole life was concentrated in that direction. The memory of Carl Jonas should never be forgotten.

He was buried in Prague, Bohemia.

IV

II B 2 d (3)

II B 1 d

I A 2 b

BOHEMIAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1891.

AN IMPORTANT FESTIVAL

An opportunity presented itself yesterday to the Bohemian population of this city to express their sincere gratitude and sympathy towards one of their eminent and well-known countrymen, the Rev. Joseph Molitor, who celebrated his 25th anniversary as a priest. His life presents, indeed, a part of the history of the development of Bohemian colonization in the United States.

His arrival in Chicago in 1866 was of far-reaching importance to the development of Bohemian activity and Catholic religion locally as well as in the whole west. Sensing the truth that the school is the most effective means and its results most lasting for the cultivation and maintenance of desirable national characteristics and customs, he devoted to this branch of education of his countrymen his undivided attention and activity.

As president of the Bohemian Literary Club of America he found ways and

IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (3)

II B 1 d

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1891.

I A 2 b

means to have schoolbooks printed in the Bohemian language and to have children make use of them, thereby promoting their mental development. Since the Bohemian population increased steadily in this city, his activities along these lines were very successful. In 1866 only one Bohemian Catholic Church existed in this city, namely the Wenzel-Church, whose pastor is still Rev. Molitor; but today there are seven churches among a population of 75,000 people, in which services are held in the mother tongue; the children being taught same in their parochial schools.

In view of these facts it was a well-deserved tribute of gratitude which was yesterday rendered to the honorable jubilee-celebrant. Not only Bohemian and Polish, German churches of this city sent their delegates to the festival, but they also came from Detroit, St. Louis, Cleveland, Milwaukee, etc.

The sermon for the occasion was delivered by J. Kosidelka of Cleveland, who expressed with eloquent words what the audience felt toward the

IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (3)

II B 1 d

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1891.

I A 2 b

guest of honor.

After the church services a banquet was held in the school-house in which a considerable number of clergmen participated. The honored priest received toasts in seven different languages. Nearly all persons who come from the Slavonic countries of Austria-Hungary are able to speak the German language.

The impressive celebration closed last night with a dramatic and musical performance before a large audience.

I V
I F 5

CONFIDENTIAL

Syornost, May 4, 1891.

FROM THE CITY HALL

The first Bohemian chief clerk in the Mayor's office, is a well-known, talented Bohemian politician, Mr. Jul o Chot, who is a member of the present legislature.

Mr. Chot was appointed chief clerk in the States Attorney's office. This office is not only profitable, but honorable; great experience and ability are required in this department. Mr. Chot's activity in the legislature in the past attracted the attention of a wide circle.

From present reports which were received, it is proved that his capabilities have been recognized.

IV

II A 3 a (1)

II B 1 e

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Dec. 20, 1881

VACLAV LENOCH

Vaclav Lench, died in the county hospital in Milwaukee, Wis. He was widely known in Bohemian-American circles as one of our foremost actors. He was born in 1846 and came to America in 1869, living in Chicago intermittently. About two years ago he moved to Racine and from there to Milwaukee.

The theatre was his universe; all his powers, all his existence and his very life were dedicated to the theatre. How well he knew the theatre! With his comedy he caused tears and laughter, and with his tragedy, tears of sorrow and pity. Vaclav Lench was uncommonly talented in many ways; he painted, wrote, translated and composed poetry. Our foremost poet, V. Snajdr, praised several of Lench's poems and published them in his paper.

Lench was a contributor to "Ducha Casu" and to "Svornost": he translated the theatrical play, "Robert and Bertram", and in other ways took part in our nationalistic movement.

IV

II A 2

II B 3

BOHEMIAN

Swornost, Mar. 4, 1931.

A DEATH IN THE CHURCH

Vaclav Kozmin, one of the first Bohemian pioneers, and one of the founders of present day Bohemian social circles in Chicago, who has been a constant support on the hereditary fields of our people here in this land beyond the seas, died this morning about 5:00 o'clock in the arms of his loving family.

Vaclav Kozmin, arrived in America in the year 1881 and lived in Chicago since 1881. He was a co-founder of the "Lloyd's Club" (Lloyd's Club) and when this organization ceased to exist, being replaced by the present "Tel. Jed. Sokol" (Gymnastic Union Sokol), he became a member of the latter. Last summer he paid a visit to the land of his birth, returning late in the fall bringing with him a brother who had been engaged in the ladies tailoring business in Pisek, Bohemia. Shortly after his return to Chicago his health began to fail and he died this morning at the age of 62 years, 6 months, 4 days.

IV

II A 2

II B 3

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Mar. 4, 1881.

Mr. Rezanika was a tailor by trade, and through his industry his economy and his honorable dealing, he was able to establish for himself here in his own building on Canal St., and was highly respected by all with whom he came in contact. He leaves behind a widow and several children. In the deceased we lose a citizen, a model father and genuine patriot, and he is accompanied by our grateful remembrance of him far beyond the grave. The funeral services will be held next Sunday.

I V

II B 2 d (1)

SVORNOST, November 20th, 1879.



BOHEMIAN

G. B. RIAL GOES TO RACINE

Mr. G. B. Reisl, formerly City Editor of "Svornost" (Harmony) is leaving for Racine, Wisconsin today. Mr. Reisl, is to take over the Editorial of the newspaper "Slavie."

We wish our former associate the greatest of success in his new field.

V. MISCELLANEOUS
CHARACTERISTICS

A. Foreign Origins

1. Geographical

V A 1
III B 2
III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1921.

A NEW SOCIETY FOR D.D.

On the first day of May of this year, a new society--the Spolek Krajanu z Blatna a Okoli (Society of Countrymen from Blatna and Vicinity)--was founded at Mr. Karkas' Hall, South Avers Avenue and West 26th Street. It is to be hoped that many of our countrymen and natives of Blatna, Czechoslovakia, especially, will take interest in it and join the new society. All inquiries will be cheerfully answered by either Mr. Jan Krizek, 1501 South 55th Avenue, or by the temporary secretary, Mr. Frank Synek, 1113 South 55th Avenue, both of Cicero, Illinois.

V. MISCELLANEOUS
CHARACTERISTICS

A. Foreign Origins

2. Social and Occupational

Denni Flasatel, Feb. 13, 1910.

THE LIVES OF BOHEMIANS.

r.1--During the first two months of its existence, the Tesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) received three communications, which were erroneously thought to refer to the Bohemian people. The "Judge," on the 23rd of December 1909, wrote about the "kingdom of Bohemia," whose insignia are three balls, and of "Pseudo-Bohemians," who have much regard for neckties, but not for marital ties, (by this I am trying to allude to the pun: regard for neckties and disregard for family ties). The Chicago Inter Ocean, on the 9th of January 1910, mentioned "Bohemian fashion," as characteristic of taking someone from the office directly to dinner and then to the theatre, without having called for him at his home first. The January Detroit News, had the following caption: "Bohemia bad for girls," because "Bohemia does not further talents, on the contrary, is detrimental to them, teaches young girls how to smoke cigarets, drink whiskey and cocktails, and renders them unfit for family life." In all of these three cases neither the Bohemian kingdom nor the Bohemians were meant, but "Bohemes" and their dominion, were referred to.

Jenni Hlavatel, Feb. 13, '1910.

On August 11th, 1907 the Denver Post brought a long article headed "Bohemia and a book" in which the book "The Beloved Vagabond," extolling the charms of Bohemian-life was reviewed. This caused the feeling of the Denver Bohemians to run high, and subside only after stormy discussions. It seems, therefore, advisable to deal in detail with the three kinds of "Bohemians" as they are known in the English language and the French as well.

I. "Bohemians" in the proper, oldest and purest sense, are we, the Czechs. The latin writers called our old homeland "Bohemia" and the nation dwelling there "Bohemians," which word became commonly known in all languages. The Germans call us and our land "Boheme" and us "Bohemians." The English use "Bohemia"--the latin word taken over without a change--and "Bohemians"; the Italians have "Boemia" and "Boem."

Our homeland was, before Christ, peopled by a gallic tribe, named the Boii, which passes historically, in general, as the first settler of the Bohemia of today. Their abode may have been spread over a larger area, but the names "Boi-land," "Boiohaemum," and "Boihaemum," finally, adhered to the country which is Bohemia. The famous Roman historian Tacitus, in the first

Denni Glasatel, Feb 15, 1910.

century after Christ, writes in his "Germania" that the land in which the Bojs had dwelled is still called "The land of the Bojs"--namely at hoc Boihaemi nomen. Velleius Paterboulus, Roman historian from the same century, writes, that the country in which dwelled Marobud, king of the Markomans, is called Boionaeum. The Markomans came to Bohemia after the Bojs had moved to the South. Caesar in his "De bello Gallico" (Gallic War) correspondingly states that in 58 B. C. the Bojs did not any more inhabit the Hercynian Forest which also comprises Bohemia.--Similarly the Greek historian Strabon writes "Boiaron." This name "Land of the Bojs" clings to our homeland in the form Bohemia, given it by the Latin writers. The Germans used "Boheim" and the German poet who mourns the Bohemian king Przemysl Otakar II writes: "Kuenig iz Bohe Land," in modern German "Koenig aus Boehmen land."

And in the same manner, as they named the land "Bohemia" the chroniclers also called the Slavic people, settled in it "Bohemi." This word has nothing in common with "Czech," but we have today an over thousand year old right to this name. It is to be noted, that when our forefathers came to the "Land of the Bojs" they had no common name. They were several Slavic

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 13, 1910.

tribes, one of whom settled in the central part of Bohemia and was called the "Czechs." Not until the twelfth century did these tribes take on the collective name "Czechs," and the country Cecly (Czech-land).

We have therefore acquired a name very much in the same manner, as in the Bohemian country, the new owner was given the old name adherent to the estate. We have been bearing the name "Bohemians" for over a thousand years and there is no doubt about our historic right to it.

II. In two languages only, the French and the English, have the names Bohemiens and Bohemians, been acquired by a nomadic tribe, dispersed over all of Europe, which we Bohemians call Cikani (Tsigans, Gypsies). They came, by all indications, from Asia, appeared in Turkey in the eleventh century, spreading over Hungary to Poland, and are mentioned for the first time by Bohemian chroniclers in the year 1116. They may have been in Bohemia in the year 1242 as spies sent out by the Tartars, as hinted at in the ancient history written by Dalimil. After the Hussite wars they rapidly multiplied in Bohemia, especially in the sylvan southern portions of the country; but their presence even in the city of Prague is recorded in

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 13, 1910.

the year 1450. Bohemian tolerance suffered them to remain, although the Gypsies poorly rewarded the hospitality shown to them, by participating in espionage for the Tartars. From Bohemia the Gypsies spread to France about the year 1427, where by reason of their coming from Bohemia they were called by the French--who have never been great geographers--Bohemiens. Mr. Psenka (the publisher of the Denni Hlasatel) was told by Mr. Ledoux, French consul in Prague, that in his investigation of the erroneous appearance of the name Bohemiens for Gypsies in the French language, he arrived at the conclusion, that the notorious emperor Sigmund, known for his pronounced dislike of the Bohemian people, had had a part in it, and Larousse's dictionary says: "In France, the Gypsies were mistaken for exiled followers of John Hus."

That the English confused Gypsies with Bohemians is nothing to be wondered at. The English had no better knowledge of history than they had a hundred years ago. Sufficient to place before the reader, Shakespeare's "A Winter's Tale," in which Bohemia is located at the sea shore. The third scene from Act III, defines as the place of action "Bohemia, a desert country near the sea." The learned Ben Johnson chuckled over this geographical ignorance of Shakespeare and yet, nine years later John Taylor, who styled himself "The King's Majesty's Water Poet" relates how, after having visited Prague in

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 13, 1910.

1620, the capital of Bohemia, he was asked, in an interview with Gregory Gandergoose, alderman of the City of London, "If Bohemia be a great town, whether there be any meat in it, and whether the last fleet of ships be arrived there." The good man had drawn his knowledge of geography from that of William Shakespeare.

III. From the Gypsies, with their carefree life, there was naturally only one step to the third meaning of the word Bohemiens. This step was taken by the writer Mrs. George Sand, who in the thirties of last century concludes her roman "Derniere Aldini" by the outcry "Vive la Boheme! Let us deride the pride of the Great, let us laugh at their foolishness, let us merrily spend fortunes, if we have any, let us carelessly embrace poverty, when it appears, let us, before all, preserve our freedom, let us enjoy life at any price, long live the Boheme!"

In these words of George Sand, is contained the entire realm of the third meaning. Bohemians are artists of all kinds, who live gaily through certain periods of their lives, during which their talents, their wit, and their gifts gained, to sweeten their lives, but could not, up to that moment,

Denni Ulasatel, Feb. 13, 1910.

bring about the condition so necessary for earthly welfare--affluence of money. They know how to muddle through without "manner," and to spend it wildly and the instant they acquire it, while their heads are forever full of daring ideas, unconventional plans, scorning all of the accredited and settled order of things. Those among them, who are ingenious, rise to prominence after a time, but, many of course, perish, remaining on that level. "The Boheme life is an era in artist life which is the prelude to either the Academy, or the hospital or the morgue," says the inimitable Henry Murger, whose "Scenes from Boheme-life" brought him fame. The originators of "Boheme-life" are the French literati, students and artists.

The name Boheme presupposes a real talent, actual ingeniousness, and therefore we distinguish, as the "Judge" writes, "real Bohemians" from "pseudo-Bohemians." The latter are all the good and bad behaviour in Boheme-life without any latent talent budding in them. They imbibe like Bohemians, but produce nothing of artistic value.

And now to the conclusion: The third meaning is here to stay; it has become acclimatized in the world-languages. We ourselves and our writers,

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 13, 1910.

like J. S. Machar in his "confiteor" use the word in the sense just described. It only remains to be desired that other nations make the distinction between Bohemes and us, the Bohemians.

The second name Bohemian leads to confusion only in the English and the French language. The Germans have Zigeuner, the Italians Zingari, but even in English one may use Gypsies, and in French Tziganes. We should, therefore propagate the use of Gypsies in English. In examples of more ancient use the change cannot easily be effected any more. The character in Michael William Balfe's opera "The Bohemian Girl" is not a Bohemian, but a Gypsy girl.

And now, the question arises: Shall we use Bohemian, or the newly coined word Czech in English, Tcheque in French, Tschecho in German? Sheer convenience would speak for the new term. But there is something to be said for "Bohemians" as well. In Bohemia for instance the word "Die Tschechen" is inadmissible, as it infringes upon our state rights. It is being pointed out that if "Tschechen" were introduced, while Bohemia is still called "Boehmen," it would indicate, that in "Boehmen" there live "Tschechen" and "Deutsche"--in other words, Bohemia could be divided into a "Czech" and a "German" territory. But as long as the country is "Boehmen" and the nation

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 13, 1910.

"Boehmen" (Bohemians), the country remains indivisible, and every "Boehme" has to be a citizen in his full right in every part of the country, and not a member of a minority with less rights.

Signed

J. F. Salaba Vojan

V. MISCELLANEOUS
CHARACTERISTICS

B. Picturesque Miscellanies

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 25, 1917.

A. CZECH'S GIFT TO THE FIELD MUSEUM

(Summary)

August Sala, born in Bohemia and for many years a resident of Chicago, was a quiet, unassuming man, a glass worker by trade, employed by the California Manufacturing Company. He lived for, and enjoyed, the tranquillity of his home, which he shared with his wife, Mrs. Anna Sala.

There was, however, a hobby in which he indulged with great passion--that of collecting insects. On Saturdays and Sundays he would take a ride to Riverside and Lyons, usually in the company of his friend, V. Musil, another Chicago Czech. There he hunted for butterflies and beetles, picking them with the judgment of an expert. During the course of many years, he accumulated a great variety of insects, which he preserved in scores of showcases with great skill. He pursued his avocation with great zeal, so that his acquaintances thought him a freak. Sala did not mind his chuckling neighbors--they could not dampen

Denni Elsatel, Nov. 23, 1917.

the spirit of the ambitious collector. He was extremely proud of his beetles and butterflies, for many of them were rare specimens indeed, and he considered his collection a unique one.

....His entomological activities came to a sudden halt, for death surprised him and left his wife wondering what to do with the mass of rarer things that had given her husband such infinite delight. Some friends advised her to sell them to the Field Museum. She had, in the meantime, moved to 1404 South East Avenue, Oak Park. She gave some consideration to the advice, which was offered by Mr. Morris, 2343 South Lodi Avenue. An inspiration came to her, however, which lifted the rare collection above the level of mere salable material. She decided to offer it to the Field Museum as a gift.

Mr. William J. Gorham, curator of the entomological section of that institute, appeared in person to inspect the collection. He not only expressed his full satisfaction, but declared the collection to be a very valuable one which will

V B
II A 2

- 3 -

BOLIVIAN

Bonni Lasatel, Nov. 15, 1917.

be appreciated by generations to come. He accepted the offer, adding that each case will be provided with a plate bearing the donor's name, which is Sala-Malovicy now, for she married again.

The donor is not a woman of means, and she could have made good use of the money which she so nobly relinquished.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

V B
I B 3 c
I M

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 20, 1910.

BOHEMIAN EX. -LE

1.2, Col.3--The Health Commissioner issued information on how children should be cared for during hot summer weather and advises that all milk should be boiled. He stated that Bohemians boil all milk they use. In that way, typhus and other summer ailments of children are avoided. Every-body should follow the example of the Bohemians, and boil all milk, so long as the weather remains hot. But it should be remembered that this alone is not enough. The milk must then be cooled quickly and kept at a temperature below sixty degrees until it is used. If you have an ice-box, keep the milk in it. If you cannot afford ice you can keep the milk cool by wrapping the container with a wet towel or cloth. So far as grown ups are concerned the health commissioner gives the following advice: "While the hot weather lasts, people should remain outdoors day and night. If you have a flat roof, you have an excellent place for sleeping, for there it is always several degrees cooler. Lacking such a roof you may use a porch for this purpose. If you have no porch, you can sleep in the yard. Children under two years of age should sleep in a cool place. Chicago has many parks, large and small, to which small children should be taken for their afternoon nap."

V B
I B 3 c
II A 3 b
I K

BOHEMIAN

Benni Flasatel, Apr. 5, 1916.

MI P. D. FLAN - M. SPAN. 112

(Editorial)

2. 4, Col. 1--The English newspapers of Chicago all carried articles about Miss E. Destinn, a well known Bohemian opera singer who is in Chicago.

It seems puzzling to them why she prefers to live in a kitchenette apartment, rather than in an elaborate suite in some fashionable hotel. They do not know that practically every Bohemian woman can master the art of cooking, and takes great pride in preparing her own meals. This is the reason why, even an opera star such as Miss E. Destinn, is not ashamed to admit, that she cooks her own meals in preference to eating in restaurants.

The American woman does not practice the culinary art as extensively as the Bohemian.

Bohemian cooking is famous all over the world. There is an old Bohemian saying--"The way to a mans heart (or love) is through his stomach."

The Bohemian people believe home cooking to be beneficial to health and the general welfare of their family.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1910.

NEWS OF A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

P.5--Dr. Edward Patera, has received interesting scenic post cards of Yokahama, Japan, from his brother, Dr. Frank Patera and Mr. J. J. Svoboda. Both gentlemen are accompanied by their wives on their trip around the world. They left San Francisco, on February 5th.

Besides Japan, they visited the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, China, Calcutta in India, Colombo in Ceylon, Bombay in India and by the 23rd of this month, they expect to arrive in Cairo, Egypt according to their travel schedule. They will dedicate several weeks to the land of the Pharaohs, in order to make a thorough study of its historical treasures.

The 13th of April, they will arrive in Naples and will visit various places of interest in Italy, and other parts of Europe, and will return about the 1st of June.

Relatives of these travellers are carefully following the progress of the trip and the letters they receive describing the journey are read with interest and enthusiasm.

MPA QUL7 PROJ. 30275

V B
V B (Lithuanian)

BOHEMIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 1, 1900.

BOHEMIANS AND LITHUANIANS DESTROY A HOSPITAL



An unoccupied hospital at 510 West 18th Street was attacked by several hundred men, women, and boys last Thursday, and considerable damage done. A call was sent to Canalport Avenue police station, and Lieutenant Haines, with a squad of policemen, came to the scene, arresting four of the participants in the riot. Although nobody was hurt, the building was practically ruined by the angry mob, every window pane being broken.

The riot was caused by a rumor that spread about the neighborhood to the effect that the doctors and students at the hospital had stolen a child of one of the neighbors and were in the course of cutting him up for their study. The people were so excited that it was difficult for the police to keep them from destroying the building altogether.

For quite a while rumors had circulated that bodies of dead people were being dissected at the hospital, and the children in the district were afraid of approaching the building after dark. Adults began to give credence to these rumors, which grew as they spread.

V B

V B (Lithuanian)

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 1, 1900.

The population of the district consists almost entirely of Bohemians and Lithuanians.

On Thursday, a couple of little boys were passing the hospital when one of them sat down on the sidewalk to wait for the other, who had to go on an errand for his parents. Upon returning to the place, the boy found that the comrade he had left on the sidewalk had disappeared. The boy, whose name is Thomas Mersick, came at once to the conclusion that his friend, John Dubeck, had been taken into the hospital by the students, and that he was intended as a subject for dissection. It seemed to him that he could hear the agonized cries of his friend inside the hospital. He hurried to the home of John Dubeck and scared the parents of the latter nearly out of their wits by telling them that their boy was being cut up by the doctors.

The rumor of the horrible death of John Dubeck spread quickly, and within a few minutes a large group of people had gathered outside the hospital. Cursing and



V B

V B (Lithuanian)

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 1, 1900.

shouting, they attacked the building with stones and clubs. An attempt to break the front door failed, but other doors were torn off their hinges, the stairs were broken up, and the windows were broken all around the building.

When the police arrived, the people refused to disperse, and four men were arrested. When Captain Wheeler, coming from Maxwell Street with reinforcements, heard of the "murder", he had the front door of the building forced open and the interior of the building searched. The place was altogether empty; one could see that it had not been in use for quite some time, yet it was impossible to make the crowd believe this until it was found that John Dubeck was safe and sound at his home and had suffered no harm whatever. He had simply become tired of waiting for his friend and had gone away.

In the afternoon, the four men who had been arrested were made to appear before Judge Sabath at the Maxwell Street Station. They denied having participated in the riot, and, as sufficient proof was not forthcoming, they were released by the judge.

